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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1899.

No. 691.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

MEDICAL.

The 28th March, 1899.

No. 5[illegible].—The services of Captain C. G. Spencer, M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th March 1899.

Simla, the 30th March, 1899.

No. 542.—The services of Captain R. C. MacWatt, M B., I.M.S., 7th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

Plague.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1899.

No. 1233.—The following letter from the Consul for the Netherlands, Calcutta, is published for general information :

No. 397, dated Calcutta, the 15th March, 1899.

From—The Consul for the Netherlands,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that the Netherland Indian Government have declared Calcutta infected with plague from the 8th February last.

For vessels arriving from or having touched at Calcutta, quarantine is prescribed until 10 days have passed since their departure from that port, or the end of the last plague case on board.

The importation in Netherlands India of the following articles coming from or having been transhipped at Calcutta, is temporarily prohibited, *viz.*, carpets and used embroidery, unless transported as luggage or in consequence of a change of habitation, rags, raw wool, and hair, hides, fresh offall, claws, hoofs and manes.

The 28th March, 1899.

No. 1244.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Uchchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli Taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchchangamma festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, Davangere and Tolahunse on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 4th to the 15th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Uchchangamma festival at Uchchangidurgam.

Simla, the 29th March, 1899.

No. 1282.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Benares in the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, and certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Barne* fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Benares Cantonment, Kashi and Moghal Serai, on the Oudh and Rohilkund and East Indian Railways, shall be sold from the 2nd to the 10th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, and the Punjab at any railway station between Bias and Ludhiana, both inclusive, or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the *Barne* fair at Benares.

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 1289.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Spiperumthusur Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsvan festival of Sribhashyakara-Swami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Mosur, Chinnammapet, Manur, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur, Avadi, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam, Chingleput, Singaperumalkoyil, Guduvancheri, Vandalur, Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount, on the Madras and South Indian Railways, shall be sold from the 1st to the 16th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvan festival of Sribhashyakara-Swami.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 497.—The Honourable Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 24th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th March, 1899.

No. 484-*G*.—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 21st February, 1899, is republished for general information :

India Office, January 6, 1899.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Mary Victoria, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The 28th March, 1899.

No. 486-*G*.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

Simla, the 30th March, 1899.

No. 492-*G*.—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 17th March 1899, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. C. R. Stratton, or until further orders.

The 31st March, 1899.

No. 494-*G.*—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, an Additional Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 1st March 1899—

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the services of Captain A. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, being placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, and with effect from the 7th March 1899—

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th March 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 26th March 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

No. 495-*G.*—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department consequent on the seconding of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 26th March 1899—

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the date specified.

No. 496-*G.*—With effect from the 1st April 1899 the graded list of the Political Department will be re-organised as indicated below:

(i) The appointment of Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, which has hitherto been an Additional Residency of the 2nd class, will be classed as an ordinary Residency of the 2nd class.

(ii) The number of appointments of Resident of the 2nd class will, for the present, be fifteen; but ultimately thirteen, when Colonel H. A. Vincent and Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., who were appointed Additional Residents of the 2nd class, have been absorbed into the regular establishment. Eight appointments of Resident of the 2nd class will be localised, and the pay will be as marginally indicated. The remaining appointments, in which the pay will be Rs. 2,000 a month, will not be localised.

	Monthly pay. Rs.
Resident in Kashmir	2,750
" at Baroda	2,500
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf	2,500
" " Turkish Arabia	2,500
Resident in Nepal	2,250
General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti	2,250
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan ...	2,250
Resident at Gwalior	2,250

(iii) A new grade of Political Agents on pay of Rs. 1,800 a month will be created. There will be four appointments in this grade.

(iv) The existing grades of Political Agent of the 1st class on pay of Rs. 1,500, of the 2nd class on pay of Rs. 1,200, and of the 3rd class on pay of Rs. 1,000 a month will be retained; but will be re-numbered as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th class of Political Agents, respectively. The appointments in the (new) 2nd class will be six until Colonel Vincent and Major Deane have been absorbed into the establishment of 2nd class Residents, and thereafter eight. In the (new) 3rd class there will be eight appointments, and in the (new) 4th class ten. The appointments of additional Political Agent of the 1st class will be abolished; but the Political Agent posted to the Eastern Rajputana States will, until further orders, receive a net pay of Rs. 2,000. Officers posted to other appointments hitherto classed as additional Agencies will receive pay or salary according to their grading in the Department.

(v) The existing grades of Political Assistant of the 1st class on Rs. 800, of the 2nd class on Rs. 600, and of the 3rd class on Rs. 500 a month will be maintained. The establishment will be eight Assistants of the 1st class, nine Assistants of the 2nd class, and twenty-four (temporarily twenty-seven) Assistants of the 3rd class.

2. Subject to re-numbering of the grades of Political Agent and to the abolition of the appointments of Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, all officers retain their present substantive positions, unless or until otherwise ordered.

3. The re-organisation is intended to improve prospects in the department as a whole, and to assimilate generally the salaries of covenanted civilians to those obtaining in the different provinces; it is not possible, however, to ensure that the salary of each individual covenanted civilian in the Political Department shall be equal to the salaries of his contemporaries in his own province.

4. The standard aimed at is a Department including at least twenty covenanted civilians, of whom twelve should be in appointments carrying substantive pay of Rs. 1,200 a month or upwards, and the remainder in less highly paid posts. The intention is that, as a matter of practice, promotion, both substantive and officiating, should, when a fair distribution of civilian and military members of the department has been secured, go to civilians in the line of a civilian and to military men in the line of a military man. The Government of India, however, reserve to themselves absolute discretion as to the actual grant of promotion, whether substantive or officiating. The Government of India also reserve full discretion to fill vacancies by introducing men from any branch of the public service.

No. 497-*G.*—With reference to the immediately preceding notification, the following substantive promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, an Additional Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Governor-General of India for Khorassan and Seistan, to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (*Bengal*), Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 1st class.

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 2nd class.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to be Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

No. 498-*G.*—The following officiating promotions and appointments are ordered, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, and Messrs. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 1st class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captains W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), and A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Political Agents of the 2nd class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Messrs. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, and R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

All other officiating appointments remain as already notified, subject to the re-numbering of the classes of Political Agents as explained in Notification No. 496-G. of this date.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 30th March, 1899.

No. 1449-*A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1899. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In February.		To end of February.		Whole year.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Actuals, 1897-98.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,54	3,33	22,05	20,14	28,54	26,65
Opium	48	39	5,21	4,83	5,33	5,18
Salt	72	66	8,24	7,73	8,73	8,59
Stamps	37	40	4,37	4,37	4,86	4,84
Excise	41	40	5,04	4,82	5,72	5,49
Provincial Rates	38	38	3,39	3,15	3,86	3,72
Customs	46	49	4,29	4,07	4,59	4,64
Assessed Taxes	13	14	1,64	1,61	1,76	1,75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	4	36	39	56	48
Registration	4	4	41	44	46	49
Tributes from Native States	7	6	63	63	92	88
Other Civil Revenue	33	45	3,31	3,32	3,94	4,03
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,96	6,78	58,94	55,50	69,27	66,74
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 47	— 48	— 3,79	— 3,68	— 3,85	— 3,73
Opium	— 4	— 4	— 2,29	— 2,34	— 2,65	— 2,39
Famine Relief	...	...	+ 3	— 2,10	— 37	— 1,97
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,13	— 2,1[illegible]	— 22,40	— 22,63	— 26,93	— 26,76
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,64	— 2,67	— 28,45	— 30,75	— 33,80	— 34,85
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 2	— 6	+ 1	— 56	+ 60	— 36
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 2	+ 51	+ 36	+ 32	+ 42
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 10	+ 65	+ 68	+ 72	+ 90
Military Issues	— 1,33	— 1,62	— 15,25	— 17,37	— 17,37	— 19,46
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 36	+ 38	+ 2,60	+ 2,91		
State Railways	+ 1,21	+ 1,13	+ 13,68	+ 13,16	+ 24,58	+ 24,30
East Indian Railway	+ 45	+ 45	+ 5,02	+ 5,01		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 36	+ 27	+ 3,65	+ 2,47	+ 2,42	+ 2,67
Telegraph	+ 7	+ 8	+ 66	+ 75	+ 86	+ 85
TOTAL	+ 2,45	+ 2,31	+ 25,61	+ 24,31	+ 27,86	+ 27,82
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 70	— 63	— 6,23	— 9,31		
State Railways	— 95	— 1,05	— 10,92	— 10,64	— 25,21	— 25,16
East Indian Railway	— 22	— 24	— 2,47	— 2,31		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	— 31	— 11	— 18	— 11
Telegraph	— 6	— 6	— 63	— 61	— 76	— 71
TOTAL	— 1,93	— 1,98	— 20,56	— 22,98	— 26,15	— 25,98
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 78	— 1,23	— 9,03	— 15,57	— 14,02	— 16,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 1	+ 96	+ 2,59	+ 2,67	+ 2,58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 66	— 8	— 56	— 22		— 42
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 93	— 71	— 7,95	— 3,36	— 8,92	— 4,77
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 2,12	— 90	— 16,70	— 7,64	— 16,00	— 9,49
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 21	+ 11	+ 1,03	— 27	+ 29	— 1,02
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,51	— 1,68	— 23,22	— 8,90	— 21,96	— 13,12
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 3	+ 1,20	— 1,76	+ 28	— 51	+ 2,11
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,19	12,95	15,98	13,87	16,72	13,87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,22	14,15	14,22	14,15	16,21	15,98

W. S. MEYER,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st March, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No 340.—Captain G. A. Robertson, 15th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, officiating Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, who has vacated. Dated 23rd January 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 341.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Bevan, Indian Medical Service (Madras), to officiate as a District Principal Medical Officer in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 10th March 1899, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B., C.I.E., Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District and Southern Shan States Command.

No. 342.—The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 15, dated 16th February 1899, is published for general information:

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Lieutenants, their commissions being dated the 28th January 1899, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:

John Cyril Holdich Leicester (Bengal).
Hubert Innes (Bengal).
William Southwick Willmore (Bengal).
Albert Elijah Walter (Punjab).
Corrie Hudson (Bengal).
Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson (Bombay).
Charles Frederick Weinman (Bengal).
Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas (Punjab).
Alexander Mathers Fleming (Punjab).
Ellacott Leamon Ward (Punjab).
John Norman Walker (Punjab).
Vivian Heathcote Roberts (Punjab).
John Elliott Robinson (Bombay).
Charles Henry Benjamin Adams (Bombay).
George King (Madras).
Thomas Spinks Ross (Madras).
George Patrick Thomson Groube (Madras).
Pandit Piaraylal Atal (Madras).
William MacMullen Pearson (Madras).
David Claude Kemp (Madras).

STAFF CORPS.

No 343.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Bazett Colvin Graham. Dated 25th February 1899.

William Bruce Dunlop. Dated 5th March 1899.

No. 344.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant William Hastings La Touche Darley, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—5th March 1899.

Lieutenant Freeman Astley Jackson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—10th March 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 345.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Sydney Moore Mason. Dated 13th February 1899.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Major.

Captain Morden Ewart Carthew-Yorstoun,—26th March 1899.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Basil Rice Nicholl,—14th November 1897.
Brinsley Alexander McHenry Rice,—5th December 1898.
Grant Espie Hardie,—23rd December 1898.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1899.

Francis Frederic Perry, F.R.C.S.
Stephen Little, M.D.
George Hart Desmond Gimlette, M.D.
Christian Bernard Hunter.
Julian Carter Carington Smith, M.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

William Frederick Thomas, M.D.
Henry George Luther Wortabet, M.D.
Edulji Palanji Frenchman.
Richard James, M.B.
Sarkies Carrapiet Sarkies.
David Stuart Erskine Bain.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 31st March 1899.

William Henry Wilson Elliot, M B.
William Ronaldson Clark.
George Frederick William Braide.
Robert John Marks.
Charles Edward Sunder, M B, B S.
Malcolm Albert Ker.
Andrew Buchanan.
Lewis Gordon Fischer.
William Vost, M.B., C.M.
John Garvie.
Clarence Edwin Lloyd Gilbert.
Courtenay Clarke Manifold.
Gerard Beatty Irvine.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

Frederick James Crawford, M.D.
David Simpson, M.B., C.M.
Robert Robertson, M.B., C M.
Thomas Charles Moore.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

Charles Hardwick Louw Meyer, M D., B S.
Letterstedt Frederick Childe, M B.
Herbert Herbert, F.R.C.S.
Thomas David Collis Barry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 347.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George Francis Fox to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon William Archibald Weston to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon William Sherrington to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William Warnett Turner to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 17th October 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain James McNaught.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 348.—Sub-Conductor Peter Connor to be Conductor and Store Sergeant Jesse Harris to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th March 1899, *vice* Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) W. C. Parfitt, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 349.—Sub-Conductor William Chaloner, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Barrack-Sergeant William Harvey, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary;*

Sergeant Henry Nicholas Sargent, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th February 1899, *vice* Conductor John Bell, Sub-Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 350.—*5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—*

Jemadar Shadi Ram to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Tarif Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mukhram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November 1898.

No. 351.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—*

Ressaidar Sankar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Niamat Ali to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Mahmud Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Taliyar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th December 1898.

No. 352—*13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—*

Kot-Dafadar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 353.—*9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Havildar Sagram Bhat to be Jemadar, *vice* Harak Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

No. 354.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Havildar Sáwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Panjab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 355.—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry—*

Havildar Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1899.

No. 356.—*22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry—*

In G. G. O. No. 294 of 1899, line 2, *for* Jemadar Venkatakrisnama *read* Jemadar Venkatakrsnama.

No. 357.—*23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry—*

Jemadar Rangayya to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ranganayakulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, deceased, with effect from the 25th February 1899.

No. 358.—*30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Gur-Dayal Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Kakey Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

No. 359.—*17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Rajbarao Kadam to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Bajajirao Kadam to be Jemadar, *vice* Manajirao Sinde, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1899.

No. 360.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Bhairan Gujar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokaran, promoted, with effect from the 2nd January 1899.

Havildar Rama Rawut to be Jemadar, *vice* Hanuman Singh, promoted, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

No. 361.—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Shaikh Mahbub to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Harbhujan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jai-Kesor to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga-Sewak Pande, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

No. 362.—*2nd Regiment, Central India Horse*—

Kot-Dafadar Teja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the 2nd Regiment of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 16th November 1898.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 363.—*No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery*—

In G. G. O. No. 185 of 1899 last line *for* "8th November" *read* "19th September."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 364.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Scully, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No 365.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

Bengal.

From the 7th September 1898, in the room of Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance,—

COLONEL (TEMPORARY MAJOR-GENERAL) SIR EDWIN HENRY HAYTER COLLEN, K.C.I.E., C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Lieutenant, Royal Artillery	1st July 1863.
,, Bengal Staff Corps	5th May 1873.
Brevet-Captain	1st July 1875.
Captain	5th May 1877.
Major	1st July 1883.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	15th June 1885.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1st July 1889.
Colonel	15th June 1889.
Local Major-General	15th June 1889.
Temporary Major-General	25th April 1896.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Royal Artillery, 1863-68.

Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 1868-70.

Officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1875-79. (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1st Infantry Division, Delhi, 1876-77, and on special duty, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, War Office, London, 1877-79).

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, 1879.

Secretary, Army Organisation Commission, 1879-80.

Assistant Controller-General of Supply and Transport, 1880-81.

Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1881-83.

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, 1883.

Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, 1883-84.

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, and Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1884-85.

Intelligence Officer, Suakin Field Force, and Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Eastern Soudan, 1885.

Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, 1885-86.

Officiating Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1886.

Accountant-General, Military Department, 1886.

Officiating Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1886-87.

Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1887-96.

Hon'ble Military Member, Governor-General's Council, 1896-99.

War Services.

Abyssinia, 1868.—(Medal.)

Afghanistan, 1880.—(Services acknowledged by Government: medal).

Soudan, 1885.—Suakin.—Served as Assistant Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding Suakin Field Force.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp: brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 366.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, and long service and good-conduct medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 25, Dafadar Ahmad Shah Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Mahráb Khan, deceased, from the 24th August 1898.

No. 1585, Havildar Buldeo Rám, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Bugle-Major Hingan Khan, pensioned, from the 10th September 1898.

No. 2, Havildar Kalicharan Rám, 2nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Bindha Chaube, deceased, from the 19th June 1898.

No. 7, Havildar Dúdnáth Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Baldeo Singh, pensioned, from the 1st December 1898.

No. 88, Havildar Ganjan Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Chandan Singh, pensioned, from the 17th October 1898.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 259, Lance-Dafadar Shaikh Abdul Rahmán, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 601, Lance-Dafadar Akbar Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 408, Sowar Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 440, Sowar Prág Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 83, Sowar Hira Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 84, Sowar Amír Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 517, Sowar Partáb Singh, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1084, Sowar Mirzayakaah Beg, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 255, Sowar Ibrahim Shah, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 238, Sowar Bahádur Ali Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1312, Sowar Uday-ráj Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 595, Sowar Bal Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1733, Sowar Mahesar Pershád, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 2011, Lance-Dafadar Shiuji Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 799, Sowar Rahimúllah Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 495, Sowar Natha Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1176, Sowar Rúpa Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1196, Sowar Hardat, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1118, Sowar Síta Rám, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 1127, Sowar Faríd Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 637, Sowar Besákha Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 665, Sowar Nazir Muhammad Khan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 2487, Bugler Haidar Ali, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 2504, Sapper Manowar Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 145, Sepoy Shaikh Abdul Azíz, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 388, Sepoy Brahmhadín Sukul, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 139, Naick Atharban Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 140, Sepoy Debi-Dayál Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1471, Sepoy Rámnáth Pánde, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No 1493, Naick Rámpargás Pánde, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 41, Naick Bhole, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 124, Sepoy Shaikh Karím Bakhsh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 115, Sepoy Muhammad Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 122, Naick Hidáyatúllah Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 173, Sepoy Nánik Singh, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 131, Sepoy Siri Rám, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 119, Sepoy Baldeo Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 104, Sepoy-Musician Mangu Khan, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 111, Sepoy Bahádur Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 717, Sepoy Attar Singh, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Baljít, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 40, Naick Dáta Bakhsh Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 105, Sepoy Gajadhar Sukul, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 115, Sepoy Hubdár Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 120, Drummer Abdul Rahmán Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 59, Sepoy Bhagwán Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Sepoy Samand Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 59, Sepoy Mahabír Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 62, Sepoy Idarat Khan, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 170, Sepoy Wazír Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 171, Sepoy Nand Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 78, Sepoy Balwant Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 85, Sepoy Abdul Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1596, Rifleman Gopál Thápa, 43rd Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1613, Rifleman Chowdar Sing Newár, 43rd Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1432, Rifleman Dalbahádur Thápa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1340, Rifleman (Musician) Ranbír Damái, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 583, Bambahádur Mal, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 1116, Sowar Azimúllah Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 2996, Sepoy Mathura Tiwári, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 626, Rifleman Jamán Sing Thápa, 44th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 367.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Reginald St. George Clarke, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fox, resigned.

No. 368.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Frank Goodwin, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gutersloh, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Frank Tebbs to be Major, *vice* Harvey, resigned.

Captain Willy Benbow Reynolds to be Major, *vice* Goodwin, promoted.

Lieutenant William Davidson to be Captain, *vice* Tebbs, promoted.

No. 369.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Freake Farewell resigns his commission.

No. 370.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Edward William Thelwall resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd March, 1899.

No. 120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company, as the working agency of the Washermenpet-Ennur Section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Tiruvottiyur Union, under the Saidapet Taluk Board, in the Chingleput District, a house tax, under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, in respect of the Permanent Railway Buildings situated within the limits of the said Union.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 124.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 125.—Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, C.S.I., R.E., Manager, North Western Railway, is granted furlough under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, up to the afternoon of the 19th September 1899.

The 28th March, 1899.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under clause 1 of that section to declare that the Administration of the East Coast Railway shall be liable to pay in aid

of the funds of the Unions of Samalkot, Pithapuram and Tuni under the Cocanada Taluk Board in the Godavari district, and Ichchhapuram and Chatrapur under the Berhampore Taluk Board, in the Ganjam district, a house tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 129.—Mr. J. Woodside, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave on Medical Certificate without pay, for six months, in further extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 447, dated the 5th October 1898.

No. 133.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 134.—Mr. E. Lund, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, officiated as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th February to the 21st March 1899, inclusive.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 130.—The following is published for general information:

No. 238 R.T., dated Simla, the 23rd March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make general rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A to Part II of the General Rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 418, dated the 13th September 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th September 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 961 R. T., dated the 5th September 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the North Western railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the open line General Rules read above.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 187 R. T., dated the 7th March 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Narwana-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the North Western (State) railway, to such portions of the Narwana-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab railway as are situate in British territory, with effect from the date of opening of the said branch for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, North Western (State) railway, for information and guidance.

No. 132.—The following is published for general information:

No. 263 R. T, dated Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, therewith promulgated.

Letter No. 500, dated the 15th March 1899, from the Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited, have applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, and the Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited, for information and guidance.

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 135.—The following is published for general information:

No. 271 R. T., dated Simla, the 29th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make general rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A to Part II of the General Rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 423, dated the 14th September 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th September 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 967 R. T., dated the 6th September 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the

Eastern Bengal State railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the open line General Rules read above.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 195 R. T., dated the 9th March 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur branch railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Eastern Bengal State railway to the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur branch railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said branch may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State railway, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 121.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 3, dated 4th January 1899, regarding the retirement of Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, *for* 21st December 1897, *read* 22nd December 1897.

No. 122.—Mr. W. C. Wright, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1898, under Article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 123.—Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th October 1898, and not from the 7th November 1898, as published in Public Works Department Notification No. 33 of 25th January 1899.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 128.—Mr. W. Slane, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 27th March, 1899.

No. 126.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary rank.	27th February 1899.
Mr. R. Meredith . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	18th February 1899.
Mr. R. Meredith . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	27th February 1899.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 131.—The following is published for general information:

No. 264 I., dated Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1897-98

Read—

Letter No. 206 A. I., dated 27th January 1899, from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1897-98 and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

OBSERVATIONS.—Including indirect charges the capital expenditure on Productive Works amounted to Rs. 29,90,339, of which over 22½ lakhs were expended on the new Chenab Canal which is now approaching completion. On the one Protective Work in the Province the expenditure was only Rs. 25,567 as compared with over two lakhs last year. On Minor Works the Capital Outlay was Rs. 1,58,854, of which Rs. 1,16,888 was expended in nearly completing the original project of the Ghaggar Canals. The total capital expenditure on all Imperial Works was nearly 10 lakhs less than in 1896-97. The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,93,53,348.

These figures do not include the capital outlay incurred on Contribution Works which amounted to Rs. 1,61,198 in 1897-98, of which Rs. 1,56,912 was on account of the share of the outlay on the Ghaggar Canals chargeable to the Bikanir State. The total capital invested by Native States in the canals amounted to Rs. 1,52,26,356 at the end of the year.

MILEAGE OF CHANNELS.

2. The total length of completed main and branch canals is now 4,518 miles, of which 309 miles are in Native States. The additions made during the year, amounting to 107 miles, consist of a new branch of the Chenab Canal and the new Ghaggar Canals.

The aggregate length of completed distributaries was increased by 384 miles during the year, the total length now amounting to 10,554 miles. The length of drainage channels amounts to 786 miles, the additions made during the year aggregating 17 miles.

AREA IRRIGATED.

3. The total area irrigated from all canals was 5,214,258 acres, exceeding the striking record of 1896-97 by 590,022 acres.

The following statement compares the average and maximum areas under irrigation in successive five year periods since 1867-68:

Five years ending	Average area irrigated annually.	Maximum area irrigated annually.	QUINQUENNIAL INCREASE	
			In average annual area.	In maximum annual area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68 ...	873,279 (a)	1,006,453	...	...
1872-73 ...	1,183,872	1,251,664	310,593	245,211
1877-78 ...	1,136,951	1,318,026	—46,921	66,362
1882-83 ...	1,484,502	1,683,272	347,551	365,246
1887-88 ...	1,881,369	2,341,103	396,867	657,831
1892-93 ...	2,948,629	3,193,546	1,067,260	852,443
1897-98 ...	3,878,823	5,214,258	930,194	2,020,712

(a) This average is for the four years ending 1867-68, the total for 1863-64 not having been recorded.

The irrigating capacity of the canals has thus during the last five years been increased by over 2,000,000 acres, or by 66 per cent. The increase is slightly less marked when average areas actually irrigated during five year periods are considered, as owing to general rainfall the areas irrigated in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 were abnormally low.

4. The Major Works irrigated 4,055,898 acres, the principal contributors being the Sirhind Canal with a total of 1,206,248, rather less than its area of last year; the Bari Doab with 849,074 acres exceeding its last year's record by 117,132 acres; the Chenab with a total of 810,000 showing an increase over last year's figures of 289,721 acres; and the Western Jumna with 706,307 acres. The Swat River Canal again did excellently, exceeding its area of last year by 15,470 acres.

The Minor Works irrigated 1,134,255 acres, an area larger than that irrigated in 1896-97 by 190,177 acres, the two largest contributors being the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals. The Ghaggar Canals commenced irrigating for the first time and supplied water to 19,436 acres. The conditions of the year are reported to have been favourable to the Inundation canals, and this accounts for the large area irrigated by them.

The table in paragraph 9 of the Local Government's Resolution shows that while there was an increase in the area of each of the six principal crops irrigated, it was most marked in the case of rice, maize and wheat, the area of the last named crop amounting to the large total of 1,723,140 acres, or almost exactly one-third of the total area irrigated.

5. The estimated value of the crops irrigated is just under 15 crores of rupees, the value per acre being nearly Rs. 27. The average rate levied for the use of the water, including owner's rate and indirect revenue, was Rs. 3, or one-ninth of the value of the crop. The lower estimated value of the crops, compared with the figures of 1896-97, is due to the fall in prices from those which prevailed during the famine.

* The areas given above include the irrigation in Native States, the area of which was 345,431 acres in 1897-98 as compared with 394,291 acres in the previous year.

WORKING EXPENSES.

6. The statement in paragraph 6 of the Local Government's Resolution, which gives the working expenses for the last five years, shows that though for Major Works (Imperial) the working expenses have steadily increased from Rs. 24,45,060 in 1893-94 to Rs. 31,86,227 in 1897-98, the rate per acre has as steadily declined in the same period from Rs. 1·39 per acre to Rs. 0·87 per acre, while the percentage on gross revenue, which was Rs. 45·69 in 1893-94, was only Rs. 26·14 in 1897-98. These results are very satisfactory. The increase in the maintenance charges of the Minor Works is said to be due chiefly to the inclusion of the Ghaggar Canals for the first time and to heavy but necessary expenditure on the Muzaffargarh Canals. The rate per acre irrigated was Re. 1 and the percentage on gross revenue Rs. 62·42.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

7. The financial results of the Punjab Canals in operation during the year may be summarised as follows :

	Capital outlay to end of year.	Net revenue.	Return on Capital outlay.
IMPERIAL WORKS—	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Major Works	8,70,19,865	90,02,192	10·35
Minor Works	21,29,213	5,12,438	24·07
WORKS IN NATIVE STATES—			
Contribution Works	1,52,26,356	10,33,492	6·78

The gross revenue yielded by the Major Works amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,21,88,419, exceeding by Rs. 12,43,971 the gross receipts collected in the previous year, which were more than 38 lakhs in excess of any previous record.

The net revenue was over 90 lakhs as compared with 78½ lakhs last year, which was nearly double the net revenue of 1895-96.

8. In the Review on the Revenue Report of 1896-97 the Government of India dwelt on the extremely satisfactory returns of that year. But they have been again surpassed by the returns of 1897-98, the Major Works having paid a return of 10·35 per cent. as compared with 9·34 per cent. in the previous year, and the Minor Works a return of 24·07 per cent. as compared with 14·57 per cent.

The Swat River Canal, the only Protective work in the Province, paid a return of 7·38 per cent. on Capital outlay with a net revenue of Rs. 1,53,732.

The Productive works collectively paid 10⅛ per cent. on their capital with a net revenue of 87 lakhs of rupees. The largest contributors to this unprecedented success were the Sirhind which with a net revenue of Rs. 26,15,798 paid a dividend of 10·83 per cent.; the Bari Doab which paid a return of 13·66 per cent. with a net revenue of nearly 24¾ lakhs; the Western Jumna with a net revenue of 16¾ lakhs equivalent to 10·34 per cent. on its capital, and the Chenab which yielded a net revenue of Rs. 16,65,628, or 7·34 per cent. on its Capital outlay.

9. The returns on the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal exceeded 4 per cent. on the capital outlay for the first time in 1896-97. It is satisfactory to note a further improvement in the financial results attained on these branches during the year under review, the returns for the last four years being as below :

State.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Patiala ...	1·38	1·56	6·05	6·52
Nabha ...	0·10	0·68	4·66	5·34
Jind ...	1·26	0·09	4·92	5·75

The Patiala share in these branches is nearly five-sixths, the other two States holding each about one-twelfth.

The high returns of 1897-98 were realized in spite of a charge of Rs. 84,316 for seigniorage which was recovered from these States for the first time during the year, under the terms of the Canal Agreement.

The Patiala section of the Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, yielded a return of 13·72 per cent. as compared with 15·91 per cent. in the previous year.

10. The interest charges on the borrowed capital out of which the Productive works have been constructed amounted to Rs. 31,37,215 for the year under review, and the net revenue being Rs. 87,07,276, these works have contributed the substantial sum of Rs. 55,70,061 to the general revenues of the country. The accumulated surplus revenue at the close of the year amounted to no less than 373 lakhs of rupees.

GENERAL REMARKS.

11. The Government of India in reviewing the Revenue Report for 1896-97 referred to the extraordinarily rapid development of irrigation on the unfinished Chenab Canal, which was first opened as a perennial canal in 1892-93 when 157,197 acres were irrigated from the new channels. During the last five years the area under command has been extended by the construction of new branches and distributaries, and land has been brought under irrigation as soon as water could be conveyed to it. The following figures shew the rate of development, which is more marked than ever during the year under review :

Year.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Area irrigated during the year.	Net Revenue during the year.	Return on Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Per cent.
1892-93 ...	1,08,18,500	157,197	*—61,272*	*—0·57*
1893-94 ...	1,31,70,513	270,405	53,283	0·40
1894-95 ...	1,49,25,489	269,357	1,42,676	0·96
1895-96 ...	1,76,21,724	369,935	7,74,486	4·40
1896-97 ...	2,04,31,137	520,279	13,79,442	6·75
1897-98 ...	2,26,93,743	810,000	16,65,628	7·34

The accumulated interest charges exceeded the total net revenue at the end of 1897-98 by Rs. 7,47,556 only, and this small balance will undoubtedly be cleared during 1898-99 or before the construction estimate is closed.

12. This rapid development of irrigation has occurred in a tract the greater part of which was absolutely unpopulated in 1892. It is unnecessary to consider in this review the highly successful operations by which colonies of settlers have been established in these crown wastes *pari passu* with the construction of the Canal, but the growth of irrigation would have been remarkable even if it had occurred in a thickly populated district. It is mainly attributable to the fact that the alignment and construction of the entire system of water-courses within each village has been undertaken by the Canal Officers, the cost of construction being ultimately recovered from the occupiers. The water-courses are laid out with great care so as to gain the most effective command, and water is thus brought into every man's field as soon as it is available. This system had previously been adopted, though on a smaller scale and with less thoroughness, on the Sidhnai and Lower Sohag Canals, and also on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. It has been justified in every case by the rapid development of irrigation on each distributary system as completed, apart from the greater economy of water that may be due to a properly aligned system of water-courses. It has sometimes been objected to large irrigation works that many years must elapse after completion before they can become directly remunerative, but the results attained on all the more recently constructed works in the Punjab indicate, as observed in the Resolution by the Local Government, that the very heavy arrears of interest charges, which in the past used to accumulate before the canals began to pay, are no longer a necessity.

13. The great increase in the area irrigated by Major Works during the last two years is not however entirely due to the new irrigation on the Chenab Canal and on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The construction estimates for the remaining Major Works were formally closed between 1890 and 1893, but considerable additional capital expenditure has been since incurred on all of them under the rules for open capital accounts. This expenditure has been mainly incurred in extending and improving the distributary system, in increasing the capacity of the main canals and branches, so as to enable them to carry greater supplies during the monsoon, and generally in improving the control and distribution of the supply, and securing a great economy of water. The following table indicates the amount of this expenditure and the results that may be fairly attributed to it:

Canal.	Date of closing construction estimate.	Maximum area irrigated in a year up to end of second year after closing construction estimate.	Maximum area irrigated in 1896-97 or 1897-98.	Capital outlay incurred after closing of construction estimate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Swat River	31st March 1893	110,819	138,557	3,84,616
Western Jumna, excluding Sirsa Branch.	31st March 1890	507,974	564,552	21,77,224
Bari Doab	31st March 1890	592,785	849,074	16,82,426
Sirhind-Imperial ...	31st March 1891	685,610	943,789	8,72,544
Do. Contributions...	31st March 1891	224,446	394,291	1,41,304
Lower Sohag and Para	31st March 1891	70,129	102,014	24,693
Sidhnai	31st March 1892	151,427	185,709	1,99,862
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,343,190	3,177,986	54,82,669

All these canals had been virtually completed many years before the construction estimates were formally closed. The areas entered in the third column are the maxima recorded to the end of the second year after closing the construction estimate, as it may be assumed that any increase of area directly due to expenditure against the open capital account would not appear until after this year.

The area of 507,974 acres on the old Western Jumna Canal was recorded in the great famine year 1877-78, but except in years of excessive drought the area on this canal seldom exceeded 400,000 acres before the construction estimate was closed. The area irrigated by the old canal in 1897-98 amounted to 564,552 acres, but in addition to this 199,744 acres were irrigated from the Sirsa Branch, making the total area 764,296 acres. This great increase in area is due to the combined effect of the capital outlay incurred on the Sirsa Branch to end of 1897-98 (Rs. 41,68,560) and of the Rs. 21,77,224 expended on the open capital account of the old canal.

The figures for the other canals require no explanation. The increase in area may be regarded in every case as mainly attributable to the increased capital expenditure, and is specially remarkable in the case of the Bari Doab Canal.

The total expenditure against the open capital account of these completed canals has thus amounted to the large sum of Rs. 54,82,669, but this has been accompanied by an increase in the irrigating capacity of the canals of over 800,000 acres. There is therefore every reason to suppose that this liberal expenditure has been highly remunerative.

14. Great as has been the development of irrigation on these older canals during recent years it is doubtful whether it has yet reached its maximum, and whether further improvement may not be expected in the irrigating duty which will result in a further extension of the area irrigated. The question of this duty is, as remarked in the Local Government's Resolution, intimately connected with that of the correct measurement and record of canal and distributary discharges, and the Government of India note with much satisfaction the steps which have been taken by the Chief Engineer, as explained in paragraph 259 of his report, to train the native revenue establishment in the systematic measurement of the supplies for the distribution of which they are responsible, and in the habit of comparing these for different periods with the areas to which the water is applied. The more effectively the subordinate agency are trained in these duties the more reliable will be the records of duty attained, and the easier will be the detection of all preventible loss or waste of water. The figures in the statement in paragraph 10 of the Local Government's Resolution indicate that the efforts already made in this direction have been attended with success, the duties obtained during the year under review on every canal system having been higher than the averages of the previous five years, the improvement being most marked in the Swat, Sirhind and Bari Doab Canals.

15. The results recorded in the Punjab Revenue Report for 1897-98 are unparalleled in the history of irrigation in that Province, and the Government of India desire to express their gratification at the success which has been attained on nearly every canal, and to cordially acknowledge the efficiency of the canal administration and the excellent services rendered by the staff of Irrigation Engineers, to whose exertions and skill these results are largely attributable.

The report was received by the Government of India on the 27th January 1899. It has as usual been admirably compiled and is full of interest from beginning to end.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance and that copies of the Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 18th, 1899.

Last week, it will be remembered, the weather was unsettled over Northern India, and a series of slight storms passed across that part of the country from the westward to the eastward. These unsettled conditions continued during the greater part of the week under review. The first of the storms was shown over the Western desert on Sunday, 12th March, occasioning snow and rain in Kashmir and rain in Baluchistan, Sind and the West and North Punjab. By the morning of the 13th the storm had practically disappeared, but showers continued to be received over the extreme north-west of India. On the morning of the 14th the weather was nearly clear and appeared quite quiet, but on the 15th pressure was giving way rapidly in the extreme north-west and rain had commenced in Baluchistan. On the following day a diffused depression was shown over the Kashmir Himalayas and the north and centre of the Punjab, and the weather was again rainy over Baluchistan, Lower Sind, the West and North Punjab and the Kashmir Himalayas. The storm disappeared or was transferred with great rapidity to the eastward. During the day a large high pressure area was developed over North-West India; the weather cleared and became everywhere fine, while strong westerly and west-north-westerly winds, such as prevail over Northern India during the hot weather, were established over the Gangetic Plain. Rain is unusual at this season in Sind, and, as a result of the rainfall noticed above, the mean temperature of Sind has been considerably—and of Gujarat slightly—below the normal average. In nearly all other places the heat during the week has been excessive, but in South India, owing to local causes, the first-half of the week was cooler than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 12th.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, and a storm, at the centre of which the barometer read slightly below the normal, was traversing that province. The winds were irregular over the greater part of the country, but were gusty and squally in the north-west. The weather was very unsettled and showery in the north-west and in Baluchistan, and snow and rain had fallen on the hills and rain on the plains around the north-west frontier of India. Peshawar, Cherat and Hyderabad had received over 1 inch in twenty-four hours. The mean temperature was low over the Indus Valley, Gujarat and the south of the Peninsula, about normal in Burma and Assam and high elsewhere. In Eastern Rajputana the excess was more than 9·0°, while at Jacobabad and Salem the deficiency was over 5°.

Monday, March 13th.—The barometer had risen in the north-west, but had fallen in all other parts of the Indian region. The storm noticed over the Punjab had almost disappeared, and a well-marked high pressure area was shown over North Bombay, Central India and Rajputana where the barometer was considerably to largely higher than usual. The winds varied considerably in direction, but were gusty and unsteady in force, and gales had been experienced at several north-west stations. The sky was practically clear of cloud at 8 A.M., but the weather had been unsettled, with snow and rain on the hills, and rain over Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab and of the North-West Provinces. The mean temperature remained low over the Indus Valley and that neighbourhood, as well as over the south of the Peninsula, normal over the Central Punjab, and much above the average elsewhere. The principal variations from the normal were + 12·3° at Cawnpore, —8·8° at Hyderabad (Sind) and —5·3° at Salem.

Tuesday, March 14th.—The barometer had risen briskly in the West Punjab, fallen briskly to rapidly over the North Gangetic Plain and North-East India and changed slightly elsewhere. A well-marked high pressure area overlay North-West and Central India and a low pressure area Bengal, Assam and

Upper Burma, so that gradients were steepish over the Gangetic Valley. A fresh north-westerly to westerly wind prevailed down the Gangetic Valley and across Bengal and a light north-east wind over the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula pressure was uniform and the winds light and variable. The weather was cloudy on the hills, and there had again been snow in Kashmir and rain at Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Srinagar and Murree. The mean temperature had increased over the Indus Valley, so that the depression of temperature in that region was less than on the 13th, but the general conditions of temperature were unchanged, the following being the principal variations from the normal: Cawnpore + 9·8°, Rawalpindi — 4·0° and Salem — 4·5°.

Wednesday, March 15th.—Pressure was high over North-West and Central India, low over Bihar and uniform over the Peninsula. Steepish gradients continued to be reported down the Gangetic Valley, and the westerly and west-north-westerly wind over that region was strong. Elsewhere the winds were generally variable, but in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan the direction was between south and east, and a fresh depression was approaching the north-west frontier where the barometer was falling rapidly. The weather was cloudy on and near the hills in the extreme north-west and north-east, and showers were reported from Sibsagar, Quetta and Chaman. The mean temperature was low over a large part of North-West India, about normal in the south of the Peninsula and was excessive elsewhere.

Thursday, March 16th.—The barometer was falling over the Punjab, and the depression which had been advancing towards the north-west frontier on the previous day was shown over that province. It was giving squally unsettled weather to a large part of North-West India and had occasioned snow and rain in Kashmir and rain over Baluchistan, Lower Sind and the West and North Punjab. The mean temperature was again much lower than usual in the Indus Valley, about normal over the Peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere.

Friday, March 17th.—The depression had either disappeared or had been transferred rapidly eastward to Bengal, and a large anti-cyclone, with pressure largely above the normal average, had been established over North-West India. North-westerly winds were blowing in Northern India, north-easterly winds in the centre and variable winds elsewhere. Calms were reported in the north-east. The weather was fine throughout almost the whole country, but snow had been received in Kashmir and thundershowers over the North-West Himalayas and some submontane stations. The mean temperature was slightly to very largely below the normal over the extreme north-west of India and slightly below over the east of the Peninsula, while elsewhere the heat was excessive. The following variations from the normal explain the distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the average: Jacobabad — 10·3°, Jhansi + 5·7°, False Point — 1·2°; Toungoo + 5·0°.

Saturday, March 18th.—The barometer was falling everywhere, but there had been no important change in the pressure conditions. Strong westerly and west-north-westerly winds continued down the Gangetic Valley, moderate northerly and north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country and variable winds elsewhere. The weather was very fine with clear skies and very dry air, and the only rainfall reported was a few drops at Sibsagar. The temperature distribution was the same as on the preceding day. The weather was cooler than usual over North-West India and over the east of the Peninsula and was hotter than usual elsewhere. The principal variations were: — 8·1° at Jacobabad, — 2·6° at Vizagapatam and + 7·1° at Sibsagar.

Temperature.—The weather has been hotter than usual over the greater part of the country during the week under review. Owing, however, to some local influence the heat was steadily and considerably below the normal in the south of the Peninsula for the first four days of the week. A cool wave in the Indus Valley impinged on the high temperature area over Northern India on the 12th and became strongly marked on the following day, but thereafter it gradually broke up without advancing. On the 16th another cool wave appeared over the Indus Valley, and this had more vitality as it advanced eastward as far as the north of

the Central Provinces and the west of the North-West Provinces. Notwithstanding these two cold waves and the low temperature area in the south, the heat generally was excessive and for the whole country for the whole week averaged 1½° above the normal.

The following table gives the temperature variation data for the week:

PROVINCE.	MARCH 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·0	+1·0	+2·9	+2·8	+2·6	+1·8	+1·9	+2·0
Assam	+0·9	+1·7	+2·9	+3·6	+2·4	+2·9	+4·9	+2·8
Bengal	+3·0	+3·6	+4·5	+3·8	+1·5	+1·2	+1·9	+2·8
Orissa	+3·4	+3·2	+3·1	+4·3	+1·8	—0·5	+1·0	+2·3
Bihar	+3·5	+4·0	+6·0	+3·9	+2·5	+2·6	+3·7	+3·7
Chota Nagpur . . .	+5·9	+5·9	+7·0	+3·3	+1·3	+1·1	+3·6	+4·0
N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	+5·5	+5·5	+5·6	+2·9	+2·2	+3·7	+1·9	+3·9
Punjab	+4·5	+4·5	+0·8	+0·4	+0·4	—2·5	—3·7	+0·6
Sind	—1·1	—6·1	—1·8	—1·9	—6·1	—7·9	—4·7	—4·2
Rajputana	+7·4	+3·8	+1·4	—0·3	+4·2	—2·0	—2·8	+1·7
Gujarat	—0·7	+0·4	+0·2	+1·4	+3·3	—4·6	—4·3	—0·6
Central India . . .	+5·9	+5·1	+2·5	0	+1·2	+2·3	—1·7	+2·2
Central Provinces . .	+5·0	+5·0	+4·2	+1·0	+0·7	+0·6	+0·7	+2·5
Berar	+6·4	+5·6	+2·9	+1·0	+2·1	+3·8	+2·7	+3·5
West Coast	—0·4	—0·8	0	+0·7	+0·1	+0·8	+0·7	+0·2
Bombay Deccan . . .	+1·0	+1·5	+0·9	+1·8	+2·0	+1·8	+1·1	+1·4
Mysore	—2·3	+0·5	+0·3	+2·5	+1·2	+1·2	+1·6	+0·7
Madras Coast . . .	+0·3	+1·3	+0·6	+2·1	+2·2	+1·4	+0·3	+1·2
Madras Deccan . . .	+4·6	—1·2	+0·2	+0·2	+0·9	+0·8	+0·5	+0·9
South India	—3·9	—3·5	—4·1	—2·3	+0·6	+0·3	+0·1	—1·8
Mean for whole of India .	+2·5	+2·1	+2·0	+1·6	+1·4	+0·4	+0·5	+1·5

The heat was excessive on all days of the week, though on the last two days the excess was small and unimportant. The provincial variations exhibit a considerable depression of temperature in Sind and a slight depression in South India, while in the Punjab, Gujarat, the West Coast, Mysore and the Madras Deccan the mean temperature was normal and in the remaining provinces excessive. The hottest area relatively to the normal was Chota Nagpur with a mean excess of 4°.

The following were the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

Sunday	March	12th—Cuttack	103·4°
Monday	,,	13th—Do.	103·4°
Tuesday	,,	14th—Chanda	105·2°
Wednesday	,,	15th—Cuddapah	104·2°
Thursday	,,	16th—Do.	105·2°
Friday	,,	17th—Do.	104·2°
Saturday	,,	18th—Kurnool	104·8°

Rain.—Practically the whole of the rainfall of the past week has been due to the storms which appeared on the north-west frontier, and hence rain has been practically confined to North-West India. There has been light rainfall in Assam and North Bengal due to local showers, but this rainfall, though important and useful, has been light and scattered and attributable to purely local causes.

The rainfall in the north-east occurred in three divisions, *viz.*, the Surma division of Assam, the Brahmaputra division of Assam and the north' division of Bengal. In the first division the rain fell on the 14th only; in the second it fell on the 12th, between the 14th and 16th and again on the 18th; and in the last apparently on the 18th. The amount of rain was very small in North Bengal; it was small in the Surma division and was moderate in the Brahmaputra division, the amount apparently increasing on ascending the valley. Turning to the north-west the rainfall occurred under the influence of two storms and fell as follows: in the west of the North-West Provinces on the 13th and 17th; in the Punjab on the 12th, 13th and 14th and again on the 16th and 17th; in Sind on the 12th and 16th; and in Baluchistan on the 12th and 13th and the 15th and 16th. The table at the close of the summary shows that rain fell during the week, in effective amount, only in six divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Surma), Assam (Brahmaputra), the Central Punjab, the North Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. Of these six divisions four received more than the normal fall of rain, *viz.*, the Central Punjab + 0·19 inch, the North Punjab + 1·19 inches, Sind + 0·51 inch and Baluchistan + 1·11 inches. In all other parts of the country, even where rain has fallen, the amount has been less than usual, and in most places there has been no rain whatever. The deficiency has been considerable and important in parts of Assam and the North-West Himalayas where moderate showers are anticipated at this time, but elsewhere the normal fall is small and of little consequence.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table show that the rainfall during the past three weeks has been unusually light, and that over a very large part of the Peninsula, of Burma, of the central districts and of the Gangetic Plain there has been no rain whatever. In these districts, however, the normal rainfall at this season is very light. In Assam and parts of Bengal and the Punjab, on the contrary, moderate rain is anticipated during the three weeks under review, and though in some cases this moderate rainfall has been received, in others it has been considerably short of the average. Thus, while East Bengal received more than, and Cachar and the Assam Valley about, the normal, Central and North Bengal have received only half the average and West Bengal practically no rain.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 18th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to March 18th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to March 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·08	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·01	0·47	— 98
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·19	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·60	— 0·60	2·02	1·54	+ 31
	7. Assam Surma	0·20	2·18	— 1·98	4·25	4·66	— 9
	8. Do. Hills	0	1·03	— 1·03	1·69	2·18	— 22
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·41	0·90	— 0·49	2·23	1·90	+ 17
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·72	1·10	— 35
	11. Central do.	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·25	0·54	— 54
	12. North do.	0·03	0·23	— 0·20	0·27	0·52	— 48
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·58	0·89	— 35
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·11	0·60	— 82
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·35	— 0·35	0	0·82	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·02	0·22	— 91
	17. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·26	— 96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·17	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·18	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·28	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·19	— 95
	22. Do. West	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·01	0·31	— 97
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·25	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0·06	0·22	— 0·16	0·09	0·70	— 87
	25. Do. Hills	0·07	0·66	— 0·59	0·25	2·11	— 88
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·01	0·41	— 98
	27. South do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·39	— 100
	28. Central do.	0·35	0·16	+ 0·19	0·46	0·75	— 39
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·09	0·22	— 0·13	0·11	0·87	— 87
	30. Do. Hills	0·06	0·67	— 0·61	0·21	2·10	— 90
	31. North Punjab	1·52	0·33	+ 1·19	1·56	1·12	+ 39
	32. West do.	0·08	0·10	— 0·02	0·16	0·33	— 52
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·06	0·39	— 85
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·01	0·32	— 97
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·54	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·12	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·13	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·01	0·26	— 96
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·01	0·48	— 98
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·12	— 100
	47. Sind	0·56	0·05	+ 0·51	0·67	0·24	+ 179
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·51	0·40	+ 1·11	1·94	1·43	+ 36
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·13	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·14	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·06	0·26	— 77
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0	0·43	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·37	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·13	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
	57. Madras South	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·54	— 100

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SIMLA, *23rd March, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 25th, 1899.

Throughout the greater part of the week under review the weather has been controlled by anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure. On the first day of the week a large high pressure area was shown in the north-west and low pressure areas over Bengal on the one hand and the south of the Peninsula on the other. The high pressure area in the north-west by the next morning had moved to Rajputana and Central India and there remained until the 23rd. During this period westerly winds blew down the Gangetic Plain, north-easterly winds in the Central Provinces and variable winds elsewhere with fine dry and on the whole cool weather. On the 24th a change set in. Pressure gave way rapidly over Northern India, the anti-cyclonic movement of the winds ceased and on the 25th a slight but well-marked storm appeared in Upper Sind. Practically no rain fell over India, and the weather changed during the week from the conditions which ordinarily accompany fine weather in the cold season to ordinary hot weather, the change being accompanied with a very remarkable rise of temperature.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 19th.*—Pressure was high and read considerably above the normal over North-West and Central India, while it was low and below the normal over Bengal and the south of the Peninsula. Fresh west-north-westerly and westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, moderate north-easterly winds over the Central Provinces and variable local winds elsewhere. The weather was fine and the only rainfall reported was a shower at Sibsagar. The air was very dry in parts of West Bengal, Bombay, Rajputana and the Central districts. The heat was somewhat greater than usual over North-East India and the north and west of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was cooler than the average.

Monday, March 20th.—Pressure had given way briskly in the extreme north-west, so that the high pressure area had been transferred eastward and lay over Rajputana and Central India. Pressure was more uniform generally than on the preceding day. The wind directions were unchanged, but the force had fallen. The sky was nearly clear of cloud and the air was daily becoming drier. A shower had been received in Tenasserim, but no rain had fallen over India. The weather was cooler than usual except over Burma, Assam and part of the west of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, March 21st.—There had been no important change in pressure or winds, though the north-east winds over the central parts of the country showed signs of dying down. The barometer was high for the time of year almost everywhere. The sky remained almost cloudless and the air very dry, while the only rainfall reported was a shower or two in Tenasserim. The heat remained somewhat greater than usual over Burma and at some west coast stations, while elsewhere the weather was unusually cool.

Wednesday, March 22nd.—The barometric changes continued generally slight. Pressure remained higher over Rajputana and Central India than elsewhere, but the differences were small. The winds were light. They blew from the westward in the north and from the eastward in the centre of the country, while elsewhere the directions were variable. The weather remained fine and dry, and no rain whatever was reported. Temperature had begun to rise and had risen above the average in the north-west, while it still remained high in Burma. Elsewhere the weather continued cool.

Thursday, March 23rd.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere—particularly in the north. Pressure remained very uniform, though slightly higher in Rajputana than elsewhere. The winds varied a good deal and were generally light, but at the head of the Bay the usual strong southerly winds were reported. There was hardly any cloud, and there had been no rain over India. Temperature

had continued to rise—more particularly in the north-west. The heat was slightly excessive over Burma and very excessive over North-West India, while over the intervening region the weather was cooler than usual.

Friday, March 24th.—The barometric fall which had commenced on the preceding day had continued and had changed the whole pressure conditions. The fall had been rapid in the north, and a low pressure area had appeared over the Gangetic Plain with moderate gradients. The barometer read below the normal everywhere. The winds varied between north-west and south-west over Northern India and were variable over the Peninsula. The force at the head of the Bay was increasing. The change in the pressure conditions had been accompanied with some change in the general weather, the air having become somewhat damper and the sky slightly clouded. A thunderstorm had given some rain to the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature remained high for the time of year over Burma and North-West India and lower than usual in the intervening region.

Saturday, March 25th.—The sudden barometric fall had ceased, but there had been no change in the general barometric conditions except that a small shallow storm had appeared in Upper Sind. The winds were also unaltered. The force was strong to a gale at Saugor Island. The sky had become still more cloudy—more particularly in the north-west, and a light shower had occurred at Cherat. Slight cloud was also reported from the south of the Peninsula and light rain from Trivandrum and Cochin. The weather was hotter than usual except in the south of the Peninsula. The excess was very large in the north-west.

Temperature.—There has been a remarkable change in the temperature conditions during the week under review. At the commencement of the week the mean temperature was low and the pressure high over North-Western and Central India, cold weather conditions in fact prevailing over the country. As the week advanced, however, there occurred a marked change. A wave of heat entered North-West India from the westward, and by the close of the week the weather was hotter than usual almost everywhere, but particularly so in the north-west.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data for the week:

Province.	March 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+0·9	+1·7	+2·5	+2·0	+1·8	+1·4	+1·7
Assam	+1·9	+0·5	—0·8	—0·7	—0·3	+0·9	+1·4	+0·4
Bengal	+2·2	—1·6	—1·8	—1·2	—0·8	+1·1	+1·9	0
Orissa	+1·0	+0·5	—1·8	—1·0	—1·2	—0·2	+2·5	0
Bihar	+1·3	—2·7	—2·2	—1·4	—2·2	—0·8	+1·9	—0·9
Chota Nagpur	0	—2·6	—1·5	—1·7	+0·1	+1·4	+3·7	—0·1
N.-W. P. and Oudh	—1·6	—2·7	—1·8	—2·5	—0·5	+1·4	+5·0	—0·4
Punjab	—3·8	—3·2	—1·2	+1·4	+4·9	+7·2	+9·8	+2·2
Sind	—1·9	—2·1	+0·6	—2·1	+5·3	+5·2	+5·8	+2·1
Rajputana	—3·7	—3·5	—1·4	+0·6	+3·9	+6·9	+9·3	+1·7
Gujarat	—1·9	—0·4	+0·3	+2·1	+4·6	+4·0	+4·0	+1·8
Central India	—1·6	—4·0	—2·9	—1·6	—0·3	+2·6	+6·0	—0·3
Central Provinces	+0·5	—2·5	—1·3	—0·9	—0·3	+0·8	+3·9	0
Berar	+2·2	—0·2	+2·0	+1·9	+1·0	+1·7	+2·0	+1·2
West Coast	+1·1	+0·4	+0·2	0	+0·2	+0·4	+0·1	+0·3
Bombay Deccan	+0·5	+0·8	+0·6	+1·0	—0·1	—0·3	+1·4	+0·6
Mysore	+0·1	+0·2	—1·2	—0·8	—2·5	—2·7	—0·7	—1·1
Madras Coast	—1·7	—1·4	—3·0	—2·5	—2·6	—1·5	—0·9	—1·9
Madras Deccan	—0·2	—0·5	—1·2	—1·3	—3·1	—2·4	—1·5	—1·5
South India	—1·5	—2·0	—2·2	—1·6	—0·6	—0·7	—0·4	—1·3
Mean for whole of India	—0·3	—1·3	—0·9	—0·3	+1·4	+1·3	+2·8	+0·2

The mean temperature of the first four days of the week for the whole country was less than usual, that for the last three days more than usual, so that the general average of the whole week for the whole country was just about the normal. The coolest day relatively to the normal was the 20th, the hottest the 25th. The provincial variations were not on the whole large, as the excess at the close of the week was largely balanced by the deficiency at the commencement, but there was a slight to moderate excess shown in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Berar, and a slight deficiency in Mysore, Madras Coast, Madras Deccan and South India.

The following were the highest maxima recorded on each day:

March 19th	104·2°	at	Chanda.
" 20th	103·2°	"	Do.
" 21st	104·5°	"	Yamethin.
" 22nd	105·5°	"	Do.
" 23rd	106·3°	"	Ahmedabad.
" 24th	108·9°	"	Jacobabad.
" 25th	109·3°	"	Do.

Rain.—As mentioned above, there has been practically no rain throughout the Indian region during the week under review, and the rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that the Assam Valley and the Malabar coast district were the only divisions which received any rain during the week. In most places the average normal rainfall is small for the week under review, but in Assam and also in parts of the North-West Himalayas fair to moderate showers are anticipated, and in these regions the absence of rain is important. For the four weeks from the 26th of February to the 25th of March the total rainfall has been almost everywhere deficient. In East Bengal, the Assam Valley and Baluchistan the total fall has been about normal and in Sind it has been greater than usual, but in all other places it has been short, and over a considerable part of the country no rain whatever has been received throughout the entire period.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 25th, 1899.			Rainfall data from February 26th to March 25th, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to March 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·09	—009	0	0·17	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·01	—001	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·11	—011	0·01	0·57	— 98
	5. Arakan	0	0·10	—010	0	0·29	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·45	—045	2·02	1·99	+ 2
	7. Assam Surma	0	2·29	—229	4·25	6·95	— 39
	8. Do. Hills	0	1·04	—104	1·69	3·21	— 47
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·05	0·73	—068	2·28	2·63	— 13
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·28	—028	0·72	1·38	— 48
	11. Central do.	0	0·12	—012	0·25	0·66	— 62
	12. North do.	0	0·41	—041	0·27	0·93	— 71
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·40	—040	0·58	1·29	— 55
	14. Orissa	0	0·23	—023	0·11	0·83	— 87
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	—011	0	0·92	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	—005	0·01	0·24	— 96
	17. North do.	0	0·05	—005	0·01	0·31	— 97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	—004	0	0·21	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·05	—005	0	0·23	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·06	—006	0	0·34	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·06	—006	0·01	0·25	— 96
	22. Do. West	0	0·10	—010	0·01	0·41	— 98
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·04	—004	0	0·28	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·14	—014	0·09	0·85	— 89
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·29	—029	0·25	2·40	— 90
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·06	—006	0·01	0·47	— 98
	27. South do.	0	0·10	—010	0	0·49	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·16	—016	0·46	0·91	— 49
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·13	—013	0·13	1·00	— 87
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·41	—041	0·21	2·51	— 92
	31. North Punjab	0	0·66	—066	1·25	1·75	— 29
	32. West do.	0	0·13	—013	0·16	0·45	— 64
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·41	0·41	0	0·47	0·80	— 41
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·32	—032	0·01	0·64	— 98
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	—022	0	0·76	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·11	—011	0	0·23	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·02	—002	0	0·03	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·07	—007	0	0·12	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	—001	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·04	—004	0	0·16	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·12	—012	0	0·22	— 100
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·16	—016	0·01	0·42	— 97
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·13	—013	0·01	0·61	— 92
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0·67	0·25	+ 168
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·47	—047	1·94	1·90	+ 2
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·04	—004	0	0·14	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·02	—002	0	0·16	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—002	0	0·16	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·10	—010	0·06	0·36	— 83
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·72	—072	0	1·15	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·12	—012	0	0·49	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·04	—004	0	0·10	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·09	—009	0	0·22	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·21	—021	0	0·36	— 100
	57. Madras South	0	0·43	—043	0	0·97	— 100

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SIMLA, *30th March, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of In[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Slight showers of rain fell in parts of Tinnevelly, Travancore, and Cochin. The water-supply is sufficient. Some small sowings are being made under irrigation. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The harvest continues to yield an almost normal outturn and the yield of cotton is also about the average. Pasturage is scanty, but fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle generally good. Prices are almost stationary in the Deccan, staple-grains having returned almost to their normal rates; but elsewhere they are generally still above the average, except rice in the Deccan and the Carnatic, where the price is below the normal.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th March.*—American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. Reaping of the late crops is progressing in fourteen and preparations for next season are being made in fifteen districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and the Karnatak and extraction of opium in Baroda territory. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in five districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th March.*—No rain fell during the week, except showers accompanied by hail at Muzaffarpur. Ploughing and in some parts early sowings are proceeding and the prospects of spring rice and other standing crops are good. Rain is wanted in some districts. The spring harvest continues and the collection of opium is nearly over. The planting of sugar-cane has begun in some parts. The fodder-supply is ample in every district, except in parts of Midnapore and the Sonthal Parganas. Prices are practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Seasonable weather prevailed during the week. Harvesting and threshing of the spring crops are progressing. Sowing and irrigation of the extra crops, extraction of opium, and planting of sugarcane continue. Prospects are favourable, markets well stocked, and fodder sufficient. Prices are stationary or falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Peshawar. Sowings of the extra spring crops and also of sugarcane and cotton are proceeding, and reaping of the spring crops has commenced. The condition of the irrigated spring crops is generally reported to be average and of the unirrigated crops below the average and their yield is also expected to be below the average. Rain is still wanted. The poppy crop is poor in Lahore. Certain of the spring crops have been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore. Cattle are reported to be in fair condition in all districts, except Delhi. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, the chief food-staple, are rising in Rawalpindi, falling in Delhi, Shahpur, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, and are

unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16 to 20, gram 20 to 22, barley 28, bulrush-millet 18 to 22¼, maize 24 to 32, great-millet 23, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th March.*—The weather is clear and unusually warm. The reaping of the spring crops is approaching completion in most districts and threshing is in progress. The planting of sugarcane continues in Chanda, Bhandara, and Sambalpur. Signs of distress are appearing in the open part of Damoh owing to want of employment. Water is getting scarce in some villages of Saugor, Mandla, Betul, and the Warora tahsil of Chanda. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Seoni, the Warora tahsil of Chanda, and the Sambalpur district. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in five, four, two, and two districts, respectively, and there is a slight rise in the price of wheat, rice, and *juar* in three, one, and one districts, respectively; but the general range of prices is low. The cheapest prices are—wheat 21, gram 32, rice 22, and *juar* 28 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 11¼, gram 16, rice 11, and *juar* 21 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th March.*—In Upper Burma harvesting of the miscellaneous crops continues. Most of the island crops, except tobacco, have been gathered in Pakòkku, and the reaping of pulses is nearing completion in other districts. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukse. The outturn of the miscellaneous crops is found to be less than last year in Mandalay. The price of paddy has fallen in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Pakôkku and risen very slightly in Rangoon. No changes in prices are reported from elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th March.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week which has facilitated cultivation. Ploughing for and sowing of the early and late broadcast rice continue. Gathering of mustard and hoeing of tea are finished. The outturn of the mustard crop is below the average. Harvesting of pulses, plucking of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of tea are good. Preparation of land for jute in Goalpara continues. Potatoes are being planted in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Fodder is scarce in the Naga hills and water is insufficient in parts of Nowgong and Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Sylhet 21; Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Tezpur 16; Nowgong 15; Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th March.*—MYSORE: *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Mysore and paddy in Chitaldroog. Prospects are good. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar and Shimoga.

COORG: Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th March.*—BERAR: The weather is getting warmer. Preparation of land for the ensuing monsoon crop continues. A scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is still proceeding. The standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition. Prices

continue steady. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10⅝, and *jowari* 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th March.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops in some parts of Bundelkhand are in poor condition, but are good in other portions of the Agency. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices continue above normal in Bundelkhand, but are normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is fair in Malwa and good in Gwalior and Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Agricultural operations are satisfactory, except in Merwara and the hilly tracts of Kherwara. The condition of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara. Harvesting of crops continues: the average estimated spring outturn in Ajmere is 11½ annas and in Merwara 6½ annas. Cattle are for the most part in good condition. Fodder is scarce in nine States. Prices are falling in three States and are steady elsewhere. 1,950 square miles with a population of 41,000 are affected by scarcity in Marwar. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages continues: 19 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,329 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—372 in Ajmere, 4,278 in Merwara, and 969 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 19¾, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th March.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE: *For week ending 29th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, wheat selling at 18 and maize at 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th March*—No rain fell during the week. A shower or two would benefit the standing wheat crop. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Purchase in India of certain iron and steel work of local manufacture.

Circular No. 2 Public Works, dated Simla, the 24th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 3018 W., dated the 24th November 1898, from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, requesting the inclusion of certain firms in the list given in Appendix B of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 2587 S. R., dated 9th June 1898, of firms eligible to supply articles of iron and steel for the Public Service, with the right to tender only so far as the supply of safes and treasure chests is concerned.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that bridge floor or roof work and other iron and steel work to which it is necessary to apply the tests prescribed in Appendix C of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution No. 2587 S. R., dated the 9th June 1898, may, when not obtained from Europe through the Secretary of State, be ordered only at the firms entered in Appendix B of that Resolution; but that other articles entered in Appendix A of the Resolution may be obtained from any firms who may be approved by Local Governments and Administrations.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.
The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Secretaries to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Railway, Indus Bridge, and Godavery Bridge Works.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Gaziabad-Moradabad, Bezvada-Madras, and Hurdwar-Dehra Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Kohat-Bannoo, Bara-Ajmere and Marwar, and Ranaghat Ganges and Katihar Railway Surveys.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and officers noted on the margin for information and guidance; that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* and that copies be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and Military Departments for information.

O. C. LEES,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 19TH MARCH 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH MARCH 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 19th March 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 18th March 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,88,960	741	1,747	12,28,000	703	1,36,37,106	1,37,52,000	1,14,894	...
Bengal Central	162	125	19,730	158	125	17,900	143	2,32,607	2,30,000	...	2,607
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,66,218	193	1,186	2,18,000	184	16,78,959	20,96,000	4,17,041	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,11,607	148	868	1,30,000	150	14,39,958	15,33,000	93,042	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	5,768	275	21	2.800	133	46,261	29,000	...	17,261
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	933	104	9	900	100	11,988	12,000	12	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	3,83,543	211	1,815	4,57,000	252	46,35,064	54,58,000	8,22,936	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	654	38	17	800	47	6,124	8,500	2,376	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,72,454	166	1,023	1,52,000	149	16,81,732	15,85,000	...	96,732
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,012	74	54	4,300	80	45,877	42,600	...	3,277
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	103	1,165	1,08,620	93	1.165	1,19,000	102	11,73,762	11,36,000	...	37,762
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	29,230	99	296	21,300	72	3,57,071	2,12,000	...	1,45,071
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,28,243	155	1,016	1,32,000	130	14,76,099	15,69,000	92,901	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	21,246	92	231	26.700	116	2.35,918	2,59,000	23,982	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	25,228	88	415	49.100	118	2,75,424	3,89,000	1,13,576	...
Burma	223	936	2,27,226	243	936	1.77.0 0	189	25,19,193	22.29,000	...	2,90,193
TOTAL	266	10,178	26,93,672	265	10,924	27,36,800	251	2,94,52,243	3,05,40,100	10,87,857	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	287	2,886	7,96,257	276	2,886	6,20,000	215	85,63,609	73,05.000	...	12,58,609
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	875	1,83,528	210	1,013	1,93,000	191	20,21,291	22,21,000	1,99,709	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,67,987	328	825	2.39,000	290	32,64,191	26,76,000	...	5,88,191
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	65,400	122	795	85,200	107	6,76,862	7,77,000	1,00,138	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,319	47	28	1.700	61	22,515	20.200	...	2,315
Cherra-Companyganj	20	8	52	7	8	500	63	(*c*) 82	6,100	6,018	...
TOTAL	261	5,151	13,14,543	255	5,555	11,39,400	205	1,45,48,550	1,30.05,300	...	15,43,250
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	6,77,678	455	1,491	8,96,000	601	78,36,095	98,71,000	20,34,905	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,31.932	503	461	3,00,000	651	27,85,549	34,81,000	6,95,451	...
Madras	258	840	2.17.234	259	840	1,86,000	221	23,27.663	19,44,000	...	3,83,663
TOTAL	480	2.792	11,26,844	404	2,792	13,82,000	495	1,29,49.307	1,52,96,000	23,46,693	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,121	51,35,059	283	19.271	52,58.200	273	5.69,50,100	5,88,41,400	18,91,300	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	35,429	219	162	32,900	203	4,28,470	2,78,000	...	1,50,470
Tarkessur	320	22	7,007	318	22	6.800	309	81.278	73,800	...	7,478
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	18,286	46	423	24,300	57	1,93,843	2,56,000	62,157	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,400	39	...	16,200	16,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	..	...	...	.	33	1,200	36	...	13,100	13,100	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	8,683	132	66	11,500	174	66.933	85,100	18,167	...
Segowlie-Rakxul	...	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(*d*) 1,200	1,200	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	2,405	67	36	2,800	78	39,067	29,200	...	9,867
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,690	201	78	30,000	385	1,69,446	2,02,000	32,554	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	59	55	2,211	40	55	2,500	45	25,030	34,500	9,470	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	9,662	189	51	11.000	216	1,15,301	1,15,000	...	301
Bársi	156	21	2,840	135	21	4.800	229	37,101	44,800	7,699	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,02,213	115	1,001	1,29,700	130	11,56,469	11,48,900	...	7,569
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,499	20	74	3,200	43	22,451	57,500	35,049	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	6.758	59	114	12.500	110	91,737	1,24,000	32,263	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	2,430	69	34	2.000	59	26,271	22,400	...	3,871
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	77,561	232	334	69,300	207	8,20,465	8,40,000	19,535	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	591	45	13	800	62	4,744	8,900	4,156	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	15,304	142	108	10,800	100	1,62,767	1,18,000	...	44,767
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,185	419	10	3,200	320	44,775	35,800	...	8,975
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,008	61	66	3,200	48	48,240	26,800	...	21,440
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	5,786	62	93	6,500	70	66,666	71,800	5,134	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,080	37	29	3,000	103	15,375	26,700	11,325	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	2,800	35	79	4,100	52	36,521	42,400	5,879	...
Rajpipla	13	19	321	17	24	1,000	42	1,774	7,800	6,026	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2.370	108	25	1,100	44	16,248	13,600	...	2,648
TOTAL	133	996	1,24.693	125	1,003	1,20,700	120	13,58,034	13,95,700	37,666	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	35,144	105	334	45,300	136	3,46,268	4,43,000	96,732	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,497	76	46	4,700	102	36,374	43,000	6,626	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,023	37	54	2,500	46	17,726	24,000	6,274	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,600	76	...	15,300	15,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	22,692	62	407	36,200	89	2,53,447	4,07,000	1,53,553	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,123	35	60	2,800	47	22,327	32,700	10,373	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	5,382	57	94	9,900	105	63,587	88,800	25,213	...
TOTAL	86	952	70,861	74	1,016	1,03,000	101	7,39,729	10,53,800	3,14,071	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,960	54,32,826	259	22,291	56,11,600	252	6,02,04,332	6,24,39,800	22,35,468	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) From 9th to 19th March 1898.
(*d*) From 1st to 18th March 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, the *29th March, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX of 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th March 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 19th March 1898	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 18th March 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,88,960	741	1,747	12,28,000	703	5,69,39,500	5,76,25,000	6,85,500	...
Bengal Central	183	125	19,730	158	125	17,900	143	11,41,133	9,84,000	...	1,57,133
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,66,218	193	1,186	2,18,000	184	59,44,232	69,88,000	10,43,768	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,11,607	148	868	1,30,000	150	59,12,686	60,66,000	1,53,314	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	5,768	275	21	2,800	133	1,64,766	1,44,000	...	20,766
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	933	104	9	900	100	57,666	42,600	...	15,066
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	3,83,543	211	1,815	4,57,000	252	1,90,56,945	2,22,97,000	32,40,055	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	654	38	17	800	47	38,591	39,200	609	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,72,454	166	1,023	1,52,000	149	86,89,280	80,54,000	...	6,35,280
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,012	74	54	4,300	80	2,50,236	2,34,000	...	16,236
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G. M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,08,620	93	1,165	1,19,000	102	66,32,157	52,40,000	...	13,92,157
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	29,230	99	296	21,360	72	18,47,736	11,96,000	...	6,51,736
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,28,243	155	1,016	1,32,000	130	60,00,705	63,17,000	3,16,295	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	21,246	92	231	26,700	116	8,47,072	10,14,000	1,66,928	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	25,228	88	415	49,100	118	9,88,015	13,63,000	3,74,985	...
Burma	186	936	2,27,226	243	936	1,77,000	189	82,95,352	82,87,000	...	8,352
TOTAL	243	10,178	26,93,672	265	10,924	27,36,800	251	12,28,06,072	12,58,90,800	30,84,728	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	7,96,257	276	2,886	6,20,000	215	3,41,07,303	3,49,80,000	8,72,697	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	875	1,83,528	210	1,013	1,93,000	191	84,71,829	96,83,000	12,11,171	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,67,987	328	825	2,39,000	290	1,48,90,591	1,36,82,000	...	12,08,591
East Coast (b)	106	536	65,400	122	795	85,200	107	28,24,205	27,17,000	...	1,07,205
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,319	47	28	1,700	61	93,921	89,000	...	4,921
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	52	7	8	500	63	(c) 4,339	(d) 7,100	2,761	...
TOTAL	235	5,151	13,14,543	255	5,555	11,39,400	205	6,03,92,188	6,11,58,100	7,65,912	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	6,77,678	455	1,491	8,96,000	601	2,80,24,864	3,53,73,000	73,48,136	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,31,932	503	461	3,00,000	651	1,34,68,436	1,57,33,000	22,64,564	...
Madras	261	840	2,17,234	259	840	1,86,000	221	1,10,04,685	99,54,000	...	10,50,685
TOTAL	379	2,792	11,26,844	404	2,792	13,82,000	495	5,24,97,985	6,10,60,000	85,62,015	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,121	51,35,059	283	19,271	52,58,200	273	23,56,96,245	24,81,08,900	1,24,12,655	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	35,429	219	162	32,900	203	16,71,410	13,85,000	...	2,86,410
Tarkessur	278	22	7,007	318	22	6,800	309	3,06,548	2,94,000	...	12,548
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	18,286	46	423	24,300	57	(e) 2,97,484	14,14,000	11,16,516	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,400	39	...	(f) 19,000	19,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...		...	33	1,200	36	...	(g) 21,100	21,100	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	8,683	132	66	11,500	174	3,91,780	4,56,000	64,220	...
Segowlie-Rakxul	...	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(h) 1,200	1,200	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,405	67	36	2,800	78	2,71,777	2,53,000	...	18,777
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,690	201	78	30,000	385	7,61,213	7,98,000	36,787	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,211	40	55	2,500	45	(i) 94,098	1,54,000	59,902	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	9,662	189	51	11,000	216	7,03,850	7,09,000	5,150	...
Bársi	125	21	2,840	135	21	4,800	229	1,33,829	1,28,000	...	5,829
TOTAL	147	891	1,02,213	115	1,001	1,29,700	130	46,31,989	56,32,300	10,00,311	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,499	20	74	3,200	43	94,059	1,58,000	63,941	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	6,758	59	114	12,500	110	3,44,936	4,30,000	85,064	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	2,430	69	34	2,000	59	1,03,655	1,18,000	14,345	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	77,561	232	334	69,300	207	35,10,865	37,90,000	2,79,135	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	591	45	13	800	62	56,851	54,100	...	2,751
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	15,304	142	108	10,800	100	6,74,606	6,47,000	...	27,606
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,185	419	10	3,200	320	2,01,638	1,88,000	...	13,638
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,008	61	66	3,200	48	2,83,769	1,83,000	...	1,00,769
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	5,786	62	93	6,500	70	3,28,878	3,37,000	8,122	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,080	37	29	3,000	103	83,679	87,100	3,421	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	2,800	35	79	4,100	52	1,97,559	2,08,000	10,441	...
Rajpipla	11	19	321	17	24	1,000	42	7,479	16,200	8,721	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	2,370	108	25	1,100	44	59,170	62,200	3,030	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,24,693	125	1,003	1,20,700	120	59,47,144	62,78,600	3,31,456	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	35,144	105	334	45,300	136	16,23,989	17,31,000	1,07,011	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,497	76	46	4,700	102	1,90,438	1,79,000	...	11,438
Jámnagar	38	54	2,023	37	54	2,500	46	(j) 1,02,202	1,06,000	3,798	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,600	76	...	(k) 38,700	38,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	22,692	62	407	36,200	89	11,35,949	14,64,000	3,28,051	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,123	35	60	2,800	47	1,15,032	1,49,000	33,968	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,382	57	94	9,900	105	3,97,659	3,92,000	...	5,659
TOTAL	75	952	70,861	74	1,016	1,03,000	101	35,65,269	40,59,700	4,94,431	..
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,960	54,32,826	259	22,291	56,11,600	252	24,98,40,647	26,40,79,500	1,42,38,853	...

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) From 1st April to 12th June 1897 and from 9th to 19th March 1898.
(d) From 1st to 29th April and from 23rd December 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(e) From 10th November 1897 to 19th March 1898.
(f) From 1st December 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(g) From 15th October 1898 to 18th March 1899.
(h) From 1st to 18th March 1899.
(i) From 1st May 1897 to 19th March 1898.
(j) From 8th April 1897 to 19th March 1898.
(k) From 1st June 1898 to 18th March 1899.

W. J. Mc ELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
	R	a.	p.
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part I	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1102 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 25th March 1899:—

No. 94 of 1899.—Gopal Mahadeo Vidwans, draftsman, sanitary engineer's office, Poona, Bombay Presidency. *A box latrine.*

No. 95 of 1899.—Laura Möller, wife of N. E. I. Möller, of 51 Bentinck street, Calcutta. *An air-tight lid or lock especially suitable and intended for municipal night-soil carts and buckets.*

No. 96 of 1899.—William Martin, retired indigo planter, residing at Agra, N.-W. P. *A double roller cotton gin suitable for India.*

No. 97 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, of 77 Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales. *An improved acetylene gas generator.*

No. 98 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, of 77 Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales. *Improvements in the treatment of calcium carbide, whereby the conversion of same into acetylene gas may be retarded without the aid of any mechanical devices.*

No. 99 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, of 77 Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales. *Improvements in means for using calcium carbide for the purpose of generating acetylene gas.*

No. 100 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast. *Improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf, and a new compound for use in such manufacture.*

No. 101 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of compressed pellets, tabloids, or blocks of dried vegetable or other substances.*

No. 102 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, of 77 Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales. *Improvements in protective coverings for compressed cakes composed of granulated calcium carbide, or an admixture of calcium carbide with other ingredients.*

No. 103 of 1899.—Cecil Gorman May, temporary engineer, Punjab Irrigation department, Chenab canal, Lyallpore, Punjab. *An improved slide rule for use by irrigation engineers.*

No. 104 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson, civil engineer, of Philadelphia, in the county and state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to vapour burning apparatus.*

No. 105 of 1899.—John Coyne, engineer, of 1644 Colwell street, in the city of Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in the manufacture of gas*

No. 106 of 1899.—A. Simon and company, manufacturers of boots, shoes, etc., Quetta. *The manufacture of leather putti leggings.*

No. 107 of 1899.—Major H. B. Thornhill, cantonment magistrate, Bareilly. *A latrine to be called "Thornhill's automatic sanitary latrine."*

No. 1103 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary

appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 2 D of 1899.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park House, Coventry, England. *Metallic wheel rims for use with pneumatic tires.*

No. 3 D of 1899.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park House, Coventry, England. *Tread surfaces for tires.*

No. 4 D of 1899.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park House, Coventry, England. *A tread surface for tires.*

No. 5 D of 1899.—W. B. Stokes, merchant, Bombay. *A brass carbide holder.*

No. 1104 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 140 of 1898.—John Clarke, clerk, of 30 Court street, in the city of Boston, county of Suffolk, and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in warp-drawing machines.* (Specification filed 22 March 1899.)

No. 406 of 1898.—Josef Zehra, brewer's engineer, of Konstanz, Baden, in the empire of Germany. *An apparatus for the production of ice.* (Specification filed 22 March 1899.)

No. 407 of 1898.—Josef Zehra, brewer's engineer, of Konstanz, Baden, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in freezing machines for domestic purposes or the like.* (Specification filed 22 March 1899.)

No. 435 of 1898.—Fakirji Edulji Bharucha, engineer, Rajnagar ginning and manufacturing company, limited, Ahmedabad. *Improvements in humidifiers.* (Specification filed 20 March 1899.)

No. 50 of 1899.—John Charles William Stanley, engineer, and the Fish Oil and Guano company, limited, manufacturers, both of 16 St. Helen's place, in the city of London. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of oil from material containing it.* (Specification filed 22 March 1899.)

No. 1105 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 61 of 1889.—John Brown. *Improvements in tea-rolling machinery.* (From 10 September 1899 to 10 September 1900.)

No. 19 of 1890.—Clemens Baron Von Bechtolsheim. *Improvements in centrifugal creamers.* (From 24 March 1899 to 24 March 1900.)

No. 325 of 1892.—Roger Pye. *Improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and other buildings.* (From 17 March 1899 to 17 March 1900.)

No. 324 of 1893.—The American Arithmometer company. *Improvements in calculating machines.* (From 23 May 1899 to 23 May 1900.)

No. 295 of 1894.—George Alexander Kennedy, William Senior, and Ira Wood. *An improved apparatus for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines.* (From 25 March 1899 to 25 March 1900.)

No. 87 of 1895.—James Leyster Courtice and John Wood. *Improvements in pianofortes.* (From 2 April 1899 to 2 April 1900.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne. *A new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers for sugarcane crushing mills.* (From 23 May 1899 to 23 May 1900.)

No. 125 of 1895.—The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *An apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes.* (From 22 August 1899 to 22 August 1900.)

No. 126 of 1895.—The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *A method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material.* (From 22 August 1899 to 22 August 1900.)

No. 1106 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 45 of 1894.—Harold Boyd. *A new or improved soap, called "Indian mica soap."* (Specification filed 19 December 1894.)

No. 74 of 1894.—Harold Boyd. *A new or improved antiseptic powder, called "camphorated mica powder."* (Specification filed 19 December 1894.)

No. 118 of 1894.—Thomas Toussaint Watson. *An improved bullet, called "The Pegasus."* (Specification filed 22 December 1894.)

No. 253 of 1894.—George Walter Blanks. *Methods or means to be employed in elevating and storing the water of the sea for use as a motive power, and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 20 December 1894.)

No. 262 of 1894.—King Charles Edmunds. *A new high explosive, called "Bombrite."* (Specification filed 19 December 1894.)

No. 359 of 1894.—Alfred Francis Rout. *An improved mechanical gate for starting horse races.* (Specification filed 21 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1883, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Steele, Mr. Charles Henry.	Khandwa . . .	12th September, 1898	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 16th March, 1899.	Deceased left no Will. The widow of the deceased has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mills, Mr. Thomas *alias* Barnaby (employed on the Mogul Serai-Gya Railway).	Dehree Bridge . .	10th October, 1898 .	The District Judge of Shahabad, Arrah, on 13th March, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Foy, Mr. George Edward.	Allahabad . .	28th February, 1899 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 16th March, 1899.	No Will has been found. The parents of the deceased have applied for Letters of Administration.
Hancock, Mr. Henry Moore.	Darjeeling . .	1st March, 1899 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 16th March 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Groves, Mr. F. B. .	On a steamer near Chandbally.	2nd March, 1899 .	The District Judge of Cuttack, on 15th-16th March, 1899.	Ditto.
Keys, Mr. Robert James (of No. 30 Carbare Road, Kidderpore).	Presidency General Hospital.	5th March, 1899 .	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 13th March, 1899.	Ditto.
Maitland, Mr. J. A. (of Chunar).	Ditto . .	14th March, 1899 .	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 17th March, 1899	Ditto.
Bordeaux, Mr. Stanislas (of No. 81-1 Bentinck Street).	Ditto . .	14th March, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 17th March, 1899.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th March, 1899.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	R 75,13,600 a. 15 p. 11			
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,05,12,643 14 11	1,80,26,244	14	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,33,57,031	6	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.		10,96,217	2	8
Sundries		22,65,525	1	5
RUPEES		10,38,45,018	9	0

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .		75,82,278	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .		72,97,295	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .		2,32,05,752	6	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .		2,03,22,133	5	1
Bills discounted and purchased .		1,82,79,588	5	9
Balances with other Banks . .		4,83,778	4	9
Bullion		7,103	2	0
Dead Stock		12,97,234	8	11
Stamps		11,824	1	2
Sundries		16,33,507	2	8
		8,01,20,494	13	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	R 1,26,70,313 a. 5 p. 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,10,54,210 6 7	2,37,24,523	11	10
RUPEES		10,38,45,018	9	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th March, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 31·7.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1 54,70,000	9,98,04,015	11,52,74,015	4,31,02,390	76,75,041	5,07,77,431
Allahabad	...	1,11,33,610	1,11,33,610	2,00,30,832	...	2,00,30,832
Lahore	...	2,27,94,905	2,27,94,905	3,04,12,090	...	3,04,12,090
Bombay	96,52,595	6,87,72,240	7,84,24,835	1,12,85,260	2,08,32,836	3,21,18,096
Karachi	...	70,91,750	70,91,750	27,04,475	...	27,04,475
Madras	55,05,095	2,88,72,245	3 43,77,340	2,34,55,250	...	2,34,55,250
Calicut	...	9,37,570	9,37,570	2,81,270	...	2,81,270
Rangoon	...	69,32,590	69,32,590	1,68,41,370	135	1,68,41,505
	3,06,27,690	24,63,38,925	27,69,66,615			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			3,45,720			
TOTAL .			27,66,20,895	14,81,12,937	2,85,08,012	17,66,20,949
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL .						17,66,20,949
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .						27,66,20,895

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21s March, 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 8.—The undermentioned second class Military Assistant Surgeon, under 5 years' service, having passed his departmental examination, is entitled to the enhanced rate of pay of his class, *i. e.*, as second class Assistant Surgeon, above five years' service, with effect from 25th April 1898 :—

Dominic Francis.

The 23rd March, 1899.

No. 9.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon F. G. Henderson, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1899.

No. 3—R48-25.—Mr. J. Murphy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th March, 1899, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

J. R. HOBDAY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th March, 1899.

No. 1897.—On relinquishing charge of his appointment at Officiating Sarishtadar in the Office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hafiz Saifulla Khan is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Bori, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade and Tahsildar of Bori, is transferred to Jacobabad as Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands.

The 25th March, 1899.

No. 2097.—With reference to this office Notification No. 178-C., dated the 15th February, 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to suspend the lien of Khan Sahib, Mir Shams Shah, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan on Foreign Service as Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, on his appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 2098.—Pandit Nand Lal, sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is provisionally confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, *vice* Khan Sahib, Mir Shams Shah, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 22nd March, 1899.

No. 211—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to grant licenses to the Reverend C. H. Plomer of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Ajmer, authorizing him (*a*) to solemnize marriages in the district of Ajmer-Merwara, and (*b*) to issue certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the said district.

By order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 20th February, 1899.

No. 9928.—Under the provisions of section 44, sub-section (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, direct that a tax on houses and buildings the scavenging of which has been, under section 42, undertaken by the

Commission, be levied at the rate of 2 per cent. on the annual rental value thereof, with effect from the 1st day of July, 1899.

A. M. SLIGHT,
President, Municipal Commission.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 18th Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery of Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 24th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 27465, Gunner T. William Thompson.	Place of Enlistment,—Bombay.
Age,—21 years 11 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Waterloo, Liverpool.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th March, 1899.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bombay.
Trade,—Sailor.	Marks,—Vaccination 2 left.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd April, 1898.	

C. J. K. POLLARD, *Lt.-M.*,
for *Major R. A.*
Commanding 18th Company, Westn. Divn., R. Artillery.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 26th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 4950, Private Frederick Adams.	Parish and County in which born,—Melton, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Age,—20 years 7 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st March, 1899.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Agra, India.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.	Marks,—Wound scar upper part of breast bone. Wound scar back of right thigh.
Trade,—Miner.	Under two years' service.
Date of Enlistment.—28th August, 1897.	
Place of Enlistment,—Barnsley, Yorkshire.	

H. BOUGHEY, *Lt.-Col.*,
Commanding 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H-567 of 98-99.	AA-34—57111	100	Messrs. Macneill & Co., No. 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 29th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

A British Indian subject named Troutas Pirzade having died at Daoule in the District of Samarkand in Russian territory in the year 1893, leaving an estate amounting to 704 roubles 20 copeks, the legal heir of the deceased, if any, is hereby invited to send in his name and address to the undersigned.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th March, 1899.

Abbott, Miller & Co.
Adlam, E. C., Tea Dist. Labour Supply Association
Anjeria, J. P.
Bathurst & Co.
Bendle, S. B., Assistant Secretary to the Life Insurance Co.
Bennet & Co.
Bijou Hotel, The Manager.
Bousted Bros. & Co.
Brannan, B.
Cargills, Ld.
Chapman, A. P.
Chapman, F., care of Hart, Esq.
Charleston & Co., Booksellers and Traders.
Cook, L. F.
Cooper and Cooper (Educational Book Publishers).
Dair & Co.
Danray, Mrs. Fancy Jacquets.
Davies, H. T.
Davies & Co., S. & C.
De Caren & Co.
Deppie & Co.
Dixon, F. C. (Engineer).
Dunn, Harold, care of Lejenne, Shimwell & Co.
"Fact and Theory" (The Manager).
Fisher & Co.
Gaetcke & Co.
Hall, A. J.
Harris, Mrs. E. B.
Hart Co
Hill, George.
Hodge, J.
Hony. Secy., International Sporting Club.
Johnson, Geo.
Jones, Thomas.
King & Co., J. H., Merchants.
Kurunann, D. A., Jeweller
Ladenbury, Thalman & Co.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Lewis & Co., Chemists.
Mathew, R. N., Tag Manufacturer.
Nelson & Co., Proprietors, "Varieties."
New Germany Watch Factory, The Agent.
O'Keefe, Miss.
Parkes & Co.
Person, F.
Peterson & Co., Frank B.
Pigol, A. C.
Pollock & Co., Sinnet Plait Manufacturers.
Pritchard, H. F.
"Quarterly Review," Editor.
Rhoimpore, Sugar Mill Work, The Agent.
Smith Elder & Co.
Starley & Co., J K.
Stevenson, T., Cinematograph Co.
Stewart, Miss, care of Mrs. G. Richardson.
The Royal Rubber Stamp Manufacturing Co.
The "Standard" (Newspaper).
Thearman, Mrs.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Tukster, W. T. M., Agent to Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.,
Turelli & Co.
Vincent & Co.
Watson & Co., P.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Andree, R. M.
Appogee, T., care of Mrs. Sherman.
Ash, W. H.
Banvard, Miss F.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Bedford, F.
Benditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. D.
Boringdon, The Viscount.
Bovill, O. V.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, J. H
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Buhon, H. R.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clarke, J. B., Photographer.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H.
Crape, E.
Cross, Mr.
Dacre-Scott, Mrs.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, H.
Deane, H. A., Major.
Deane, Major H. A.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Donaldson, P.
Edwards, J. S.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Fowler, Capt. R. H.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groser, Miss J.
Groves, T. B.
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Higgins, H. W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jamie, D. M.
Jenkinson, G.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, H. A G.
Jones, Billy.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
King, Mrs.
KlamerHachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Langman, A.
Lea, Standish.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mis.
Mackrodt, Mrs. M.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Marsden, H. W.
McGillivray, D.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menzer, K.
Michel, Prof. M.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Standersley (Sanitary Engineer).
Mr. Braun, Agent, Indentors Guide of Bombay.
Muller and McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. A.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Newman, F.
Newson, Mrs.
Newton, Miss F.
Norton, Mis. L. E.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Paoli, G. S.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker, Sons & Co.
Patterson, R. F.
Pearson, Henry.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Pennie, E.
Pescio, J.
Pflenger, W. C.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Rannie, D. M.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robertson, G.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, F. J.
Ross, Miss.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Scrivenor, H.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, Major. J.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, Miss M., care of W. E. Wood.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood, W. E.
Wrenn, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Niccolini, C., care of Mrs. W. Steel Boyce.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Staines, J. A

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Atkinson, Alex. H., Mrs.
Blackmore, G. I, Dr.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Biscoe, C. E. Tyndale, Rev.
Bradshaw, H. S.
Brandon, G. A.
Bernard, Jacques.
Burrows, W.
Blackhall, M. J., Dr.
Bridgman, R.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Clack, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Connell, Alex., Revd.
Cox, T. L.
Collins, E.
Clarke, J. B.
Dempster, David.
Deconzier, P.
Dodd, J. R.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Drummond, A. E., Miss.
Darshain Khakrule Samhar.
Darner, R. F., Miss.
English, F. W.
Frere, M. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fletcher, L., Miss.
Goddard, Horace
George, Elias.
George, D.
Glaser, Curt Well.
Gauchrane, Mr.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hull, E. G., Miss.
Hakim Syed Ameer Husain.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Jones, F. A., Miss.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Mawrice L.
Krause, C. F.
Lingi, Marcernaro.
Long, W. D.
Lindquist, Karl Axel.
Lambert, J.
Leathley, Miss.
Loose, J. L.
Lohatshy, Fanny, Miss.
Langridge, A. H., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mahomud Miya.
Murray, M. Annie, Miss.
Malallue, R.
Mody, K. J.
Middleton, J. S.
Maneckji Nowroji Tarapoorwala
Macdonald, L. W.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, I.
Nightingale, Miss.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Puddepholt, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Roodran, James.
Rudd, Noman.
Rose, L.
Roberton, Alfred J.
Ricketts, Miss.
Robertson, James C.
Russell, J. W.
Sen, B. B.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Sweeney, Mrs.
Sams, Miss.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, Jas., Mrs.
Vignan, A. Du.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurm, Moriz.
Wilkinson, L., Miss
Wilder, G. E., Miss.
Wilkinson, H. L. S, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th March, 1899.

Newitt, J. C.
Richardson, W. C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 1st April, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	6th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	5th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	1st ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo . . . at 3 P.M.	6th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Massilia.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	3rd ,,	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	4th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	3rd ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Umkuzi.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	6th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Orion.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *vid* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered

articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V, and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R6-12.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aphorisms of Sandiya, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Astasáhasriká Prajnapáramitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Acvavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

***Bhamati**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VIII, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brhaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brhaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

***Caturvarga Chintamani**, (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III, Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 6 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14

Crauta Sutra of Acvalayana, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6. R4-2

***Crauta Sutra** of Latyayana, (Text) Fasc. IV—IX at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII. Vol. II, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Cri Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each R1-8.

Kala Viveka, Fasc. I and II. 12a.

Kátantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each, R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VI, at annas 6 each, R1-2.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Párijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each, R4-2.

Manutiká Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R3-12.

***Mimamsá Darsana**, (Text) Fasc. VII—XIX, at annas 6 each. R4-14

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R1-2.

Nyayavartika, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6. R1-2.

***Nirukta**, (Text) Vol. III, Fasc. 1—6, Vol. IV, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R5-4.

***Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, by Kamandaki.** (Sans.) Fasc. III—V, at annas 6 each. R1.

Nyayabindutika (Text). 10a.

Nyaya Kusumanjali Prakarana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

Padumawati. R2.

Paricishta Parvan, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (Text) Part I, Fasc. I, Part II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (English) Part II, Fasc. I. 12a.

Prakrta Laksanam, (Text) Fasc. I. R1-8.

Paracara Smriti, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—8; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Paracara, Institutes of, (English). 12a.

***Sama Veda Samhitá**, (Text) Vols. I, Fasc. 5—10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at annas 6 each. Fasc. R12-6.

Sankhya Sutra Vritti, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each R1-8.

Dito, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12. each. R2-4.

Sucruta Samhitá, (English) Fasc. I, at annas 12. 12a.

* **Sucruta Samhitá**, (Text) Fasc. IX—XLII, at annas 6 each. R12-12.

Tandya Brahmana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each, R7-2.

Tattva Chintamani, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—10; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—2; Vol. IV, Fasc. 1; Vol. V, Fasc. 1—5, Part IV, Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at 6 annas each. R11-4

Tul'si Sat'sai, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Uvasagadasao, (Text and English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12. R4-8

Varaha Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 6 each, R5-4.

***Vayu Purana**, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 2—6; Vol. II, Fasc, 1—7, at annas 6 each. R4-8.

Vishnu Smrti, (Text) Fasc. I—II, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Vivadaratnakara, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Vrihannaradiya Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Vrihat Svayambhu Purana, Fasc. I—V. R1-14.

TIBETAN SERIES.

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Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna " R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur " R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong " 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa " R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur " R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1890. R1-8. (5a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (0p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R9-12 (5a).
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto Hymenoptera,	Vol. I	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Duars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq, R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064268, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the name of Aughore Tarini Debee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

GYANENDRA NATH MUKERJEE.

Residence—35, Mirsapore Street, Calcutta (1218-3).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045037 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R500, originally standing in the name of Faiz Muhammad, and last endorsed to Faiz Muhammad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BASHARAT SHAH,

Shahpur Tahsil, Gadarwara.

GADARWARA;

The 20th September, 1898.

Lost.

The upper halves of three Government Promissory Notes described below, two, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and one, in the name of the National Bank of India, and last endorsed to Mr. Martand Wamon, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the Treasury Office, Poona, where they were last transferred for payment of interest, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after six months from the date of last advertisement, on surrender of the lower halves of the notes :—

No. 12958 Bombay, of 3½ pet cent. loan of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay.

No. B002144 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay.

No. 2174 Bombay, of 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India.

MARTAND WAMON,

No. 2, Narayan Peth,
Poona City.



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th March, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked :—

"1. Will Government be pleased to say if they intend introducing in the Central Provinces a law of entail for the preservation of old estates, as they

intend doing with regard to estates of old and loyal proprietors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh?

"2. Will Government be pleased to say if the main reason which actuates Government to assess sír lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the fact that sír lands cultivated by proprietors by means of servants do not generally yield the same profits as self-cultivated lands?

"3. Will Government be pleased to say if the inquiry promised by Sir Antony MacDonnell as Home Member to my question (*c*) on the 15th of February, 1894, has been instituted, and, if so, will it be pleased to state the result of that inquiry?"

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ replied:—

"1. The proposals for legislation to which the Hon'ble Member refers, relate exclusively to a particular class of estates in the province of Oudh, and any legislation that may be undertaken will be carried out in the provincial Legislative Council. The enactment of a similar measure for the Central Provinces has not yet been considered by the Government of India.

"2. The Hon'ble Member is in error in thinking that the main reason which actuates the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government in allowing a reduction in the assumed rental value of proprietors' sír land is that proprietors who cultivate their sír through the agency of servants, make smaller net profits from such land than its rental value. The main reason is that given in the assessment rules, namely, that, when the number of proprietors is great and their circumstances poor, a reduction in assessment as an act of grace is allowable, and may be made by placing a low valuation on their sír lands. If the reason were as supposed by the Hon'ble Member, a low valuation would be allowed only in the case of sír lands cultivated by the proprietor by means of hired labour, and would not be allowed in the case of sír lands let by the proprietor to tenants. The Hon'ble Member is probably aware that sír lands are very frequently so let.

"3. The inquiry promised by the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell was as to the operation of the rule in force in the Central Provinces, which allows in certain cases an assessment up to 65 per cent. of the rental to be imposed by the Settlement-officer. The inquiry was duly made. It was ascertained that the only districts in which the permissive rule in question had been of any practical account were Nagpur and Wardha. In these the Settlement-officer had found a considerable number of villages in which at the last settlement the assessment had been made at a higher percentage than 65 per cent. of the assets, and had been paid without difficulty. In such cases he revised the assessment on the basis of from 60 to 65 per cent. of the assets. The inquiry also showed that the proprietors generally gained by the re-settlement proceedings, inasmuch as the Settlement-officer simultaneously enhanced the rents receivable by them from the protected tenants, and such enhancement exceeded the addition made to the proprietors' assessment."

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"My Lord, in initiating the discussion on the Financial Statement there are one or two points on which I have to make a few observations. A couple of years ago I had to make an apology here for not being able to send the Financial Statement to the Presidency of Madras in the same way as advance copies of it had been sent to Bombay and other places. I regret that there was a failure this year also, and I would make an apology for it were it not for the fact that I have received a thorough scolding from a newspaper in Madras which I think has had the effect of enabling us to cry quits. But I think it is a little ungenerous for this newspaper to hint—if it has not positively said so—that it was partly intentional on my part that I neglected to send the Statement to Madras, and that it arises simply from the fact that I have never hesitated to sacrifice the interests of the Southern Presidency to those of Northern India. I wish to explain that it is really difficult for us to get the

Financial Statement ready in time to send it off three days before the day fixed for its presentation in this Council. I have formerly explained that we do not close the Financial Statement until we have an opportunity of considering the results of February's accounts. That puts off the possible completion of it till the 12th or 13th March at the very earliest. Having done this, we have to prepare ourselves for presenting it before the Council about the 20th March, as sundry inconveniences arise if it is not ready by that date. We have therefore only the 13th to the 20th at the very outside to prepare the final copy of the Statement and to pass it through the press, and if possible send it off to Bombay and Madras. I have done my best to let these Presidencies have copies of it, but I really cannot accept responsibility for Madras being one day further from Calcutta than Bombay, and of the consequent failure in respect of the arrival of the Budget Statement in Madras while it has been duly delivered in Bombay.

"One other remark I wish to make—a remark of a general character. On this day last year I was engaged in defending myself against charges of 'complacent optimism'—I think that was the expression used with regard to the preparation of last year's estimates. Well, I of course was unable to say anything more than that the estimates had been very carefully prepared upon the usual principles, and if Hon'ble Members would only choose to wait twelve months they would see whether I was guilty of 'complacent optimism' or not. Hon'ble Members can judge for themselves whether the results show that I systematically over-estimated the revenues. As a matter of fact, and as I pointed out last Monday, the returns of revenue exceed the estimates which I made last year. I see that I am accused this year from two directions: one leading newspaper of Northern India accuses me of pessimism because under Salt and some other heads we are quite certain of receiving larger sums than I have entered in the estimates. A leading Calcutta newspaper, on the other hand, accuses me of optimism because it is not quite sure that we shall receive the opium revenue which is entered in the estimates. If I am accused on the one hand of optimism and on the other hand of pessimism, the natural conclusion I come to is that I have been adopting a very fair and just mean. There is one thing I wish to repudiate, and that is this: I have not made the estimates, in any sense whatever, with reference to my leaving office and to the management of the finances going into other hands; every single figure in the estimates is exactly what it would have been if the financial management of the empire had remained in my hands. That, I say, I wish most positively to repudiate any such intent, because I have seen it asserted that I had in view the change of office, and that I have prepared the estimates which I have laid before the Council, with a view to that change. I think Hon'ble Members should bear in mind that these estimates are not meant as guesses of the future. The figures as I now state them may, when we come to make up the accounts, show under various heads higher or lower figures than I set out. It is not intended in these estimates merely to make a guess at the future; they are not merely a pleasing arithmetical exercise brought to the Council for criticism, but they are an answer to this question—what revenue can you fairly count with security upon receiving, and what expenditure can you in accordance therewith undertake to incur? If Hon'ble Members will bear in mind that that is the question which the estimates are intended to answer, I think they will see that on the one hand it is necessary for us to make, in a country which is liable to so many changes during the year as India—it is necessary for us to make what are ordinarily called safe estimates of revenue, and on the expenditure side we fully expect, notwithstanding our estimates, to finish the financial year with considerable savings upon the Budget expenditure."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"My Lord, I have listened with interest and pleasure to the exceedingly satisfactory Budget Statement with which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department has presented us. It is, indeed, cheering to observe the revenues so steadily expanding. I shall not be guilty of the impertinence of congratulating the Hon'ble Member on the results of his last Budget; but I have a few observations to offer

in connection therewith which I hope will meet with the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

"I shall divide my remarks under several heads with Your Excellency's permission; and the first point upon which I propose to touch is that of the income-tax. I am sorry, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Member has not been able to announce or to recommend any reduction of taxation. With a realized surplus of 4 crores and with a further 3 crores and 90 lakhs estimated to accrue during the coming year, I must confess that the public might have expected some such boon at his hands. I can sympathize with the Hon'ble Member in the reasons he assigns for maintaining taxation upon its present scale: although perhaps I am not so much impressed with their gravity. But there are many directions in which concessions might be made, without seriously affecting the stability of the finances. The income-tax furnishes us with an excellent illustration. This is a tax the incidence of which is particularly felt by the lower middle classes in this country. Under the present taxable minimum of five hundred rupees per annum, all persons with a monthly income of fifty rupees are assessable. As has already been pointed out more than once in this Council in the discussion upon previous Budget Statements, the parties who pay tax under this class of the schedule are petty tradesmen and clerks in Government offices or in private employ. Notwithstanding the smallness of their salary, they are expected to appear in public in respectable clothing, and there is not one of them who has not to maintain and provide for a large family. I submit that they are a class who in every way deserve relief at the hands of the Government. Their necessities are such that, considering the general rise in the prices of articles of food and clothing during the past twenty years, it is impossible for them to make two ends meet on such a paltry income. The suggestion I would respectfully make to Your Excellency would be that the taxable minimum should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500, or the rupee equivalent to £100 per annum. The Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance may reply—although I sincerely hope he will not, with such a large cash balance at his disposal—that the Government requires the money contributed by these classes of people, and that it cannot therefore see its way towards granting the relief prayed for on their behalf. I venture to urge, on the contrary, that the existence of so prosperous a Budget-sheet as has been unfolded to us affords an excellent opportunity for exempting these persons from the operation of the tax. I do not intend to enter into a discussion on the subject of the suitablity or otherwise of a tax like the income-tax to this country, but I would represent that it causes great distress and inconvenience to individuals of the class I have named, with small incomes and pressing necessities. I am sure no greater boon could be conferred, nor one that would be received with greater gratitude, than the lightening of the burden of the income-tax upon the heavily-weighted shoulders of these poor people.

"There is another topic to which I would ask Your Lordship's sanction to allude. I am the more encouraged to do so, I confess, by the character and tenor of Your Excellency's various utterances since your assumption of your exalted office. I acknowledge with gratitude the grants-in-aid and the contributions made to provincial governments to meet earthquake, famine and plague expenditure. They have been bestowed with a liberal hand: for they amount in all, as I observe, to a crore and thirty-two lakhs of rupees. But I would ask—why not restore the working capital of each province to its statutory balance? To do so would be to enable them once more from their current resources to prosecute those public works which are so urgently called for. I speak, my Lord, with special reference to Bengal and Assam. In either province there is much to be done in this direction. I need only mention at random the lack of good roads in the Duars and the equally lamentable want of adequate means of communication in Assam. Then again I would beg for an energetic policy on the part of the Agricultural Department. There are many questions with which they might profitably deal, and in all of which the cultivator is vitally interested. Take, for instance, the introduction of new crops. In South Russia, I am told, the sun-flower is grown in large quantities and an excel-

lent oil distilled from it. Why should not an enquiry be instituted in this direction? Take again the serious nature of the disease that is attacking the betel-nut trees in Bengal and the sugarcane in Madras. This is another matter that merits the attention of the department. No one, I dare assume, will deny that the backbone of India lies in her agriculture. Were it not for her cultivating class, India would cut a sorry figure, from a financial point of view. I submit, my Lord, that it is the duty of the administration to assist the cultivator, and to foster and encourage his interests in every possible way. I am not asserting that much has not been done, and that much is not being done at the present moment, in this direction; and I hope I shall not be so unfortunate as to be misunderstood. I yield to no one in my appreciation of the sentiments expressed by Your Lordship in your speech on Monday last on the Sugar Duties Bill: and, unless I am much mistaken, it will prove to be the beginning of a new era in our history. But I will venture to remind Your Excellency of the public occasion upon which you gave expression to the hope that the five years of your Viceroyalty might see the completion of a quarter of a lakh of miles of the Indian railway system. Nothing, if I may say so, has given more satisfaction in India than this glimpse into the policy of internal development which Your Excellency has evidently set before you. If there is one thing more than another that the people of India need, it is increased facilities in the way of transport, for it will encourage agriculture, stimulate commerce, and help to open out the mineral and other resources of the country. And this leads me on to the offering of a few observations, which I do with all respect, on the administration of railways in India. Circumstances have brought it about that most of the large railway systems in this country are under the direct control and management of the State. I do not presume to quarrel with the arrangement. It finds its counterpart in more than one country on the Continent of Europe; and it certainly has many arguments to recommend it. One of the advantages it undoubtedly possesses, my Lord, is that it enables me to bring up the subject on the present occasion, and to call the attention of the Government of India to certain matters in connection with which it is the general feeling that some reform might be introduced.

"I would first deal with the question of third class accommodation. A large profit is derived from this source, and there is no doubt that without its receipts the Railway Administration would be seriously embarassed. That being so, may we not reasonably ask for better carriages? Is it not possible for some improvement to be made in the fittings and general arrangements of third class carriages? I would suggest the introduction of corridor trains of third class carriages, with conveniences at either end. The idea is no new one. In America such carriages have been in use almost since the introduction of railways into the United States. In England they are becoming daily more and more popular. There is no question of want of funds to stand in the way, for, as I have already said, there is a large profit derived from the conveyance of third class passengers. Again, the subject of suitable latrine accommodation for these passengers has been raised more than once in Your Excellency's Council. But, although attention has repeatedly been called to it, and questions asked of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department by my friends the Maharaja of Ajudhya and the late Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Mirza, I cannot find that any material improvement has resulted. The want of suitable latrine accommodation in the carriages themselves is further aggravated by the system under which third class passengers are locked up for long distances. There is, again, the question of conveniences for native ladies when travelling. This is a most important matter, and one of which I hope the mere mention may be sufficient to secure a much-needed improvement. I would also ask for a more frequent train-service. Until this reform is effected it will be impossible to prevent hustling and over-crowding at stations. The spectacle is a very unseemly one; but passengers are compelled to resort to it in order to secure seats. The fact is, however, that there is not accommodation for half of those who wish to avail themselves of it; and dozens of travellers are daily left behind at railway stations. In many cases they are detained for the whole day, and always for many hours, for there is

not that constant succession of trains to which an English traveller is accustomed. I would call the attention of Government to the great room for improvement in this direction. Further, I would suggest that separate accommodation should be provided in all trains of all classes (whether first, second, intermediate or third) for natives and Europeans. This will be no startling innovation, for separate third class carriages are already provided for Europeans upon most trains. The public benefit will be great. There would then be an end of the unhappy incidents which sometimes occur on railways, and which are nearly always traceable to a want of mutual understanding between the two communities, and a lack of proper appreciation of each other's peculiar habits and customs. At present, too, the intermediate carriages upon certain lines of railway are just as deficient in proper latrine accommodation as the third class carriages in all. I would plead for the adoption of a uniform system. There seems to be no reason why the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which are both under State management, should decline to provide conveniences for their intermediate passengers. For, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, such accommodation is provided. This again is a defect which, in my view, calls for urgent remedy.

"I now come to the question of fares. My Lord, I do not deny that the present rate per mile for third class fares is low, in comparison with those in other countries: but so are the working expenses, especially on railways in Bengal. I would urge on behalf of the community a still further reduction. As has been pointed out with all the authority of the Press, a journey of twenty miles by rail, at a cost of four annas two pies, or 2½ pies per mile, may appear at first sight a small charge, and from an European point of view, it undoubtedly is so. But it often amounts to fourteen per cent. of the monthly income earned by a large number of these third class travellers; and it is to them a serious consideration. I will put my case for cheaper fares, with Your Excellency's permission, in the words of Colonel Sedgwick, I take from a note, published by him in 1881, when Manager of one of the State lines, and quoted by Mr. Horace Bell in his book on *Railway Policy in India*. I venture to think his remarks are still most applicable. He says:

'If we look at what railways have done, in view of the conditions they have had to face, we shall find that they have adopted, in competition with carts and boats, comparatively low goods rates, but that they have never thought of lowering their passenger fares sufficiently to enable an ordinary coolie to travel more cheaply by rail than he can travel on foot, though this can undoubtedly be done . . It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that railways have altogether failed to attract the masses, and have only succeeded in getting the well-to-do classes . . . To attract the masses railways will have to lower their fares until a journey can be done as cheaply on the railway as on foot. To do this the fare must not exceed 1½ annas for twenty miles, or say one pie a mile, and perhaps in the poorer districts it may have to be reduced to three-quarters of a pie.'

"I will only add that, in issuing the pamphlet in which these excellent observations of Colonel Sedgwick occur, the Government not only pointed out that third class fares had been reduced to 2½ pies a mile on the East Indian Railway, but they added that the effects of the reduction would be watched 'with care and interest,' with the view of proceeding further in the direction of a further reduction of fares. This was seventeen years ago, and my submission to Your Lordship is that the time has now come for the putting into action of the words of sympathy then expressed.

'Up to 1890,' says Mr. Horace Bell, 'the minimum fare aimed at by the Government was 1¾ pies per mile, but this was not acted on, the lowest fare on State lines being 2 pies per mile. In June, 1891, however, this minimum was further reduced to 1½ pie a mile. . . As yet only one line, the Madras Railway, has had the sense to adopt this fare, and with results that are so far very encouraging; while another, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, closely follows with a station-to-station rate, which is equivalent to about 1¾ pies a mile, and with entirely satisfactory effect. What is needed is that the Government should have the courage of its opinions, and show the lead by giving this low rate a full and fair trial on some large State line. There is good reason for the hope that this course will be shortly taken: but, until this is done, it will continue to be held, by those well qualified to hold the opinion, that we have not yet reached, and that by a long way, the limits of our passenger traffic on India railways, and to this it will be impossible to offer any adequate refutation.

At the same time it is conceded that a rate of 1½ pie per mile is not properly applicable over the whole Empire, but is only suited for adoption over areas in which the population is at once dense and poor, and where low wages, and the general struggle for existence, renders them unable to contemplate journeys by rail on more onerous terms. The statistics of the railways which serve such districts point to the certainty that with large numbers, low speeds, and properly fitted vehicles, passengers of the lowest class could be carried at a fare of one pie per mile, and leave a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent; but the cost of carriage is a quantity varying with the volume of traffic, and it may be found that an even lower rate is possible. If, however, we can profitably carry at one pie per mile—a rate which implies that a man can travel 24 miles for the lowest daily wage now paid in India—we may rest satisfied that we have placed railway travel within the means of the poorest classes, and may be content to wait for the results.'

" There is nothing, my Lord, that I could wish to add to these remarks of Colonel Sedgwick and Mr. Bell, which express my own views in far better language than is at my command. But if I were to say a word, it would be this: why should it be an essential of Indian railway management that no reform can be undertaken, unless it will result in a profit? In other countries, so far as my knowledge serves me, such considerations are subordinated to the main question of the convenience of the public. Facilitate the means of transport, encourage the population to move about freely; and, although the result may not be a net gain to the railway administration, the advantage, I submit, is bound to be felt in other directions and in the other component parts of the machinery of the State. I assume that the greater traffic will more than compensate for the loss per unit occasioned by the reduction in fares.

" And, while I am on the subject of railways, there is one more topic to which I ask permission to advert. Are the Government of India, I venture to enquire, really satisfied that the solitary railway system, as represented by the East Indian Railway, adequately serves the requirements of the large population that lines its route, either in the matter of passenger or of goods traffic? As a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I will only say here that I thoroughly agree with the views of the Chamber on the point. But, if any proof were required of the soundness of their contentions, it is to be found in the slow transit of goods from the North-Western Provinces at the present time. I cannot help observing, my Lord, that, while the Railway Department have not grudged the increased rate of railway mileage which they have given of late years to the North-Western Provinces, Bengal itself has not been equally well-treated in this respect. It has been amply demonstrated during the late famine that increased facilities for transport are urgently necessary; and a glance at the map will suffice to convince the most incredulous. For there is a tremendous blank from Lakhiserai to Bilaspur. I am in favour of the filling up of this gap on more than one ground. The construction of a line running through Chota Nagpur, such as the merchants of Calcutta have so long advocated, would not only serve the interests of trade, but would enable large numbers of Hindus to visit the sacred shrines of Benares, Gaya and Pooree, without the vexations, inconveniences and dangers inseparable from a pilgrimage by road. And I would also point out that it would prevent large hordes of people passing through the great centres of population in their present leisurely fashion, a most serious matter in these days of plague. Intimately bound up with this question and equalling it in gravity and urgency, is the necessity that exists for the construction of light narrow gauge feeder lines of railway in rural districts. I venture to express a hope that Your Lordship will be able to see your way towards giving every encouragement to the development of such projects, not only in Assam, where they are imperatively demanded for the opening up of communications, but also in Bengal itself. We have already a few of these lines, thanks to private enterprise and energy: but we sadly require more. I submit it is most important to adopt every precaution against the spread of famine, and nothing is more calculated to defeat this object than the absence of adequate means of transport.

" My Lord, the consideration of the question of providing increased facilities of transport, and of the prevention of famine thereby, brings me to another topic with which I propose to concern myself. As a zamindar, the question of the colonization of the waste-lands of Assam has the deepest interest for me.

The subject was broached by my friend Sir Patrick Playfair during the Budget discussion in this Council in 1897. Sir Patrick then observed:

'Closely connected with the prevention of famine lies the question of the movement of the people and their distribution for employment...In this connection I would call attention to the advantages that might be gained by the movement of the people to the province of Assam and to the benefit that the Government of India would confer in bringing this about...........There is an enormous tract of land quite distinct from that suitable for tea, which is well adapted to the cultivation of cereals, jute, and other crops...It is remarkably free from drought, and should now be pouring supplies of grain into Bengal, like the neighbouring province of Burma. Feeling assured that Assam cannot be peopled without special effort, I should like to enquire if the Government of India will not undertake this as a protective measure against famine, as well as for the good of the province.'

"My Lord, in answer to Sir Patrick Playfair and to my late brother, who warmly supported what had fallen from the mercantile Member, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was then in charge of the Home Department of Your Excellency's Government, undertook that the observations that had been made should be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. His Honour added that there was nobody who, from his energy and experience in these matters, was more likely to work out a practical scheme for the emigration of the people than Mr. Cotton, the present Chief Commissioner. No better proof of the truth of Sir John Woodburn's eulogiums could be found than the masterly note upon the subject that has since been compiled by Mr. Cotton. That note has been before the public since the 6th of February, together with the letters of the Revenue and Agricultural Department; and, in common with many others—for the topic has aroused widespread interest in Calcutta—I have perused the correspondence with attention. I observe, my Lord, that permission has been given to the Chief Commissioner to make grants to private capitalists over an experimental area, subject to the modified conditions sanctioned by the Government of India. I would not have dwelt upon this subject at all, but, as a zamindar and a capitalist, my interest in the question is somewhat of a personal nature. Your Excellency will, I trust, forgive me if I say that the conditions imposed by the Government of India are not such as to attract any zamindar or private capitalist. The addition of clearance conditions, and the reduction of the period of the lease to 33 years, are especially felt to be insuperable objections. If Your Excellency will permit me to offer a humble and respectful expression of opinion, it would be to urge that as few conditions as possible should be attached to the first grants of land made under Mr. Cotton's scheme. I am aware, my Lord, that I am hazarding a bold suggestion; but I do so on the following grounds. The problem is here the opening out of virgin tracts of country. The difficulty is to induce pioneers to come forward and perform their task. Now, the success of one or two of these experimental grants will be certain to lead to a number of applications. The Government would then be perfectly justified in imposing any conditions they thought fit: for the success of the scheme would be assured. But, as the proverb goes, it is the first step that requires inducement and encouragement. I would offer the early pioneers a free-hold grant. This is exactly the method that was adopted to introduce the cultivation of tea into Assam. Moreover, these pioneers will not succeed in the beginning in attracting any tenants to settle on their grants on any other terms, and there seems no reason why they should be placed on worse terms than their own tenants. The time for clearance conditions, and other conditions favourable to the interests of Government, will follow, as I have said, in due course. I will not deal further with this subject, my Lord, except to say that I am confident when once the ice is broken—and it will not be broken unless some such concession is accorded as I have ventured to indicate—further private capital will seek investment in the Province.

"My Lord, there is one more subject to which I desire to address myself before I conclude. It has relation to the profit derived from the administration of justice. Now, this is an item which I do not discover in the Budget Statement. The only attempt, as far as I can ascertain, to arrive at an estimate of the net cost of civil justice was in 1890: and it is published in the Gazette of India for January 11th of that year. This I understand to be the return to which Sir Henry Prinsep referred in 1897 and in 1898 from his place in Your Excellency's

Council. But we have had nothing furnished to us in the shape of a yearly statement or even a quinquennial statement since 1890. I would suggest that it would be greatly to the public convenience if the Financial Department would publish a quinquennial return of the receipts and expenditure under this head. Meanwhile, I avail myself of the only sources at my disposal. I will deal only with Bengal. In Bengal, I find a steady annual surplus of a lakh of rupees given in the report on the adminstration of criminal justice for the year 1897 as the net profit during the last four years under the head of receipts and charges on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts. In the corresponding report for 1897 on the administration of civil justice in Bengal, we are informed that, inclusive of the High Court and the Presidency Small Cause Courts, the receipts of the Civil Courts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,05,13,724, and the charges to Rs. 54,75,588, including the amount realized on account of duty on probates, etc. There was, therefore, a profit to Government from civil litigation of Rs. 50,38,136, and, exclusive of this important item of Rs. 5,30,548, the surplus amounted to Rs. 45,07,588, or more by Rs. 1,15,666 than the surplus of 1896. My Lord, these are very satisfactory figures. But, as Sir Henry Prinsep pointed out in 1897, the people of Bengal derive very little benefit from the very large tax which they pay.

'This is a matter,' continued the learned Judge, 'upon which we Judges of the High Court feel strongly, and we have always felt that, whereas the revenue in this Department was really supplied by Bengal, it was swallowed up by other Presidencies, and they had considerable difficulty in obtaining what they considered to be necessary for Bengal. It was, however, represented to us that it was an Imperial question, and that it was the aggregate that was to be looked to as representing the revenue and the expenditure.'

" Now, my Lord, without disputing the correctness of the contention of the Government of India or discussing it, I would respectfully ask that some portion of this surplus from the administration of justice may be expended on the High Court itself where the rates of salary and the pension rules pressingly call for attention. And I would beg in addition for the improvement of the prospects of the civil judicial officers in Bengal. It is well known that the duties discharged by Munsifs and Subordinate Judges are onerous and responsible; and it is equally well known that they discharge them with honesty and efficiency. But, if they do not complain, it is not because they have no grievances. I would represent that the question of house-accommodation for Munsifs calls for the urgent attention of the authorities. In many places the subordinate judicial officers of Government are compelled by the lack of suitable house-accommodation to live in a manner which is not only injurious to their health and prejudicial to their capacity for work, but which, I submit, is not in consonance with the official positions they have the honour to hold. Again, their salary is low in proportion to the mass of work they have to perform: and it is notorious that they are as overworked as they are under-paid. To improve the condition and the prospects of those most deserving servants of the State is a task that appeals to me with peculiar appropriateness in connection with the large balance derived from the administration of justice. The ministerial establishments are, moreover, very inadequate and greatly require strengthening both as regards pay and status. I would express the hope that some portion of that surplus may be devoted to the purposes I have indicated.

" My Lord, I have now come to the conclusion of the observations I felt it to be my duty to address to Your Excellency's Government. I have purposely dealt with matters of domestic and internal policy. These are matters which I am aware from the perusal of Your Excellency's utterances that you have deeply at heart. The people of the country have every expectation that Your Excellency s term of office will be identified with large and statesmanlike measures of internal development and expansion. The consideration of the domestic needs of India is urgently demanded. I do not exaggerate when I say that the promotion by Government of such a policy will be hailed with every manifestation of approval and of support. It is because I know that the public mind is much concerned at present with these topics, that I have tried, to the best of my ability, to represent their views, and to indicate some of the directions in which encouragement might be afforded and reform introduced; and I hope and trust my efforts may meet with favour and attention at the hands of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans lately had occasion in this Council Chamber to refer to the Presidency to which I have the honour to belong, and with his pleasant humour, he called it the blessed Arcadia. It is not a Member from Madras who will deny that such arcadian features as are common to prosperous and well-governed agricultural countries are exhibited in the Southern Presidency, and if my Hon'ble friend considers such characteristics are especially conspicuous in the South I shall not quarrel with him, though we have too many lawyers and too much litigation for the parallel to be complete. But I disclaim any responsibility for the faith that is in my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton, who appears to think that Madras is a land so overflowing with milk and honey that any class of its inhabitants privileged, like the Christians of the Coast, in that behalf, should take almost a pleasure in the payment of an additional impost. I have said nothing by way of concurrence in such a creed.

"Admissions, however, partake of the nature of indiscretions, and it would be difficult for me, after what I have said, to enter on any adverse criticism of the Budget. I cheerfully, therefore, leave all that to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu, who possesses, if I may say so in his presence, the rare gift of being able to treat controversial subjects in an equally forcible and genial manner. I am, however, glad to see that the Hon'ble Finance Minister, with his latest official breath, also makes some admissions regarding our Presidency that are pleasant reading to my Hon'ble friend and myself. It shows 'a very progressive revenue, rapidly increasing up to the famine year, which only temporarily interrupted the advance.' With Bengal, 'it shows the largest increase under assessed taxes due to progressive revision and general improvement in the administration.' Again, 'the revenue in Madras is improving in the manner characteristic of the Province.' To quote more might appear vain-glorious, and enough has been said to show that Sir James Westland shares that appreciation which in his heart every Finance Minister must have of the well-paying Presidency of Madras. In consideration, however, of the strain upon its resources resulting from plague and famine, and by way of free grant, upwards of 15 lakhs in all are contributed by Imperial to Provincial in 1898-99, and a grant of upwards of 6 lakhs is made for next year's direct famine and plague expenditure. Whether or not we are arcadian, we are certainly practical, and no part of the Budget interests Madras more than the Railway chapter.

"Now that the East Coast Railway is completed, and the Bezwada-Madras line is open, a suitable provision of twenty lakhs is made for the Godavari bridge, after the completion of which the railroad will be continuous from Cuttack to Madras.

"Of the large grant of Rs. 1,77,00,000 provided for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the lion's share will be expended on completing direct connection between Cuttack and Calcutta. When this is accomplished the question of the agency or agencies to be employed for working the whole length or sections, as the case may be, of the line, and the question of rates, will have to be decided, and the legitimate claims of Madras commerce will require careful consideration. In addition to the many and large interests already concerned, it is probable that in future fine salt, fit to compete with that of Cheshire, will be manufactured in large quantities on the Coromandel Coast.

"Ten lakhs are provided for Madura-Paumben, and seven lakhs for the Tinnevelly, or British portion of the Tinnevelly-Travancore Railway. The Durbar has accepted the proposals of the Government of India, preliminary work is in progress on the British section, and will, no doubt, be commenced on the Durbar's section in the financial year which begins next week.

"The Shoranore-Cochin Railway is entered in Appendix C, and the estimate at ninety lakhs. It has, however, moved up and its circumstances have altered, for the commencement of work has actually been sanctioned on the first thirty miles, and, as the line is to be constructed on the metre gauge, the cost will probably not largely exceed fifty lakhs. His Highness the Raja is prepared to find the funds and nothing is likely therefore to delay action.

"Not much longer will the rich and interesting States of Travancore and Cochin be cut off from the rest of India, and their present enlightened Rulers

will long be remembered for the encouragement they have given to great works of all kinds likely to increase the prosperity of their people.

"The Ammayanaikanur-Guruvanuth Tramway is not so long as its name would imply. Though short (75 miles), it is, however, by no means unimportant, as it will open out two important planting districts and a large tract of plain country. That the Government of India should have approved this line is satisfactory, and, as its construction by a private company is contemplated, there is nothing apparently to prevent its speedy completion if private enterprise proves, as there is every probability of its proving, equal to the occasion.

"For the Calicut-Cannanore extension twenty lakhs are provided. Orders have, it is understood, issued to commence work, and the line will be constructed as a light broad gauge line capable of conversion, if required, into metre gauge.

"All these railways, with the localities to be served with which I am well acquainted, will prove of the utmost advantage to the people, the Government, and to important interests concerned, and by expediting their construction the Government of India will contribute in no small degree to strengthening that conviction of the identity of its aims and interests with those of Local Governments, which should always obtain. When in addition the Nilgiri Railway is opened to traffic, and extended to Ootacamund, an extension already approved, and when the various protective light lines recommended by the Madras Government have been constructed, the people of the Presidency will be fairly well provided with railways, though there are others which would no doubt pay, and should, if possible, be constructed. The present Governor of Madras is the first who has travelled by rail from Calcutta to his capital, and I hope, and the inhabitants of Southern India hope, Your Excellency will be the first Viceroy to take the train to Travancore over the hills at the end of the Peninsula, to return by rail from Cochin to British India, and possibly even to travel on by the metre gauge all the way to Bombay.

"Among the more important decreases in revenue noticed in the Revised Estimates, Madras is responsible for one due to the fall in the sales of land benefited by the Peryar Irrigation Scheme. The Government of Madras has been, and is, busily engaged in investigating this matter, and it is earnestly hoped that the scheme will ultimately prove as remunerative as was expected. Careful revenue estimates were made before it was commenced, and it is altogether too early yet to say that they will not be realized. All that caution and circumspection in the extension of irrigation which the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor declared to be so necessary on the occasion of the Budget debate of 1897 were exercised before this great work was undertaken.

"The completion of the Bangalore water-works is a matter for congratulation, not only to Bangalore and the Mysore State, but to all Southern India, which is interested in the well-being of that favoured city.

"To Madras proper it is most satisfactory that the Budget estimate of land-revenue charges includes an increase of Rs. 3,87,000, for the too long postponed improvement of the position of taluq and village establishments, a very important measure, and the extension of survey and settlement.

"Your Excellency has already stated how important you deem it that European capital should be attracted to this country. I venture to say that if the Government of India can see its way to allowing extradition, or making some arrangement of the like nature, between the Madras Government and the neighbouring Protected States, in regard to breach of contract, a useful step in that direction will have been taken. Since I endeavoured in vain to bring this about when the Extradition Act was under amendment in 1896, the planters have been proved by the publication of the report of the South India Planters' Enquiry Committee to be, as down South we all knew them to be, just and generous employers of labour, and they really suffer undeserved, and in some localities not inconsiderable, loss under the existing law. Whether or not the far greater loss they suffer from the appreciation of silver is merely temporary, this loss at least is constant and preventible. The planters are confident that they, like other

producers, will receive the sympathetic attention of Your Excellency's Government.

"In like manner any simplification of rules, delegation of authority, and relaxation of restrictions imposed in regard to mining applications, and any action tending to lessen the disheartening delays, which are under the present system unavoidable, would greatly assist Local Governments in encouraging the introduction of foreign capital.

"The remarks made last year by my Hon'ble friend and predecessor Mr. Nicholson, an eminent authority, regarding the development of rural banks, derive additional weight from those made just now on the same subject in the House of Lords by Lord James of Hereford, when introducing the Money Lenders Bill. The Duke of Argyll has also given the movement his support, and in this country, far more than in England, is the adoption of some system similar to the German loan banks, for developing co-operative rural credit, worthy of the attention of Government.

"Finally, I would add my congratulations to those of my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja. I have heard the Finance Minister described as an incurable optimist, but it does not now appear that he has in the past taken too favourable a view of India's finances, and in view of the Budget now presented for the last year of the century, critics of this class must stand confounded."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"My Lord, I am not going to take any excursion into the regions of Imperial finance. My remarks shall be brief and prosaic. But I cannot avoid noticing two salient and encouraging features of the Hon'ble Financial Member's lucid statement. The first is the steady relief being given to the Indian revenues from the burden of debt. The interest now charged against Indian revenues is not very much more than one-half of the amount charged twenty years ago, and this very satisfactory improvement is due to the progressive earnings of the railways and irrigation works which have been constructed from borrowed funds. The remarkable recovery of earnings made by these railways in the year just closing shows how the burden of debt continues to be lightened. The next feature is the satisfactory expansion of the salt-tax and the concurrent cheapening of salt to the people of India. The duty is now lower (except in Burma) than it was twenty years ago: the extension of railways has brought down prices to a figure which could hardly have been anticipated; the pressure of the salt-tax is now much lightened. I think, my Lord, that these two features of the situation disclosed in the Financial Statement are most encouraging. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland has announced that, notwithstanding the substantial surplus of the year now closing, Your Excellency's Government does not propose to make any remission of taxation at present. This announcement will probably prove unpalatable, but I cannot help thinking that the decision of Your Excellency's Government is sound and right. not only, although largely, because, as the Finance Minister says, it is necessary to maintain a strong financial position in view of pending currency reform, but also because, I think, it would hardly be safe for a prudent Government to relinquish any important sources of revenue on the faith of a surplus of one single year. The instructive analyses of comparative surpluses of two periods given by the Finance Minister in paragraphs 69 and 70 of the Statement, coupled with the anticipated surplus of 1899-1900 (even at the modest rate of exchange adopted at $15\frac{3}{4}d.$), indicate a hope that perhaps within a measurable period of time Your Excellency's Government may be able to consider favourably the question of abolition or reduction of certain forms of direct taxation.

"It has been a pleasure to me to notice that the Finance Minister has, in Sections II and III of the Statement, given as many as nine good conduct marks to Burma—more, in fact, than he has bestowed on any other province; and I hope that in consideration of this good behaviour of the province—certified by one so hard to please as Sir James Westland—Your Excellency will permit me to make a few observations in the interest of the trade of Burma.

"The majority of the Burmese are agriculturists, but every man and woman is a trader, and a keen trader, notwithstanding that (as the Financial Member

will now probably admit) he does not love and won't use currency notes. Agriculture in the province is satisfactory, cultivators' profits are good, sometimes handsome: the Government advances are taken with alacrity and have, I am glad to say, already caused a sensible reduction in the rates of interest charged by money-lenders. The programme of assessment of land in Upper Burma has been, partly at least, satisfactorily settled at last. Railway and road extensions are progressing fairly, but hardly perhaps so well as might be wished for. There are many remote land-locked tracts which need to be opened out: and one very costly line—the Mandalay-Kunlon—is not likely to be either commercially or financially a success at least for a long time to come. I am glad to learn that sufficient funds have at last been provided for an adequate construction programme during the coming year. The Provincial Contract with the Supreme Government is liberal, and I hope it may continue so. Now, my Lord, to come to the matter in regard to which I solicit a concession. It is not the rice export-duty that I suggest should be remitted—for the very good reason that it is paid, at present at least, by the consumer—that is to say, the foreign consumer: and I cannot conceive of any more legitimate asset than the tribute paid by foreign consumers of products of our own provinces. The Burma cultivator occupies a strong position and practically commands his own price within the usual limitations imposed by custom and trade: his rice has, I believe a special 'ticket' in the markets of the world; he is very independent, and long may he remain so. It is not he, therefore, who pays the duty; he makes the foreign consumer pay it. Germany is a large consumer: thousands of tons of Burma rice are imported into her ports—Bremen, Hamburg and others: and this rice emerges from these places in the form, I believe, of Lager beer, and I am told, good old Scotch whisky made in Germany. It seems to me that the Government of India may well congratulate itself on recovering the duty on the rice from these foreign distillers and other consumers. Of course the tables may be turned and serious competition may arise with the rice of Japan, Siam or French Cochin China, in which case the duty may be shifted on to the shoulders of the Burma producers. When this change takes place it will be justifiable to abolish the duty so as to place the Burmese producer on equal terms with his rivals. But that time is not yet. It is not, then, the rice export-duty in regard to which I have to ask indulgence. It is in regard to the management of the large rice trade. Difficulty is sometimes experienced in Rangoon in financing the enormous rice trade aggregating 10 to 12 crores of rupees. The Government balances in the beginning of the export season amount to about 2½ crores of rupees. These large funds are made over, by arrangement, to the local Presidency Bank—the Bank of Bengal—at a fixed rate of exchange; and I may say, parenthetically, that so far as I know this arrangement is confined to Rangoon. The Comptroller General refuses to sell transfers of funds on Rangoon to the commercial public, who are thus compelled to make their remittances through the Bank of Bengal at enhanced rates. The Comptroller General does sell transfers on Bombay, Madras, and even Karachi: and it seems a little hard that the Rangoon commercial public cannot have the same advantages and facilities as Bombay, Madras and Karachi—so long, that is to say, as funds are available in Rangoon. The result of the present (I think I may call it without impropriety a monopoly) arrangement and of the measures naturally taken by the Bank of Bengal to make profitable disposal of the Government balances—is to create sometimes an artificial stringency in the local money market to the detriment of trade. I would venture to suggest that either a share of the Secretary of State's Council Bills be issued for sale in Rangoon during the busy season when funds are available to meet them, or that the Government balances be thrown open to the commercial public in Rangoon just as they are in Bombay, Madras and Karachi, by sale of transfers. During the latter part of the year, when bankers, chetties and others are remitting their surpluses back to India, the Comptroller General sells transfers on Calcutta and Madras. The mercantile public naturally ask why, when the Comptroller General reverses the operation, they should alone be debarred from getting transfers on Rangoon when funds are available. The result of either of the alternatives which I have suggested would be greater ease and certainty in

financing the large rice trade at the most critical season. As I have already said, trade in Burma is universal, and the prosperity of the province is very much bound up with trade. Facilities and conveniences given at the ports will re-act favourably on trade in the interior. Burma occupies a unique position, geographical and political—the bridge between the near East and the far East, and the outpost of the British Empire abutting on the Chinese and Siamese frontiers and on the frontier of a French dependency. In certain eventualities Burma may be of great help and use to the British Government, and if she is to be in a position to be of use and of help she must be as prosperous and as strong as possible. There is no better way of achieving this end than by fostering the trade of the province; and I therefore hope that the suggestions which I have ventured to make will receive the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble MR. SPENCE said:—" I did not intend to interpose in this debate, but on behalf of the unfortunate Presidency which I have the honour to represent I should like to make a very few remarks. Anybody who has read the Financial Statement will see that the Presidency of Bombay is in a most parlous condition as regards its finance. We start the year without any balance at all, and we are practically left on the charity of the Government of India. There may be difference of opinion as to the bountifulness of the charity which has been doled out to us, but on the whole perhaps there is no reason to complain. When you have no money to spend and everything has to be cut down as far as possible, no improvements can be carried out and all useful works are likely to deteriorate. I trust that before the Finance Minister leaves the country he will pass on to his successor a good word on our behalf that we shall be treated in the future as generously, or perhaps more so, than we have been in the past."

The Hon'ble NAWAB FAIYAZ ALI KHAN said:—" My Lord, it is naturally gratifying, both to the Government and to the people, to find that the calamities of war and famine, plague and earthquake, which, so to speak, had all conspired together to embarrass the finances of the Government during the two years preceding the year now coming to its close, have happily all taken wing, leaving behind the plague alone; and I must sincerely congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that, along with a deficit of Rx. 5,360,000 at the close of 1897-98, he has been enabled to declare a realized surplus of Rx. 4,060,000 only one year afterwards and to estimate a further anticipated surplus of Rx. 3,930,000 in the Budget for 1899-1900, which two items added together more than cover the heavy deficit incurred during the preceding year.

" My Lord, the most encouraging feature of the Financial Statement, the preparation of which is a task of very great difficulty, is that, the financial position of India being good, it will not be necessary for the Government to raise a loan to meet its necessary expenses.

" With so many cheering signs of returning prosperity now before our eyes, it is most discouraging, however, my Lord, to find that the dire epidemic is not only still continuing to make fearful ravages in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, but, to our dismay, has also made its appearance in this metropolis of India.

" With peace on the North-West Frontiers and the consequent little provision in the Budget for warlike operations, it would have been unmixed good had the Government had on this occasion the satisfaction of declaring that no provision was to be made for plague operations, as there existed no such thing in the country. Unfortunately, however, my Lord, such is not the case. But I feel sure, and this feeling is, I believe, shared by everyone present here to-day, that no one more sincerely regrets than Your Excellency that with plague still doing havoc in the country it should have been found necessary to provide the large sum of sixty-one lakhs of rupees to prevent its spread.

" In this connection, my Lord, I may be permitted to state that, as far as I have been able to judge, the measures adopted by the Government to prevent

the spread of plague to the uninfected parts are the only effective measures that could be adopted with any chance of success.

"My Lord, I feel that I should not conclude this theme here without expressing my gratitude to the Government of India and to our Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, for organising vigorous measures to prevent this dire calamity. I find that more than one and-a-half crore of rupees will have been spent on these operations from the date of the arrival of the plague in India to the end of the next year; and I feel no doubt that the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who have so far remained almost safe, feel sincerely grateful to the Government not only for the large sum which the Government is spending on this head, but also for the modifications in the rules so wisely made to suit the state and condition of their society. That the people are gradually realizing the importance and value of these preventive and remedial measures and have begun to appreciate the benevolent intentions which induced the Government to adopt them, is sufficiently clear from the non-occurrence of the disastrous riots which unfortunately took place in some parts of the country during the early days of the outbreak.

"I pass on now to famine. That, my Lord, as observed by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, 'is now little more than a memory, its effects being obliterated by the return of prosperous seasons.' But the Hon'ble the Finance Minister draws one lesson from the fact of the wonderful recovery of the country from the effects of the late famine, a lesson by which I have no doubt the Government have profited :

'I cannot however, pass on from this subject,' says the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, 'without deriving from it one lesson which it seems to me to afford, namely, that the margin between prosperity and adversity in India must be a very narrow one; for if we have learned that one bountiful harvest suffices to restore the country after a widespread and severe famine, we have learned also that the failure of the seasonal rains in a single month of the year is sufficient to set back a full tide of prosperity, and that this is a possibility which in the administration of India, and in its financial administration especially, we dare not leave out of account.'

"Now, my Lord, in my humble opinion, there are only two means of securing India from the effects of famine, namely, (*1*) extension of railways, and thus improving the means of import and export, and (*2*) extension of canals, and thus adding to the facilities of irrigating land which for want of rains might remain uncultivated.

"My Lord, opinions differ as to which of these two things is more useful and serves better purpose in time of need. But I am not inclined to enter into any elaborate discussion as to the merits of the arguments advanced by both sides in support of their respective theories. Speaking entirely for myself, I am free to say that, in my opinion, both are equally useful and both can add materially to the prosperity of this country.

"As regards railways, I note that on the 31st March, 1899, the total length of open lines of railway will be 22,650 miles; and there is no halt to the march of progress, Rx. 8,820,000 having been provided for the next year.

"The Famine Commission estimated in 1880 that in order to efficiently secure India from the effects of famine there should be 20,000 miles of railways instead of 10,000 which existed at that time. We have now more than 20,000 miles open; and the advantage of the railways has been fully proved in the recent famine. They enabled the Government to save many lives which would otherwise have been lost; and in no part of India was the mortality excessive.

"My Lord, the revenue account of railways and irrigation works is to me a most interesting part of the Budget. The net earnings of these productive works have risen within the last twenty years from Rx. 5 millions to Rx. 14 millions; and, apart from the influence of these works on the prosperity of the country and the incalculable benefit they have conferred on its external and internal trade, they have reduced the burden of debt in spite of large sums borrowed for construction.

"In the North-Western Provinces, the construction of the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal is now practically complete; and important gaps of railway communication have been or are being filled up. The Ganges-Gogra Doab system carried out under the auspices of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company will open out the districts of Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur; and we shall have also the Rae-Bareli-Benares line, the Moradabad-Ghaziabad Railway, the railway from Hardwar to Dehra and from Shikohabad to Fatehgarh—all important and useful lines.

"My Lord, before passing on to the consideration of the question of the remission of taxes, I may be allowed to express here the feelings of gratitude of the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to our Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, for the complete and successful organisation of his measures of relief during the late famine. Personally His Honour was indefatigable, and his own earnestness in the cause of the suffering and the high ideal of duty set by his own example infused a new spirit in others who worked under him. The success in combating the famine in the North-Western Provinces was due to his own organization, aided no doubt by the large sum of money which the Government of India placed at his disposal. And the people cannot easily forget his sympathy with them at such a hard time.

"My Lord, having made my observations in regard to the points that occurred to me, it should now have been my pleasant duty, in view of a fairly large surplus realized and another surplus likely to accrue in the coming year to urge respectfully, on behalf of the people whom I have the honour to represent, upon Your Excellency's Government the desirability of remitting some of the taxes, particularly the special rate of 2 per cent. on the revenue levied on account of famine insurance from the owners of land subject to periodical assessment. But I have refrained from urging any such request upon Your Lordship for the simple reason that it has already been decided—and I think wisely—not to propose to remit any taxes at the present time.

"The country, my Lord, it is true, has recovered from the effects of the late famine wonderfully well, but it is only just recovering and has not recovered completely; for who does not know that the threatened failure, partial though it may be, of the crops in some districts in the Central Provinces, may result in scarcity, if not in actual famine; and the Government may have to undertake measures of relief on an extensive scale.

"With measures of currency reform still expected, with plague still continuing to expand and develope, and with threatened scarcity—if not actual famine—still staring us in the face in some of the districts in the Central Provinces, it is obviously desirable to maintain as strong a financial position as possible; but I hope that when the anticipated surplus is realized, when plague and famine disappear altogether, and when the stability of the exchange value of the rupee has been secured, the Government will find themselves—I hope at no distant time—in a position to remit some of the taxes which press hardest on commercial and landed interests. Indeed, I have no doubt whatever in my mind that nobody would be more earnest than Your Excellency in acknowledging the desirability of proposing these remissions when the time of solid prosperity arrives.

"To sum up, any proposals of this kind should, I think, be entirely left to the Government; for we must know that they would not continue a pice of any of the undesirable and unnecessary taxes as soon as their financial position is placed on a firm and stable basis.

"My Lord, before I conclude, I beg Your Excellency's permission to say a few words which will refer to you personally.

"Your Excellency's assumption of the exalted office of Her Majesty's Representative in India under exceptionally favourable circumstances, is a happy augury of the welfare and progress which this portion of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions is likely to achieve during the five years of Your Excellency's *regime.* Your Excellency's personal experience of Indian thought and politics, and your thorough knowledge not only of the constitution of Eastern society but also of Eastern prejudices, will, we feel sure, help Your Lordship in the administration of this country; and guided as you will no doubt always be by your keen sympathy

for the people of this land—that sympathy of which we have had ample proof during the short period that has elapsed since Your Excellency took over the charge of the arduous duties of the Viceroy of India—we feel confident that India will continue the march of progress and will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity and contentment."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"A surplus, my Lord, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, especially when coming on the top of years of great anxiety, distress and deficit. Any attempt to moralize on the uncertain and deceptive character of the present smiling appearance of Indian finance—like unto Dead Sea apples, goodly to look at but not quite sound at the core—would be drowned in the general chorus of congratulations. But to do my Hon'ble friend justice, he has himself sounded the right note of warning, lest we forget, and pointed out that while the present prosperous Statement sets out a very favourable condition of finance, some of the favourable elements are temporary only, and the extremely rapid recovery of the financial position is in itself a warning that the possibility of sudden reversal of the tide of prosperity (which the failure of a single month of seasonal rainfall has proved sufficient to effect) can never be left out of account in the financial administration of India. These are words of wise warning from one with whom it is possible to differ on many points, but whose ability and intimate knowledge and experience of Indian finance are beyond question. It is possible to emphasize this warning still further. If a *diabolus advocatus* were asked to pick holes in the character of this surplus, as it is said he is called upon to appear and pick holes in the character of a saint before his canonization, a verdict altogether in its favour might not be quite easily won. Of the improvements on the estimates for the year now expiring, amounting to Rx. 3,870,000, gain in exchange accounts for Rx. 1,070,200. Now, though I know that the idea that this gain is only a very indirect form of taxation is scouted as utterly unfounded and untenable, still it is very difficult to believe that it is a golden shower from the skies and that it does not ultimately come in some way from the pockets of the people, perhaps of the agricultural classes, or, at least, that they are not better off by that amount as they otherwise might have been. Another important item of increase is that of the collection of land-revenue. It is a remarkable fact that suspensions of land-revenue owing to famine have been realized very nearly to the full extent in the very next year after it ceased, with the advent of the first good season. This phenomenon has been read as testifying to the astonishing recuperative power of the agricultural population. But signs have not been wanting to show that a portion of this phenomenon at least is probably occasioned by the rigidity with which revenue assessments are collected under a rigid land-revenue code which has completely dône away with the interference of the Civil Courts even to the small extent to which it formerly existed. I know that my Hon'ble friend asserts that this rigidity, which was incautiously admitted by Sir Theodore Hope in this Council, was only a condition of things which existed eighteen years ago, and that the Government of India had since applied effectual remedies. I should like to know what those effectual remedies are, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. Speaking in 1891—which is not eighteen years ago—the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act reported that 'there could be no question that the rigidity of the revenue assessment system is one of the main causes which lead the raiyats of the Dekkhan into fresh debt.'

"When the amendment of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was undertaken in this Council in 1894-95, it was found that the Bombay Government, or rather the Revenue-officers, resented this part of the report as the ignorant meddlesomeness of strangers from other Provinces who were incompetent to appreciate the beauties of the Bombay revenue system. Though it is open to Revenue-officers to grant remissions and suspensions, and though the Government of Lord Ripon impressed upon the Local Government the propriety of active well-judged moderation in this behalf, the rigidity and inelasticity of the Bombay system continue unmodified. I do not think it right to abuse the latitude which the President of the Council allows on the occasion of the discussion of the Budget by enlarging further upon

an incidental topic. I have referred to it for the purpose of showing that, under these circumstances, it is not a matter of unalloyed congratulation that suspensions of land assessment have been so largely recovered within the very next year of the cessation of famine and scarcity, and have contributed to swell the surplus of the running year.

"Large as this surplus is, it is a matter of surprise that the Financial Member has not adverted to a circumstance in which it would probably have been much larger. It was so far back as May, 1895, that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was appointed. It finished the work of taking evidence in July, 1897; and there has been a sanguine feeling throughout the country that a strong case for an adjustment of burdens favourable to the Indian Exchequer had been established. But, after weary waiting for close upon two years, the end seems to be as far off as ever, and nobody can say when the consideration of the report will be taken in hand. It is impossible not to deplore this extraordinary delay, fraught as it is with possibilities of mischief in stimulating imaginary suspicions and suggestions as to its real cause.

"The surplus would have again been larger if the action of the Government of India had not lost to the country a contribution from the British Exchequer on account of the late war on the Frontier. Such contribution was due to India, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of just and equitable right in the distribution, to put it at the lowest, of joint Imperial burdens, exactly as they had been recognized on previous occasions. The financial independence of India does not require that it should not claim and receive its share of partnership burdens from the predominant partner, just as that partner, for example, claims and receives every farthing, and perhaps more, of the cost of the army while doing duty in India.

"It is too late, however, to cry over spilt milk; and, in dealing with the surplus such as it is, the proposal to devote a small portion of it to the necessities of the famished Provincial Exchequers cannot but meet with unanimous approval. But, my Lord, I trust I will not be charged with the meanness with which Oliver Twist was always asking for more, if I urge that the Presidency from which I come is not treated with that full justice which it deserves. I do not for a moment grudge the thick slice which Bengal has managed to obtain of the pudding, though I admit we are somewhat jealous of its opportunities to whisper in the ears of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council and his Finance Minister from one side and the other. I am sure I wish it joy of all that it has known to extract from the clutches of the jealous guardian of the Imperial Exchequer. But it cannot be denied that the Bombay Presidency has been far more sorely and grievously tried by plague and famine combined than the Presidency of Bengal. But while Bengal gets the same grant of 15 lakhs of rupees as Bombay, it is in addition to the assistance undertaken to be given towards the European General Hospital at Calcutta, which, I believe, means a further grant of 10 lakhs of rupees, and also in addition to a further sum of 2 lakhs as mentioned in paragraphs 51 and 60 of the Budget It therefore comes to this, that the more stricken and more distant province gets only 15 lakhs, while her more fortunate sister secures 27 lakhs. My Lord, the Bombay Presidency deserves better and more liberal treatment than this. I will very briefly and rapidly state a few facts which will show that this is not an unjustifiable claim. As the Council are aware, the system of Provincial contracts was instituted by the Government of Lord Mayo in 1870. The arrangement then made was a very tentative one and limited in its scope; but it achieved such a measure of success that in 1877 the present system of quinquennial contracts was designed and the limits of the arrangement were considerably enlarged. It so happened, however, that the commencement of the second Provincial contract (1877-1882) was conterminous with the great famine of 1877, which exhausted the resources of the Provincial Government at the very outset so completely as to compel the Government of India not only to bear the greater part of the burden of relief, but even to find money for the Provincial Government to go on with—a situation very similar to the one which the Province has had recently to pass through. I beg the attention of the Council to the way in which it was thought right, under such circumstances, to deal with the Presidency when the time came in 1882 to make

a fresh contract. Though by that time the Provincial Exchequer had recovered itself to a considerable extent, the Imperial Government thought that it was a proper and fitting occasion to grant it more than usually favourable terms. This liberal policy had its own reward. At the close of the third contract in 1887, the Presidency had built up a surplus balance of 32 lakhs of rupees beyond the irreducible minimum of 20 lakhs for working balance which it was required to maintain. This was a little too tempting for the Imperial Government, and when the fourth contract was revised in 1887-88, the shears were pretty closely applied, and it cut from the Provincial assignment a sum of 22 lakhs a year—a sum which, as the Hon'ble Mr. James pointed out the other day in the Local Council, represented one-third of the entire grant resumed from the whole country altogether. The result was that Bombay contributed 110 lakhs during the five years of that contract. This was followed in 1890-91 by the levy of a special benevolence of 17½ lakhs. When the contract was next revised in 1892, Bombay had to yield 13 lakhs a year out of 47 lakhs resumed from all the Provinces, or nearly one-third of all India's contributions, that is to say, 65 lakhs during the period of the fifth contract. As it is the most loyal and patriotic who are most expected to bleed for their country, I think it will be admitted that Bombay was made to bleed pretty freely to maintain its high reputation for those admirable qualities. The least that it could have expected under these circumstances was that, when it was overtaken by dire distress and misfortune, it should have something better than what Job got from his comforters. The close of the fifth contract found Bombay plunged in an unprecedented combination of calamities. Famine and plague joined their forces. No wonder that its treasury was soon depleted. The sixth or current contract has been now settled on the same terms as the last, though the Government of India delayed its settlement till the second year in the hope that they might be able to screw out, as on previous occasions, a further annual contribution of at least 10 lakhs. It is true that the bulk of the famine expenditure has come from the Imperial treasury, as it was bound to do on the exhaustion of the Provincial resources. But, even so, the new contract leaves the Presidency in a situation of great gravity. I will not trust myself to describe this situation, but will rely only on official sources. In presenting the Financial Statement last August, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member said:—

'For the first time since the famine of 1877, the year opens with a balance of *nil*. Negotiations have been in progress with the Imperial Government regarding the final assessment of plague and famine charges; and the present position is that the Imperial Government have undertaken the whole cost of the famine operations and have granted this Government special contributions of Rs. 9,91,000 in 1897-98 and Rs. 7,00 000 in the current year in recognition of plague expenditure; they have, however, refused to place at the credit of this Government any sum for the reconstitution of the Provincial balance, and have directed that, with the assistance of such recoveries as are due from local funds on account of famine charges borne by general revenues, this Government must build up its balance to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs by savings from current income—a laborious and thankless task not easy of accomplishment.

'The process of exacting recoveries from local funds is likely to be slow, and in the current year the sum expected to be derived from such recoveries amounts to Rs. 79,000 only. It has been necessary to enforce economy upon all departments with what cannot fail to be regarded as ruthless severity, and in particular to reduce the grant for Civil Works to a point which forbids the entertainment of new projects and barely suffices for the prosecution of works in hand. It is obvious that the Budget herewith presented to the Legislative Council can only be an object of melancholy contemplation.

'The Local Government is financially, to use a nautical phrase, on its beam ends. Its own resources are exhausted and it has to subsist for the present on the charity of the Government of India. The outlook is unpromising, and it is to be feared that for years to come attempts to improve the administration, to provide the additional staff and establishment so urgently needed in more departments than one, and to promote the progress—material, educational and other—of this Presidency will be most seriously crippled, if not rendered impossible, by the lack of the requisite funds.'

"In the debate that took place on this Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Mr. James, then temporary Member of Council, gave a humorous instance of the straits to which Government were reduced.

'I am not sure,' he said, 'that my Hon'ble friend the Legal Remembrancer would not hold that we have really laid ourselves open to the criminal misappropriation clauses of the Indian Penal Code. It is a fact that a subscription of Rs. 17,000, which Government promised to double, has been credited in our revenues and swallowed up, and if we were asked to produce it, much less the corresponding grants promised, we could not do so, at any rate at the present moment.'

"But it is more serious to contemplate that the Civil Works grants were reduced from by no means the high average of 36 lakhs to less than 27 lakhs (actuals) in 1897-98 and to 29 lakhs in the budget for 1898-99, but which was to be further reduced. The above forecast was made in August of last year, when there was some lingering hope that we had seen the last of plague. But unfortunately we have been visited with another outbreak as, if not more, severe than the last. In view of the whole situation, I do not think it can be said that, in the negotiations for the new contract, the Bombay Government were asking anything excessive when they asked the Government of India to increase their assignment by 13 lakhs a year, that is to say 65 lakhs for the period of the contract. But the Government of India were inexorable, and they thought they had done quite enough when they reluctantly refrained from shearing off the 10 lakhs a year they had set their hearts on. Now, while the Government of India were supposed to be in dire straits themselves, it was possible to extenuate their hard-heartedness to the Provincial sheep, though it made their refusal of a contribution from the British Exchequer less excusable. But with a surplus of 4 crores and 76 lakhs for the closing year and an estimated surplus of close upon 4 crores for the Budget year, I submit that the Presidency is entitled to be placed in a normal position throughout the whole of the contract period. Instead of that, what we find is that, as stated in paragraph 57 of the Budget, even after receiving a further grant-in-aid of about 22¾ lakhs, the Province will be left, on 1st April, 1899, with an opening balance of *nil*. The only further relief that is given is a grant of 15 lakhs in the accounts of the year 1898-99, that is to say, out of a surplus of close on 4¾ crores, and the same amount (less the excess expenditure already provided for in the Provincial estimates), an uncertain sum, in the Estimates of 1899-1900, out of a surplus of close upon four crores which is likely to be much more as the rate of exchange has been taken a farthing less than might be reasonably anticipated. I have pointed out above how this relief is considerably less than that granted to Bengal under less afflicting circumstances. But, independently of such a consideration, I venture to submit respectfully that wisdom and justice and liberality all require that the overflowing Imperial Exchequer should set up the Province on its legs again, firstly, by taking up all direct plague expenditure; secondly, by making grants sufficient to restore to their normal health the departments that have been starved so long and have grown so lean; and, thirdly, to start the Province with the minimum working balance of 20 lakhs. To treat plague expenditure as anything but Imperial would be both a hardship and an injustice. It has been regulated by Imperial considerations, has been incurred under Imperial directions, and has been disbursed under Imperial agency. In the case of the smaller municipalities living from hand to mouth, their income is absolutely inadequate to meet the burden, and they can discharge it, even gradually, only by sacrificing all sanitary progress for years to come. Even in the case of a city like Bombay, supposed to be wealthy, the large surplus balance it had carefully built up is swallowed up; it has had to undertake the liability of paying 5 lakhs a year in addition to large revenues from many valuable properties for the improved reconstruction of the city, and it is now levying the maximum rates which it is entitled by law to levy. I may add that Bombay is the only city in all India which is compelled to pay three-fourths of the cost of the city police, amounting to over 5 lakhs of rupees, which was first imposed on it on the understanding that a uniform system would be introduced over the whole country, under which every town would pay for its own police, but which was continued even when the introduction of a uniform system was abandoned. Neither Calcutta nor Madras bears a similar burden. The only just course under such circumstances is to treat the calamity as a visitation of Providence, for which no part of the country shou'd be made to suffer by itself, and to regard all plague expenditure as a joint liability on the general revenues. With regard to the restoration of Civil grants to their just requirements and

the provision of a minimum working balance, it has to be remembered that the mischief done in the last two years has to be repaired. To take one instance only, the expenditure on Civil Works had to be curtailed to 26 lakhs, when, as I have pointed out above, it should have been something like 36 lakhs. Such curtailment does not only mean multiplication of future liability, but it also involves the necessity of making good the deterioration caused by delay. It seems to me that, when the Bombay Government asked for an increased annual assignment of 13 lakhs, they were asking for nothing more than what was essential for the welfare and progress of the administration under their charge. If it was not possible to accede to their demand in a time of trouble and deficit, surely now that there is a large surplus it is but fair that the Presidency should be now placed in a position in which it would have been if the necessary increase had been allowed in the settlement of the current contract. Nothing is more ultimately paying to the Imperial Exchequer than investments in the growing welfare and progress of the different Provinces. I may assure my Hon'ble friend that no congratulations on the prosperity Budget which he has presented to the Council will be more fervent or sincere than those of a Province grateful for being called upon to share that prosperity and for being furnished with the means of recovering its lost health and vigour after having suffered so long and so grievously as the Bombay Presidency has done."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—" My Lord, I would congratulate Your Excellency's Government and the Hon'ble Sir James Westland on the prosperous condition of the finances of India, as disclosed by the Budget. That he can hand over to his successor the portfolio of the finances of India in what may be termed a 'record' condition after the peculiarly troublous times of the last few years must be a matter of intense satisfaction to the Hon'ble Member, whose constant readiness and uniform courtesy in listening and agreeing to all reasonable demands, brought forward in the interests of commerce, I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging on behalf of the mercantile community of Bengal.

" My Lord, when an individual becomes possessed of a large sum of money either by his own exertions, by the prosperity of his business or otherwise, the fact is generally brought home to him by the receipt of subscription books and requests to give off his wealth to others. In like manner the Government of India will probably have laid before them, sooner or later, schemes of various kinds having for their object the dissipation of part of the splendid surplus which the Budget reveals. The mercantile community of India are unanimous in pressing for a reform which has been too long delayed, and which might possibly trench to a small extent on the surplus. I am not going to ask the Hon'ble Member to abolish the income-tax. I do not forget that, when I suggested to him a few weeks ago that it was a hardship that holders of Indian securities in England should be charged with double income-tax, I received from him less satisfaction than I have had on many other questions, and I fear to touch on the subject again. But I agree with much that has fallen on this subject from the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and would hope that during the next few years it will be found possible to remit this unpopular and unfair tax—unpopular, because it is entirely unsuited to the conditions of the country and of the people; and unfair, on account of the inequality of its incidence. The point I wish to press on Your Lordship's attention is a grievance of long duration. In these days of fierce competition, the prices of all commodities have very materially declined. Values of nearly all articles of consumption are very low, railway rates have been reduced, ocean freights are half of what they once were, letters are carried between Great Britain and India for a penny, and the profits of the merchant have very much decreased. Progress and competition are responsible to a great extent for these reductions. The one charge that remains constant and has been so for nearly quarter of a century is the cost of Indo-European telegrams. The Cable Companies are the enemies of progress in this matter. They block the way, and I think it is a reproach to them that foreign telegrams should remain almost as expensive luxuries as Champagne and Havana cigars. The cost of telegraphing between Europe and India is Rs. 3 or 4*s*. per word. The charge is

so exorbitant that, notwithstanding the increased trade now doing and the increase in the number of telegraphic negociations necessary to do that trade, traffic does not increase to any appreciable degree. The cause of this is not far to seek. In order to avoid being swamped altogether by telegraphic charges, the merchant at immense expense to himself has to go on improving his codes, which are becoming more nearly perfect and more ingenious every year, resulting in fewer words being used to express a great deal more than they formerly did. Private individuals, instead of telegraphing in ordinary words, have to take the trouble of preparing small private codes for the purpose of telegraphing to their friends abroad. Your Lordship will have observed how badly India is served by Press messages, how the high telegraph charges are strangling Press enterprise, with the result that this great Empire is most meagrely informed of what is going on in other countries of the world. Given a substantial reduction in the cost of telegrams, the necessity for perfecting codes will become less urgent and the traffic in mercantile cables will increase, private telegrams will become more frequent, and Press telegrams fuller and more intelligible. To induce an increase in the traffic a small reduction will be useless. The reduction in the first instance must be substantial, at least 50 per cent. This would make the cost of telegraphing Rs. 1-8 homewards and 2 shillings outwards per word It is estimated that a reduction of 6*d.* per word would involve a loss of revenue to the Cable Companies of £50,000 per annum, and it follows that a reduction of 2*s.* would mean a loss of revenue of £200,000. The Cable Companies, not being sufficiently enterprising to lower the rate themselves, would no doubt be willing to make the reduction provided they were given a guarantee that they will not be losers thereby. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have pointed out that the principle of State aid to communication between parts of the Empire has received definite sanction from the institution of an Imperial penny postage. In the interests of this Empire and of the merchants who have helped to build it, it is surely not unreasonable to expect the Home Government to join the Government of India in giving the necessary guarantee to the Cable Companies. But let us suppose that the Home Government refuse and that the full £200,000 may have to be paid away under the guarantee, the question arises, can the public reasonably ask the Government of India to undertake the guarantee? I observe that the Hon'ble Member budgets for a net profit in the Telegraph Department of Rx. 2,71,200, which surplus at present goes to swell the general revenues of the country, and which would no doubt be reduced to some extent by a reduction in foreign telegram rates. The amount, however, is very nearly the amount of the guarantee required, and it can be very well argued that this net profit might for the present be set aside to carry out this much-needed reform. Again, a saving can be reckoned in the cost of foreign telegrams on Government account, which must be a heavy item, while the small balance required to make up the full guarantee might very well come out of the general revenues of the country, as I maintain that the traders of India, not only European but also Native, will benefit directly and indirectly from the introduction of cheap telegraphy. I do not think the most timid of men would suggest that a reduction in telegraph rates by 50 per cent. would not lead to a great increase in traffic, and it should be borne in mind that while there may be a little to pay in the first instance there is every probability that in a very few years the guarantee will become merely a paper guarantee.

"The Government have a precedent for giving such a guarantee in the action taken by the Australian colonies in 1891, when the Australian-English tariff was reduced from 9*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.*, subsequently raised to 4*s.* 9*d.*, the Colonial Governments guaranteeing the Cable Companies against loss. It would be interesting to have a return showing the increase in traffic between Australia and England consequent upon the reduction in rates.

"Some of the Indian Chambers go so far as to advocate an all-British cable between Great Britain and India, with a charge of one shilling or even six pence per word; but such a proposal, though eminently desirable, would take time to accomplish, while the suggestion I advocate could be carried out by a stroke of the pen.

"I have to apologise to the Council for the length of my remarks on this subject, but my excuse is that I hold in my hand telegrams from every Chamber of Commerce in India pressing the Bengal Chamber to urge the importance of this question on the notice of Your Excellency. I have further to say that so far back as 1893 the Government of India declared that 'the reduction of the tariff to India is a measure of Imperial importance.' That was six years ago and nothing has since been done. The merchants of India now ask respectfully that this measure of Imperial importance be carried out, and I can assure Your Excellency that, in any action Your Excellency's Government may take to accomplish this desired reform, you will have the unanimous and ardent support of the entire mercantile community of India.

"My Lord, I take this opportunity of referring to the question of the insufficiency of rolling stock on Indian railways, not only in the interests of producers but also in the interests of the State. That the supply of rolling stock on Indian railways generally is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the rapidly increasing trade of the country admits of no discussion whatever. The coal trade of Bengal has suffered incalculable loss by the inadequacy of traffic facilities which has been the subject of constant representations from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is not my intention to go into this point in detail, but I think it is sufficient to point out that the question should be made the subject of most searching enquiry, and an immediate remedy applied; otherwise the interests of individual producers, of the railways themselves, and of the country generally will be jeopardised.

"My Lord, I am not sure if it is permissible for a Member of Your Excellency's Council to make any remarks on the Exchange question, while the question is as it were *subjudice*; but I take it that the object of the publication of the Blue Book was to invite criticism, and I think, if I may be allowed to make a few remarks, they will be found to contain no impropriety. The announcement that the Hon'ble Member, departing from the usual custom of taking the average rate of the previous year, had taken the rupee at 1*s*. $3\frac{3}{4}$*d*. for the coming financial year had an unsettling effect on people's minds, and the result was a feeling of weakness in exchange. This, however, was caused very much by sentiment and has proved only temporary. There is no indication at the present time that the balance of indebtedness is going against India, and under the Barbour scheme the rupee cannot fail to creep up to gold point or nearly gold point, unless the balance of indebtedness goes permanently against India. While the Barbour scheme has been slowly but surely attaining the object which its author claimed that it would, the trade of India has been hampered by periods of excessive monetary stringency. The cause of this is to be found in the fact that, while the scheme provides for a maximum rate of exchange, there is no provision to ensure that the rupee will not decline to an indefinite point.

"All who are interested in fixity of sterling exchange will be pleased to see from the Financial Statement that the Secretary of State has not only succeeded in selling £3 millions more Council bills and transfers than anticipated in the Budget Estimate, but these bills and transfers have been placed at an exchange of 1*s*. 4*d*., the rate aimed at in the legislation of June, 1893. In addition to placing these Council bills, aggregating £19,000 000, the Government of India have succeeded in obtaining about £$1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of gold in exchange for rupees at a corresponding rate, and including that secured last year the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve must now amount to nearly £2,000,000. It is also satisfactory to observe that this improvement in exchange is attributable solely to a favourable balance of indebtedness, not to additional State borrowing in sterling; for, if I read the figures aright, the addition to India's sterling debt this year is £412,800 only (see paragraph 35). At the same time I would venture to point out that it would be a fatal mistake to think that the favourable balance of indebtedness now experienced is bound to continue and that the present prosperous condition of the export trade and curtailed import trade are factors on which to rely for fixity of exchange in the future. We are told in the Financial Statement (paragraph 11) that the rise in exchange in the early part of the year was due to unusually large exports of rice, wheat and seeds. The exports of wheat in

particular were exceptionally large owing to exceptional circumstances: and by way of explanation of the present improvement in the balance of indebtedness I may say that it is only natural after a widespread famine and at a time of plague that exports should greatly exceed imports. Impoverished producers must sell produce before they can buy clothing and other imports, and at a time of plague the holders of both exports and imports are inclined to keep their stocks at a minimum. Hitherto the balance of indebtedness has been as a rule favourable to India, helped occasionally by heavy borrowing in sterling: but it is probable that this favourable balance has been maintained to some extent by the constant decline in sterling exchange: and it would be highly imprudent in attempting to fix exchange to rely for fixity upon this uncertain factor. If we are to have confidence in exchange, we must have in operation that influence which fixes exchange and adjusts the balance of indebtedness in all great commercial countries, *viz.*, immediate and permanent convertibility of the currency into gold, the international standard of value. I think it is now generally admitted that, in order to fix exchange and secure a gold standard, conversion need only be applied to that portion of the currency which can be spared for export, or rather to that portion that is tendered for remittance at the fixed minimum rate of exchange: and I hold that the figures I submitted to this Council last year prove that a Government with heavy sterling liabilities as compared with the extent of their currency will find it less expensive to undertake convertibility in this restricted form than to allow exchange to drop. If this be the case,—and I hold that it is,—it is to be hoped that the contemplated reform of the currency will include measures for ensuring immediate and permanent convertibility in some form or other: and, in order that these measures may inspire complete confidence not only here but in Europe, it is desirable that convertibility be guaranteed by the Home Government. Confidence exerts a powerful influence both over exchange and demand for conversion, and the mere verbal guarantee of the British Government would be of great assistance to the Government of India. This guarantee might be given with perfect freedom from risk; because it has been proved that the Government of India will find it more profitable to undertake convertibility at 1*s.* 4*d.* than to allow sterling exchange to drop below that rate, so that all the Home Government are called on to do is to guarantee that India will adopt the course most profitable to her. It seems to me, then, that in the decision that will shortly have to be made the Government will have to choose between convertibility with profit and certainty on the one hand, and inconvertibility with loss and want of confidence on the other.

"My Lord, I have just one other remark to make. On the 12th February last in answer to a deputation Your Lordship stated that 'British capital is a *sine qua non* to the national advancement' and that it would be sound policy to attract such capital to the dependency. Further, Lord George Hamilton from his place in the House of Commons has repeatedly dwelt on the benefits that would accrue to India from an influx of British capital. If British capital is to be attracted to rupee investments, it seems to me the first step is to grant facilities so that investors can get shares transferred in England, and I would suggest that it is desirable to arrange that Indian companies with rupee capital should be able to have share registers in England, in much the same way as sterling companies, such as the Exchange Banks under the English Companies Act, have what I believe are called Colonial registers, to enable transfers in their shares to be effected in India."

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said:—"My Lord, I desire to make a few brief observations on the Budget which was submitted for our consideration last week. In the first place I am glad to be able to offer my felicitations to Your Excellency's Government and the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the very hopeful and encouraging report he has put before us. The year under review must, in comparison with its immediate predecessors, be said to have been a propitious one. Yet I am not quite sure that it has brought us anything of positive good. But, situated as we are, a diminution of evil is itself no small mercy. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has very clearly

shown that the surplus of the current and coming years will have more than covered the aggregate deficit of the two famine years 1896-97 and 1897-98, that is to say, over seven crores of rupees. Yet the Government do not see their way to reduce taxation. It is not for me to challenge the wisdom of this policy, but in view of the facts that prospects are what they are represented to be and the coffers of the State are being replenished every day, small taxes like the pandhri-tax in the Central Provinces might be done away with altogether without any sensible diminution of revenue. I submit this only as a humble suggestion, because I know that this pandhri-tax is felt by the people of my province as an inequitable and oppressive one, owing to the facts that no such tax exists in any other part of the country, and that the income assessable to the said tax is as low as R250 per annum. I have recently had occasion to draw Your Excellency's attention to high assessments in certain parts of my province, where malguzars are required to contribute as much as 70 or 75 per cent., sometimes so much as 80 or 85, of their receipts towards revenue and cesses. My Lord, these high cesses are pressing heavily upon malguzars in my province, and Your Excellency will have earned their lasting gratitude if, under Your Lordship's order after consultation with the Chief Commissioner, the cesses, together with revenue, were fixed by law at 60 per cent. of the collections, or, in other words, the Government revenue were limited to 50 per cent. of the collections, as it is in the North-West Provinces.

"My Lord, it is evident from a mere cursory glance at the Budget that the Central Provinces have been very slow to recover from the depression of the famine. Under the circumstances we cannot but feel grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the proposal of making a grant of five lakhs of rupees to the province from Imperial Revenue. I am aware, my Lord, that Imperial finances have of late years been subjected to great stress. Yet I think that, in view of the extreme calamity in the province, the grant might have been somewhat larger. It would not be out of place here if I draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that there has been a recurrence of famine in some districts of the Jubbulpur Division, and the rabi crops, in other districts, have more or less failed. I trust Your Excellency's Government has already been informed of the fact by the Chief Commissioner of the province, and that due provision will be made to combat the evil. I earnestly hope that in this emergency the Imperial Government will, to the best of its power, help the Provincial Government to meet their administrative necessities. This claim of my province, I may add, does not arise from the very small balance it now possesses, but from special misfortunes pressing on it.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has referred to the increase in the unit of weight for inland postage from one tola to one and half tola, and I congratulate the Government upon the reform. At the same time I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the necessity that there is for further reform in this direction. The masses would benefit far more greatly if the maximum weight for half anna postage were raised to one tola. When heavy letters can be sent all over the world for an anna postage, it is only reasonable that the maximum of weight for half an anna postage should be raised within the country in the near future when Government finds it convenient. The reform might prove prejudicial to the postal revenue for a time, but it is sure to bring in larger incomes in future than the Government derives at present from the Postal Department.

"I also beg leave to point out that the reduction of the rates of fees for inland telegrams has been delayed a considerable time. Sir James Mackay moved the Government of Lord Lansdowne so long ago as 1892 for the reform, but the Government was far too embarrassed at the time to attempt it. In view of the prosperous times upon which we have entered this subject will, I hope, receive early consideration.

"I note, my Lord, that the Government has been stocking large quantities of gold during the whole of the official year about to close. The imports of the metal on Government account have been valued at Rx. 2,616,400. I also note that, of the two reasons which have induced the Government to hold the large surplus budgeted as a reserve, 'the second and weighter reason is that the Government have in contemplation, as is well known, certain extremely important measures

of currency reform.' I conclude from these two facts that the Government intends to launch out upon some such expensive schemes of currency reform as the introduction of a gold standard or a gold currency. I feel it my bounden duty to inform Your Excellency's Government that the people of this country are likely to look with diffidence upon any such introduction of a gold currency, especially at a heavy initial outlay. Further, a gold currency is, in the opinion of many, unsuited to the economic conditions of a poor country like India, where the traditional cowrie still plays an important part in the commercial transactions of the people.

"I find, my Lord, that the Secretary of State suffered considerable loss upon the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government loan of £6,000,000, the loan having been taken up at a heavy discount. This was indeed a heavy loss to incur, and in contemplating it I cannot ignore the fact that the results would probably have been otherwise and advantageous if the loan had the high recommendation of being guaranteed by the Home Government. India sterling stocks are first class stocks and would be eagerly sought for by British investors if they had the British guarantee. The Chinese loan has been raised on far more advantageous terms, and that because it was guaranteed by the British Government. My Lord, I do not see why we, the people of this country, which forms an integral part of the British Empire, should incur any loss upon our sterling loans, while countries with which Britain has only a diplomatic or commercial relation can raise money in London on the easiest possible terms. To my mind the only difference in the two cases is that, while our loans are not guaranteed by the British Government, loans of alien countries, like China, are. My Lord, this difference in the treatment might well strike an impartial observer.

"The next subject of importance I have to refer to is the Army charges. I observe with sincere pleasure that on the expenditure side there have been considerable savings. The result no doubt would have been still more satisfactory for India could the Government see its way, after due consideration, to still further reduce Army expenditure. I think some at least of the Hon'ble Members present here will agree with me when I say that the Army expenditure in India is a heavy drain on its finance, and is generally the principal item which upsets the Budget equilibrium. I therefore think that some considerable reduction is necessary in the military expenditure. It has been suggested that one way of bringing about this result would be to reduce the number of British soldiers in India. During the time of the East India Company one British soldier landed in India used to cost India £27. Now, with greater facilities of travelling, etc., he costs, if I mistake not, as much as four native soldiers of the same rank. It would thus be a great relief to our Exchequer if native soldiers could be largely employed in our army. It was the Indian troops of the East India Company who won the British Empire in the East, and I see no reason why, if we are to pursue a policy of confidence and trust, they, of course with British officers and a smaller number of European soldiers to guide them, should not be able to defend it against all attacks of the enemy. In this connection I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the observations made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 74 of the Budget:

"'In respect of their military charges the Government of India feel the same necessity which presses upon all other military Powers, and which has imposed upon even the most pacific nations increased burdens. Both our military system in its details and our general military and defensive policy are closely linked with those of England; and we cannot escape the necessity of increasing our defensive expenditure in the same way, though not perhaps to the same extent, that England does.'

"Such being the case, my Lord, justice requires that a portion of the expenditure should be borne by England. If Imperial policy demands the extension of defensive works, the expenditure should be met out of the British revenues, and not the Indian, specially when rich Britain can so much more easily bear the burden than poor India.

"The raising of the assessable limit as regards income-tax, and the reduction of the salt-tax, have been so often brought to the notice of the Government that I will not say anything with regard to them. This much I will say, that if

at some future time Government sees it convenient to grant this concession, it would give relief to many poor people.

"My Lord, I have nothing more to add to the able Statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, which I think has been received with satisfaction by all who have heard it. I cannot, however, conclude these remarks without availing myself of the opportunity to express my sincere regret at the approaching departure of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, who during the many years he has been connected with the Government of India, has not only manfully done his duties towards the Government, but has been a courteous and sincere friend to all Native and European gentlemen who have had the good fortune to meet him in this Council Hall."

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said:—"My Lord, the Budget under consideration prepared by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, whose financial experience is well-known all over India, is, I venture to say, extremely satisfactory. It is gratifying to notice that instead of a deficit the Budget shows a considerable surplus. The Government is to be congratulated upon this result, and if unforeseen calamities, which are beyond human control, do not occur in any part of the country, the Government of India will be under no necessity of borrowing money. Indeed, there will be a large saving. In my remarks on the Budget laid before the Council last year I expressed a hope that there would be decreased expenditure under the heads of war and famine, and it is matter for rejoicing that by the effective measures and policy adopted by the Government both the calamities of frontier war and famine have been averted, resulting in a considerable saving in the expenditure provided for under these heads in the Budget.

"My Lord, I wish to take this opportunity of bringing to Your Excellency's notice the necessity of encouraging and furthering the cultivation of waste-lands in this country, in times of peace and prosperity. During the last Simla season Sir James Lyall, then President of the Famine Commission, asked me what methods would be effective in averting famine, and I stated in reply that the most effective method was the improvement of the means of irrigation. My Lord, it has been proved by the experience gained during the past famine that scarcity was not at all a feature of the tracts irrigated by canals. Indeed, the grain produced went a good way towards supplying the needs of the famine-stricken districts. In the Punjab, the construction of the Chenab Canal has done an immense amount of good. Extensive waste areas and lands where it was impossible even to grow grass are now, owing to canal irrigation, as fertile as any other land in the Province; cattle-thieves who had their abode in what was before a vast forest and were safe inside it have completely lost their rendezvous. It is hoped that the Jhelum Canal, which is about to be constructed, will prove similarly useful, and that when, later on, Government is able to devote its attention to the excavation of the Indus Canal, it will be possible to hold up the Punjab as an example in the matter of the development of sources of irrigation. My Lord, the outlay required on these works is no doubt very large, but it may confidently be expected that they will repay the original outlay, with interest, in the course of a few years. At the same time the extensive tracts of waste-land which are now lying unproductive will be brought under cultivation, and cultivators who have to move from place to place for want of land and are either by habit or in consequence of poverty induced to commit theft and similar crimes will settle down peacefully on getting canal-irrigated land to cultivate. And, above all, the abundant produce of canal-irrigated land will provide what is necessary both for consumption within India and for export to foreign countries.

"My Lord, I also consider it my duty to observe that the provision made in the Budget for expenses connected with the prevention, etc., of plague is necessary and prudent. This terrible epidemic has been the cause of deep anxiety to the Government and sore trouble to the people, but the excellent measures adopted by the Government in places where the scourge has prevailed and for preventing its taking hold of other parts of the country have been of much benefit. The excellent arrangements made by the Punjàb Government in the plague-stricken villages of the Jullundur and the Hoshiarpur Districts have been very successful.

People are now beginning to understand that the rules framed by Government are intended for the benefit of the people themselves and that the disease spreads by contagion. They are beginning to realize the wisdom of segregation of the plague-stricken individuals and of people who might possibly have caught the contagion. The order of Government that no patient shall be compelled to take medicine in the plague-hospital, that the relatives and friends of a patient can be permitted to look after him, and that if he dies they shall not be obstructed in the performance of the after-death ceremonies, has greatly relieved the minds of the people, and they are now becoming alive to their duty in carrying out the orders of Government and assisting it in its efforts. Hindus and Muhammadans, who according to their respective religions regard the ruler of the time as a representative of God, are thus in a better position now to fulfil the noble desires of their ruler. It may be thought that the measures adopted in places like Jullundur and Hoshiarpur may not prove so effective in large towns of the Punjab without the hearty co-operation of the people; but there is now, I think, no reason to fear that in the case of a visitation in any large towns—which God forbid—the assistance of the people may not be fully relied on."

The Hon'ble Mr. LATOUCHE said:—"I do not propose to add anything to the general remarks on the Financial Statement which have been made by the Hon'ble Members who have already spoken, especially by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan, my colleague in the representation of the North-Western Provinces. Nor in my opinion is the time opportune for any effective discussion of principles of taxation. Your Excellency's Government has decided to keep the existing realized surplus in reserve, and not at present to undertake any measures for the reduction or re-adjustment of taxation.

"But as the question of the income-tax has been raised, I shall say this much, that while I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur that the income-tax should be abolished, I yet would gladly see the lower limit of liability to the tax raised above Rs. 500, its present limit. I would gladly see the lowest grades of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 removed from the schedule, and that not only on the grounds urged by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, but also on official grounds. In these grades the tax is collected from a number of petty traders who as a rule keep no regular accounts, whose income is extremely difficult—almost impossible—to ascertain, regarding whom an assessing officer is hardly ever able to satisfy himself as to the justice and fairness of his assessment.

"There is only one other matter on which I desire to say a few words. It is the question of the future financial position of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and I refer particularly to paragraph 52 of the Financial Statement, where the Hon'ble the Finance Member says:

'In the coming year, 1899-1900, the Government of the North-Western Provinces propose to increase their scale of expenditure all round to a rate which they will not be able to maintain after the arrear collections (which add some lakhs to the present scale of revenue) are exhausted, and the revenue falls back to its ordinary amount.'

"I trust this does not mean that the scale of expenditure adopted in 1892 is now considered suitable and sufficient for the needs of the Provinces.

"It can be satisfactorily proved that the provision for the public services made in past contracts was inadequate; that the Provinces have suffered from an unduly restricted expenditure; and that in future, apart from the question of any temporary increase, a permanent increase in the scale of expenditure is necessary and essential to the welfare of the Provinces."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"My Lord, India may well be called a land of surprises: it has been visited with war, pestilence and famine all at once, but the marvellous recuperative power of the country when the harvest is good is well illustrated by the revised estimates for the present year. The estimated surplus, Rx. 890,000, which was thought by many to be too sanguine, has been converted into one of nearly Rx. 5,000,000, reduced to Rx. 4 000,000 by fresh grants to the Provincial Governments.

"Of this large surplus only Rx. 1,000,000 is due to the improvement in exchange. The rest is due to increased revenue, although the plague is still with

us. For the coming year a surplus of nearly Rx. 4,000,000 is estimated, and if the exchange keeps at its present level it should be Rx. 400,000 more. The first tendency of everyone on seeing these figures would be to ask for remission of taxation, which is no doubt very heavy, and some of it very harassing. The Government has, however, resolved not to take this course, having regard to the deficit of Rx. 7,000,000 in the last two years, and the probability of being put to extra expense in connection with any scheme that may be decided on for fixing the currency. The estimated surplus for the coming year of nearly Rx. 4,000,000, together with the surplus drawn by the Secretary of State beyond his requirements for the year, amounting to one million sterling, and Rx. 392,000 from the cash balances, goes to supply the sum of Rx. 6,000,000 to be spent for railway construction on capital account, thus rendering a loan unnecessary for the present year.

"There is much to be said for this course as a temporary measure—not only on the grounds stated in the Financial Statement, but because there are elements of uncertainty about the expected surplus of next year. The plague is still here, and is threatening Calcutta and its trade. No one can guarantee peace on the frontier, though we may reasonably hope for it. Opium, too is uncertain, though I am glad to see that the reduction of duty on Malwa opium has had the effect of increasing the production, and giving India a chance of maintaining its hold on the China market, which it was fast losing. Besides all this, I think it is but fair that Your Excellency should have time to consider the needs of the country, and consider the various claims that will be put forward for the remission of taxation on the one hand, and for increased expenditure on the other.

"A recently fractured rib forbids me making any long 'excursus' into that very wide field; but there are one or two observations I would wish to make.

"The salaries and furloughs of the Judges of the High Court and the Presidency Small Cause Court will have to be considered.

"The claims of Bengal to have the surplus income derived from the administration of civil justice in Bengal applied to much-needed improvements in the machinery of justice in the province will have to be considered. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga has dealt with this matter to a considerable extent. In the last Budget debate there will be found a passage-at-arms between the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep and the Hon'ble Financial Member in which the latter had the last word. I regret that for the physical reason I have mentioned I am not able to go at length into this matter. But I am satisfied that the Judges of the High Court are right in saying that the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are over-worked and underpaid, and that my Hon'ble friend is wrong in his denial of the fact. Again, the condition of the lower ministerial establishment is a scandal. They will continue to supplement their inadequate pay by illicit perquisites unless some change is made. The principle should be that enunciated by Warren Hastings when propounding his scheme for Civil Courts in Benares:

'I have endeavoured to proportion the salaries of the officers to their responsibilities, and have thus removed the necessity for, and I trust the temptation to, corruption.'

"As to the Hon'ble Financial Member's remarks in that debate, that cases which last months are proofs of the incapacity of the Judges who try them, the answer is plain. There is a class of cases, long cases, common in India, which have no parallel in England, except in very rare instances, such as the Tichborne case. They cannot be made into short cases except by a denial of justice. If my Hon'ble friend could only be placed on special duty to try one of these cases, he would need no argument to convince him of his error.

"In the note of the Hon'ble Member for the Military Department there is mention of the Cantonment Bill. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a memorandum by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court upon that Bill. It is there pointed out that in the older cantonments legal rights have grown up which have been judicially recognised by the Courts and that those rights will be virtually confiscated by the Bill without compensation. This cannot be allowed according to English principles of justice. Some provision will have to be made by which persons claiming such rights should be able to prove them (if they can)

before a judicial tribunal. When so proved the State can only acquire them on terms of giving compensation.

"I am glad to see that steps are being taken for the improvement of transport although it will cause some expense; that an army is no use without adequate transport is as apparent to a civilian as to a soldier. I shall never forget the way money was uselessly squandered in the attempt to improvise transport at the time of the Penjdeh scare. Great as has been the improvement since that time, the Tirah expedition showed there was much to be done.

"There is another matter connected with the Army on which I am sorry to see nothing is said. It is the inadequate number of European officers attached to each native regiment. I have drawn attention to this in former years, and in doing so have, I believe, expressed the views of Lord Roberts and most of the many friends I have had in the Indian army. I will not go into the details now, but will only say that the soundness of these views and the necessity for a change were amply demonstrated in the recent expedition. I hope the military authorities will not wait till a great war exhibits our splendid native army paralysed for want of British officers whom they know and trust to lead them.

"One word more. Very recently, in the debate on the Court-fees Act, I explained the injustice which the Native Christians suffer under in the matter of administration and death duties and I pointed out a simple and easy remedy. I got something very like a point blank refusal from the Hon'ble Financial Member on that occasion. But I return to the charge. It will cost very little, probably not a lakh of rupees, to relieve them. I do not ask for any pledges. In small matters he is very stony-hearted. He reminds me of the character of Naaman the Syrian, as drawn by his servant—'Had the prophet bidden thee do some great thing would'st thou not have done it?' In any great emergency of war or famine he is cheerfully ready with his millions. But if you ask him in his financial capacity for sixpence, you will find it is very difficult to get it. Besides, he is leaving India. No one regrets his loss more than I do—as a friend as well as a financier. But I must place this modest claim upon the surplus on record in plain and brief terms.

"If a native becomes a Christian, his widow and children are, on his death (to use the quaint but expressive words of the old ecclesiastical canons), 'much distracted and diversely called and summoned to take administrations, and are thereby grieved with many causeless and unnecessary troubles, molestations, and expenses;' and besides, they are afflicted with a two per cent. duty on the whole estate.

"All these troubles for those he loves this native might have avoided by resisting the allurements of Christianity during his life, or by relapsing into what is called 'heathenism' before his death.

"I cannot doubt that this grievance will be redressed; for I have no reason to doubt the fairness and justice of the Government of India, or to suspect any of its members of any especially Pagan or anti-Christian proclivities. Nor do I anticipate that the Secretary of State for India will say from his place in Parliament 'The way of Muhammad is open; the way of Buddha is open, and the way of the ancient Rishis; but I will maintain a special duty on the lands and goods of those who seek the way of Christ.' What makes me so insistent is the fear that so small a matter may be overlooked amidst the larger concerns of this great Empire.

"To the Financier I would address one more observation on this point. Though sugar may be financially more important, Christianity is still regarded by the majority of Englishmen as having at least an equally good claim with sugar to be protected from unfair competition. Wherefore my counsel to the Financial Department is not to further harden their hearts but to let this people go."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"Despite the very flattering terms in which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees has foretold and almost invited me to launch into a criticism of the Budget before us, a multiplicity of reasons make it inexpedient that any adverse criticism should find expression at

the present juncture. To begin with, this is Your Lordship's first year of office; and it is only fair that Your Lordship should command a wider and more intimate knowledge of the many problems which you are confronted with. It is indeed true that you are not a perfect stranger to the affairs of this country. Both by choice as a traveller and by office as an Under Secretary, Your Lordship had indeed made a vast amount of acquaintance with interests involved in the stewardship of this part of the British Empire. But it is no disparagement to say—and I say it in all humility and in all diffidence—that the extent of knowledge acquired as an outsider to actual responsibility or as the advocate holding a defence-brief on behalf of a past Government of India is not quite equal—in essence and degree—to what is necessary to enter upon a confident solution of the problems connected with the abiding interests of this country. That Your Lordship is already on the right track, and that you have displayed and declared your firm resolve to identify yourself with the interests of this country in preference to all other extraneous considerations, is proved to the public by your bold deviation from the policy of the past, as instanced by the Sugar Duties Act, which you have placed on record just the other day—a deviation of policy for which I am amply authorised to assure Your Lordship of the deep gratitude of my countrymen—a deviation, too, which to me, at the second sitting of this Council before I leave it, was of peculiar pleasure as in some way contrasting favourably with a tariff legislation which was brought in at the second sitting of this Council from the commencement of my taking my seat on it, and which I never shall cease to regard as free trade run mad.

"Having regard to the significance in the fact that you were called upon to defend the late Frontier war just before your acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India, when perhaps you yourself had not dreamt of taking up that office, the impression is irresistible—at least on my mind—that in taking up the reins of the Government of India your foremost idea was to solve, on the firm basis of permanence of peace, our trans-Himalayan problem. I regard this as having been uppermost in your thoughts these three brief months that have now elapsed between your arrival here and your forthcoming departure to almost the next door of the scene, with reference to which that particular problem has to be set at rest. In common with nearly all my countrymen who are capable of thought, I hold that our Frontier is the greediest cormorant of the Indian revenues. It is therefore meet that my first set of remarks should relate to this topic and should be addressed to Your Lordship at the earliest available opportunity, and—let me add—on the eve of your proceeding to enter upon the task in right earnest. If you will succeed in enchaining that fell monster, or at least making him permanently dyspeptic towards Indian blood or towards blood paid by Indian money, you will have achieved a work for which you will be eternally blessed. Besides resoluteness, Your Lordship must perhaps advise that some new order of honours might be forthwith instituted, open for competition for our military men alone, but capable of being won, not by martial victors but by heroes of peace, not for successfully conducting, but for effectually preventing, wars and battles on our Himalayan frontier. I fervently hope that, should it come to pass that I shall be Your Lordship's humble colleague this time next year, I might have it in my power to acknowledge your success in this respect and to convey to you my country's lasting sense of signal service done.

"A second consideration which disarms criticism is the delay in the publication of the reports of the Welby Commission and the Currency Commission. Some measure of relief is looked for from the former, if its conclusions should be of a nature to meet cherished expectations. As for the latter, it is generally regarded, not without just cause, as a veritable Pandora's box, and few can tell—when our astute financier himself professes not to—whether there is to be any hope at bottom and whether it would be one which would have any good shape and bulk. In the face of these discouragements, it will be hard lines to nourish other than the kindliest sentiments towards Sir James, of whose services this is his last year of office, but his year of overflowing surpluses, and the one, too, which has come after a year of his untiring effort to hold out an unstinting hand to our famished millions at a time when our exchequer seemed to afford but little scope. While these

circumstances must awaken an unruffled good-will, may they likewise sooth those feelings of irritation which he had often caused by both the manner and matter of his utterances. One ground, however, which tells the strongest in favour of Sir James Westland has yet to be mentioned. It is his recognition of the general indigence of the people of this country—perhaps for the first time in his official career, certainly the first time in my—not very retentive—memory. Fully conscious—let me add, painfully conscious too—that in noting the return of prosperous seasons on the very heels of a dire and widespread famine, he was but judging by the standard of paid up Government revenue, Sir James has placed on record, in black and white and in no faltering or uncertain tones, the important lesson, namely, that 'the margin between prosperity and adversity in India must be a very narrow one; for, if we have learned that one bountiful harvest suffices to restore the country after a widespread and severe famine, we have learned also that the failure of the seasonal rains in a single month of the year is sufficient to set back a full tide of prosperity; and that this is a possibility which, in the administration of India, and in its financial administration especially, we dare not leave out of account.' Though honestly meant to be an explicit statement, this extract has about it what may be called a diplomatic leaven. It therefore requires to be annotated here and there. When in the face of a flush of revenues Sir James speaks of the margin between prosperity and adversity in India to be a narrow one, it is quite clear that what is left in the pockets of the tax-payer, after he has paid his taxes, is not enough to feed him—much less to float him in a succeeding year of failure of monsoons. When, with the above admission, he talks of a bountiful harvest as sufficing to restore the country, he can mean little more than this, that so far as the Government dues are concerned, they could be fully extracted. I would lastly substitute for his word 'possibility' the words 'extreme probability.' Thus elucidated it is indeed a profound lesson, full of grave import, and it is well that it has been placed before Your Lordship so early and so impressively in the forefront. There can be no doubt that the problem suggested by this state of things will be the first cis-Himalayan problem which Your Lordship will attack, with the eminent talent and the active earnestness which distinguish you.

"As for the remission of taxation, few can deny the wisdom of the reservation stated in the Budget. While the grounds assigned are sound enough in the immediate juncture, one cannot but regret that the admitted onerousness of the salt-tax on the bulk of the people has to continue without some measure of relief. I sincerely wish that it may not be long before it is within Your Lordship's power to afford this already plighted but long delayed relief, which, I feel sure, will be gratefully remembered at every meal which the middle and the poorer classes in this country take.

"The income-tax is, again, one in which help is needed. But that help should take the shape of raising, by a good deal, the minimum for taxation. There are two reasons why I regard this species of succour urgent. In the first place, the tax now touches incomes far too low to afford the payment; for, as it has been neatly put, 'it makes indeed little difference to the life of a family whether its yearly income is £1,000 or £5,000. But it makes a very great difference whether the income is £30 or £150; for with £150 a family has, with £30 it has not, the material conditions of a complete life.' The words 'the material conditions of a complete life' in the above passage have, *mutatis mutandis*, an important bearing on the altered modes of life, almost forced *even* on the simple raiyat who—to deserve to be noticed—could once appear, but no longer can, in his semi-paradisiacal dress, in suing for remission, asking for takkavi or craving for water.

"My second reason for raising the taxable minimum is the preposterous system on which the tax is assessed. The well-to-do and those that have adopted or have found occasion to adopt the modern system of regular book-keeping are all safe, and they are men who, in the language of my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans, are strong enough and loud enough in their voice to compel relief if they have any complaint. But the classes of men and merchants I allude to are either such as adhere to their old ways of keeping accounts, or such as find no need to keep any, except to help their memory, being

the masters of their incomes and accountable to none. The way these now suffer is easily told. That honourable body of men who go by the name of secret informers, furnish the assessing officers with some information to go upon in the first instance. The assessee produces his loose sheets of account and swears to the items in them and to their accuracy. These are too often discredited as unsatisfactory, and no clue is given to the assessee of what data the informer, by some occult methods, has supplied. No onus of proof is laid upon him or is accepted by the assessing officer as regards such data, and they are acted upon as if they were gospel truths. The amount and extent of hardship and injustice which this system is calculated to inflict can well be imagined, and they are entitled to be taken into account in deciding the question as to how far and to what extent each source of income may be pronounced to be on a solid and not on a shifting basis.

"I have considered these remarks as relevant, as we have met to-day, not in our legislative capacity, but, as I take it, in order to express our views, so far as they bear on the financial aspects of the Administration. If I have erred in acting upon that faith, I beg most humbly to apologise."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"My Lord, I will confine my remarks, which shall be of the briefest, to one or two points connected with the departments under my charge, which have been noticed by some of the Hon'ble Members to-day. The Maharaja of Darbhanga referred to certain proposals which have been submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the colonization of the vast tracts of waste-land in that Province. The correspondence which has taken place with the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been published for general information. That correspondence shows that, although the Government of India have not been in complete accord with Mr. Cotton's proposals, they have agreed to consider any scheme that he may submit on the general lines which he advocated for the colonization by capitalists of a considerable tract—I think, speaking from memory, of 100,000 acres. While the Government of India expressed their willingness to accept the Chief Commissioner's rates of assessment, which were exceedingly favourable, they demurred at the length of the term of lease which he had proposed, and they thought that clearance conditions ought to be attached in giving such leases. However, we shall be quite prepared to consider any representation which the Chief Commissioner in answering our letter may make on these points.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rees touched on the question of prospecting concessions and mining leases. These questions, of course, are quite different from the subject-matter of the Mining Bill which I introduced into this Council last week, and which deals with quite another matter—the matter of regulation of labour in mines. However, the revision of the present rules which apply to prospecting concessions and mining licenses is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. I hope that the revised rules will shortly be published, and that they will be in the direction of extending the present powers of Local Governments in dealing with these matters.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta made some remark about the surplus of the present year having been swelled by realizations of suspended land-revenue, and he criticised chiefly the land-revenue system of Bombay. I will not venture to make any remark as to whether the land-revenue system of Bombay may or may not be too rigid, as I am not personally acquainted with the Province. The Bombay Government will, no doubt, when it has the opportunity and if it is necessary, defend its own system. I will only remind my Hon'ble friend that if land-revenue is suspended in years of adversity it is only natural and reasonable that it should be collected in favourable years, and that in several Provinces large amounts of land-revenue have been altogether remitted in addition to what was suspended.

"The only other point which I need refer to is as to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans about the exemption of Native Christians from payment of probate-duty. When we lately dealt with the amendment of the Court-fees Act, I, as being in charge of that Bill, said that we had expressly excluded this question from consideration, as we were then only dealing with the

amendment of the procedure for the recovery of duties, but as regards the general question we could not take it up then. If, however, it is represented to the Government of India—for instance by the Madras Government, which I believe is the Government chiefly interested in the Native Christians—it will, I am sure, receive the fullest consideration. What may be the decision I am unable to say, but I can only say that it will receive the very fullest consideration."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR said :—" My Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Darbhanga has lodged a somewhat sweeping indictment against the management of railways in India, and complains generally of overcrowding, unpunctuality, want of latrine accommodation in third-class carriages, want of separate accommodation for all classes of Europeans and Natives, insufficient number of trains, slow speed, third-class fares which, if not high as compared with other countries, are too high for the poorest classes in this country, and so on. I gather that he is disposed to attribute these defects in part to State management and control, and to make an exception, in some respects at any rate, in favour of the Bengal and North-Western line, which is our standing example of successful private enterprise. I find in this exception some encouragement. It is only very recently that we were vehemently called upon to enquire into a serious indictment brought by the local authorities against the Bengal and North-Western line, as compared with other lines in India resting on very similar grounds. The conclusion we arrived at was that things were not so very bad on that line after all, and I am glad to have the testimony of my Hon'ble friend in support of that conclusion. I am inclined to think that a similar enquiry into the working of other lines would justify a similar conclusion. We all, I am sure, must heartily sympathise in his desire for improvement. But it is impossible to do everything at once regardless of expense, and some of the matters he has referred to are, I am afraid, beyond the range of practical politics. There are obvious objections, for instance, to the provision of latrine accommodation in all third-class carriages. We are providing it in the carriages reserved for females, and we are doing what we can to make increased provision at stations. There are also, I think, obvious objections to the provision of separate accommodation for different castes and classes. It would at any rate be a reversal of the policy which has hitherto been adopted. For the rest, I think that unpunctuality (considering the long distances run) and overcrowding are the exceptions, not the rule. That they should take place occasionally (even on the best managed lines) is inevitable. I have even known such things in England! We are doing our best to lessen the number of such cases in India, and to improve the signalling arrangements to remedy unpunctuality. We are steadily improving the carriages. It is quite possible that it might pay to reduce third-class fares. But the point is one which I think must be left to the Management of individual lines. It does not follow that because it would pay in one locality or on one line, that it would answer generally. The Madras line is now trying the experiment, as my Hon'ble friend has observed. The third-class fares were reduced some 18 months ago from 3 to 2½ pies, but though the number of passengers has increased, the loss of revenue has not yet been recovered, and as long as trains are filled, and as many trains as possible are run, a reduction in fares must result in a loss of revenue which a commercially managed undertaking cannot be expected to accept with a light heart. Railways do not pay their cost on the direct account, and we must necessarily proceed with caution. With regard to the remarks which he has made as to the insufficiency of the East Indian Railway to cope with the traffic of Calcutta, I may observe that here again everything cannot be done at once. We are only allowed to spend a certain annual sum, and with the assistance of the Conference we do our best to apportion the amount as fairly and with as much consideration of the most pressing needs as possible, and I welcome the evidence given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and the Hon'ble Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan that so far at least as the provinces they represent are affected our apportionment is regarded as fairly satisfactory. The complaints against the East Indian Railway are due mainly, I think, to the cause to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Allan Arthur has also referred, namely,

the want of sufficient rolling stock. With reference to that point I may mention that both the Management of the line and Government are fully alive to the deficiency. About 1,120 open and 1,800 covered wagons are now under supply, and they would have probably been here some time ago but for difficulties in getting orders placed and executed with sufficient rapidity. Apart from this, we are making progress towards the attainment of the desired independ nt line to Calcutta. A line from Jerriah *viâ* Midnapur to Calcutta forming part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been approved by the Government of India. When this and the line from Mogulsarai to Daltonganj now under construction have been completed, there will be but a short link to be filled in, and provision has already been made for the exercise by the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Bengal-Nagpur Railways of running power over any section of this line which may belong to the East Indian Railway. Meantime the approaching completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway connection with Calcutta *viâ* Midnapur will help to relieve the congestion between Asansol and Howrah, and other schemes for still further relieving it are under reconnaissance and survey."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—"My Lord, before I deal with the army estimates I should wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to pay a tribute to the memory of a distinguished officer who sat with us in this Council this time last year. I know that my colleagues join with me in deeply deploring the untimely death of General Sir Charles Nairne just as he was selected to fill a responsible office in England.

"In the memorandum which I laid upon the table last Monday I have given the details of the estimates with which I am specially concerned. The chief point to be noticed is that, taking the four estimates for next year together—the Indian military estimates, the Home India military estimates, the Military Works and the Marine estimates—and translating the rupee into sterling at an exchange of 1*s*. 4*d*., they show a saving of £644,000.

"We have postponed certain expenditure that we did not consider very pressing, and in the course of the year have had to reject or postpone a good many proposals involving expenditure after a careful consideration of their merits. To take one example out of many, we felt obliged to postpone a proposal to have two additional companies of garrison artillery in India. On the other hand, we have added a mountain battery to the Indian establishment. We have provided in next year's estimates for improvements in the arrangements for the mobilisation of the field army and the defences of the North-West Frontier; we have provided for an increase in the reserve of the Native Army, for larger expenditure on camps of exercise, and for increased capitation to artillery volunteers. We provided in this year's estimate for an increased capitation to mounted volunteers. We also propose to increase the wound pensions of the Native Army. In the Medical Department we have provided for bettering the position of Assistant Surgeons, and have also dealt with the question of improving the condition of the Native hospital assistants. We have taken up the question of field medical equipment and ambulance transport. Improved army equipments have been provided for and an increase in ordnance manufactures in India. It may interest my Hon'ble colleagues to know that in 1897-98 the saving in ordnance manufacture alone, as compared with the cost of imported manufactures, was 30 lakhs of rupees or £200,000 at 1*s*. 4*d*.

"We are prepared to spend more money on the sanitary requirements of the army. We cannot, of course, provide for everything in the estimates of one year; you will see from the memorandum how enormously the demands exceed the possibility of complying with them all, but besides the actual works of water-supply, drainage, and the like, we have included in next year's military estimates a considerable sum for sanitary purposes, and in my memorandum I have detailed the principal items. The best energies of our sanitary and medical officers of the army are directed to search out the causes of enteric disease. We have often been reproached with the small results of these investigations. I do not say we have succeeded in absolute results, but I hope we may be on the right track in the investigations and in the precautions taken. The idea that the germs of the disease may be air-borne and conveyed in dust, as well as in

water or by food, seems to be increasing in strength, but there is some compensation; experiments in England appear to show that the typhoid bacillus quickly dies out in grass-covered areas, and we may hope therefore that the grass cultivation we desire to extend in Indian cantonments may be a helpful factor in our efforts to protect them. I specially mention this matter because of its enormous importance in connection with the health and efficiency of the army and because the losses in life and money exert a sinister influence on the estimates. The Commander-in-Chief has proposed, and the expense has been provided for, that at certain stations the troops shall be moved into camp at the proper season under field service conditions, so as to give these stations a period of non-occupation. We hope—and I have the full permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to say this—to increase the efficiency of the army by more extended training, by imparting increased flexibility to the plan of mobilisation, by the decentralisation of military business, and by the reduction of paper work and returns.

"It will be seen, therefore, that while—thanks mainly to the cessation of field operations and the improvement in exchange—we anticipate a saving of £644,000, we have provided for many essentials of efficiency. But we have a good deal of expenditure looming before us. The re-organisation of the transport service, to which allusion has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, is a most pressing matter, and my Hon'ble colleagues will note the large increase to the transport at home. The re-armament of the Native army and volunteers must be dealt with before very long. The carriages of horse and field artillery in England are being altered to enable the gun to be fired more quickly, but this is a temporary measure until the best quick-firing gun is decided on. It costs, I believe, a considerable sum per gun, and I hope we shall not need to adopt this expedient, although eventually we shall have to follow the home army when a quick-firing gun is introduced.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis makes a proposal for the reduction of Army expenditure. He proposes to reduce the expenditure by reducing the number of British soldiers in India. That is a matter which has before now been mentioned in this Council; but I would ask him, does he really think that with a great empire like that of India to guard, with its thousands of miles of frontier and its enormous area and vast population, the British Army is more than a very moderate garrison for this great country? I gather, too, that he is in favour of calling upon the Imperial Exchequer to bear a portion of our military burdens. That, too, is a subject which has more than once been discussed in this Council. If he will be at the pains to read those large volumes, which now have some of the flavour of antiquity on them, containing the evidence given before Lord Welby's Commission, he will find a great deal said on that subject, and if he refers to the Despatch from the Government of India of 1896 and to the reply of the Secretary of State, dated the 21st February, 1897, on the Suakin charges, he will find the views of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government fully set forth.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has drawn attention to the inadequate number of British officers with Native regiments. That is a matter which has been before the Government of India for many years. In his last speech in this Council Sir Henry Brackenbury laid great stress on the wants of the Army in this respect, and it was one of the first subjects which I took up when I succeeded to my present office. Certain representations were made, but as to the later history of the subject, I can only refer my Hon'ble friend to the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons a few weeks ago. Sir Griffith Evans has also referred to the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill. This question, my Lord, has been considered for at least a quarter of a century, and I confess I was in hopes that we were approaching to some conclusion in the matter. My Hon'ble friend will forgive me if I do not follow him into the legal aspects of the question. I can assure him that the representations of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta will receive that respectful consideration which their position and authority demand.

"The question of military expenditure has been dealt with before in this Council by my predecessor Sir Henry Brackenbury and by myself. I do not

think defence of military expenditure is needed, but, if it is, the best defence will be found in the Financial Statement of my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland, where he shows that the increase of military expenditure has been only 29 per cent. in India against 59 per cent. in the United Kingdom in a period of fifteen years. The cost of the Army in this country is, as I have shown on a previous occasion, but a small percentage of insurance on the great trade of the Indian Empire. We may practise the strictest economy, but there is no means of reducing expenditure in any extraordinary way. I have shown what we have done, and what is still before us. The efficiency of the Army in India is of Imperial importance; to maintain and improve that efficiency is our task, and I trust that we shall never shrink from it."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I have two remarks to make, and they shall be short ones. The first one is naturally about the allotment to Bengal. When it was evident that there would be a large surplus, I suggested to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister that opportunity should now be taken to adjust our financial affairs on the principles that were laid down in 1881. It was settled in that year that in the event of famine a Local Government was to meet the cost from its own balances as far as possible, but that if these did not suffice, and the Imperial Government had to assist, then the contribution of the Local Government was to be two-thirds of the funds in excess of its minimum balance. When famine came in 1896, the balances at the credit of the Local Government in Bengal were 58 lakhs, the savings of several years, carefully husbanded for various important works of public utility, notably the supply of feeder roads to our railways. Its minimum balance is 20 lakhs. Under the rules of 1881 the Bengal Government should not have been required to pay more than two-thirds of the difference between 58 and 20 lakhs towards the cost of any necessary famine works within its area. The provincial contribution should have been 25½ lakhs. But the famine in 1896 was a famine which struck not Bengal alone but every province in India, and under this unparalled pressure all rules had to give way: every Government had to give up its all to meet this calamity, and it did so without a murmur, for it knew the exigencies of the Imperial Government. There was no alternative. The famine expenditure actually charged to the Bengal Government was 49 lakhs, 23½ lakhs more than it would have paid had it been possible at the moment to apply the rules of 1881. The actual balance at the credit of the Local Government sank to 10 lakhs, 10 lakhs below its normal minimum. Our actual balance now with every conceivable and practicable economy is 14 lakhs, and when it became certain that the Imperial coffers would be full to overflowing, I pressed upon my Hon'ble friend the restoration to Bengal of the 23½ lakhs, the excess of its actual over its proper contribution under the normal rules. The Hon'ble Member has given us 17. He will allege that grants-in-aid of the European General Hospital meet the difference. The hospital is one in which the Europeans of Assam and Upper India are quite as much interested as those of Bengal, and I regret that I cannot admit the sufficiency of the argument. But I regret even more that the Budget Statement contains no reference to a principle, which I consider of the highest importance, whether you look at it from the point of view of the Local or the Imperial Government. The idea of 1881 was to leave to the Local Government some of its savings even when it was overtaken by heavy and unforeseen calamity. Unless you do that, you leave it with no encouragement whatever to thrift and circumspection. Every Local Government will spend its balances every year in hot haste less the Imperial Government sweep all away in resistless rigidity. Money will be spent hurriedly on any local improvements that suggest themselves, and when famine does come the Imperial Government will find in the local treasury nothing but the prescribed minimum balance. In the interests, therefore, alike of the Local and the Imperial Governments, I think the rules of 1881 were eminently sound and wise, and should be most carefully maintained and reiterated.

"Then we have all heard from time to time of strained financial relations between the Imperial Government and its subordinates. These relations would be very much improved, I venture to think, if opportunity were taken to frankly

recognize and reciprocate local help. It is true that all the Local Governments, except Burma, have this year received gifts—sometimes very precious gifts. But it is not easy for the uninstructed layman to discern the principles which have guided the distribution; and it is obvious that the more clear these principles, the less will be the jealousies with which these provinces meanwhile regard each other and the Imperial Government.

"I trust therefore that my Hon'ble friend will be able to renew the adhesion of his Government to those principles of 1881, which I regard as of far-reaching importance to our financial administration.

"I have just one thing more to say, my Lord. When the famine of which I have spoken burst upon India, I was the Member in charge of the Revenue Department of the Government of India. In that capacity I knew more than any other man what was the share of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland in the duties of the time. From the moment the terrible calamity became certain, his purse-strings were at once unloosed. For seventeen years, he said, the Government of India had been preparing for and insuring against this very event, and every expenditure which the Local Government and myself considered necessary for the saving of life should be met without a moment's grudge or hesitation. And it was so met. It is not possible that a disaster of the kind can overtake a nation without grievous suffering and loss of life; but if, as I believe, the sufferings of the people were mitigated as they never were before, it is in the first instance due to the prompt and open generosity with which the Finance Minister placed the entire resources of his exchequer at the disposal of the Local Government. I know this as no other man can, and I should not have done my duty to the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, if I had not taken this opportunity, before he leaves us, of giving my public testimony to the debt all India owes him for his attitude and his conduct in her greatest famine."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"It is not possible for me to hear these last remarks of my Hon'ble friend Sir John Woodburn without acknowledging my gratitude to him for his recognition of my work at the time of the famine. What I did then I did as a matter of duty, and since, as His Honour has explained, we had been preparing year after year for the calamity which came upon us in the year 1896, if at that time we had declared that we were unfit to meet that calamity after preparation of seventeen years, I should have said that the financial administration of India had something wrong in it. I thank him very heartily for the recognition which His Honour has thus given me in public of the events of that time, and it will be for a long time a great encouragement to me to think that when Sir John Woodburn and I took in hand two or three years ago the question of financing a famine we worked thoroughly together, and worked together for the good of the Empire. And now, my Lord, having acknowledged these too generous terms in which Sir John Woodburn has referred to one incident of my administration, I come back to the Financial Statement and the financial discussion. I was quite prepared to learn, as I have from the course of the debate to-day learned, that the principal subject of attack upon the Financial Statement would be this: that we have not provided for any remission of taxation. Personally I do not see any very great necessity for my defending the action of the Government in this respect. I hold that we are right, on the face of it, under present circumstances, in refraining from dissipating, by remitting the existing taxes, the surplus of our present position, and if anything were necessary to justify my opinion in that respect I would refer to the commendation which has been bestowed in more than one quarter upon those words of warning which I thought it advisable to enter in the Statement, that until our surplus is assured not merely for the present, but for the future, I do not think we can afford to take up the critical question of remission of taxation. When last year I had to announce a prospective deficit, and when that deficit during the course of the year was increased by our having to undertake military operations on the frontier, I did not bring forward then any proposals to adjust matters by adding to existing taxation, and it seems to me that if we adopt the policy of

putting off any proposals of taxation in a time of deficit, we are justified in so doing only because we intend to meet that deficit afterwards by the accumulation of a surplus. As I have pointed out in my Statement, if you take the whole of the four past years together—the two years of famine and war and pestilence, the one year which has just passed when pestilence still remained with us while famine and war had ceased, and the remaining year which is to come to us in the future, and whose events we know not yet—the whole of the four years would produce a very small surplus. You must, therefore, if you wish to judge of the general financial position in India, take the whole four years together, and it is only upon the establishment of a general position of surplus that you are entitled to take into consideration the question of remitting taxes. I have no intention of going into the question of what particular item of our taxation is the proper one to be first taken up for purposes of remission. Of course I have my ideas on the subject, and my opinions on the subject are on record, and are at the disposal of the Government of India when they come to consider the question; but under present circumstances I have no intention whatever of embarrassing the Government of His Excellency Lord Curzon by stating personal opinions on a matter in which they may possibly differ from me. The question must remain open, to be taken up and solved by those who will have the responsibility not only of solving it but of meeting the possible consequences of the remission. There are only two minor questions in connection with this subject on which I will offer some remarks to the Council: the one is with reference to the proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis that part of our surplus should be dissipated by reducing the rates of postage; the other, the grievance which the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has brought forward in respect of the Native Christians of the Madras Presidency. As regards the first of these, I would remind the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis that in India we have the cheapest postal service in the world. There is no other postal system which pretends to carry a letter outside extremely limited areas, for anything approaching to our half anna rate. The English postage is a penny, that is, an anna. We in this country have a half-anna rate, and that half-anna rate will carry a communication from one end of India to the other. There are two ways of cheapening postage, that is to say, two directions in which it is possible to administer a post office cheaply. You may carry a big weight at a small rate. That is what has been done in England latterly; they have increased, if I remember rightly, the penny rate so that it covers four ounces of a postal letter. That is extremely well adapted to a country where business is carried on on a very active scale, where large business documents have to be sent from one end of the country to the other; and in England these large documents have to be sent in thousands from place to place. The cheapening of postage in a place like England therefore is in the direction of carrying large weights for what is considered to be the unit of postage, *viz.*, a penny. In this country the direction of cheapening postage is different. We have a large and comparatively poor population whom we want to serve. We do not want to serve them at a loss. We only ask them to pay the actual carriage of their letters. We institute therefore a cheap rate of postage, that is, a specially cheap rate, lower than the ordinary unit rate, for light letters which are sufficient for their wants, but which, if charged at the penny, or unit, rate, would cause to them a considerable expense. It seems to me that the claim to the reduction of postage is founded upon a false analogy. The cost of carrying a letter consists of the maintenance of the office at the place of reception, the carriage, and the subsequent maintenance of the office of delivery. These three items are practically exactly the same whether the letter is a letter of a half tola or a letter of two tolas. Therefore, so far as the matter of calculation goes, the attempt to show that because we carry a package, a newspaper or a letter at so many tolas per anna we ought to be prepared to carry a letter at one tola per anna, is an argument which leaves out of consideration the fact that the actual cost of carrying a letter is very much the same, however big it is. I admit you can carry that argument further, and argue that if you can carry a letter of half a tola for half an anna, you ought to do the same with a letter of four or five tolas; but an arrangement of the kind would too much diminish the postal revenue; and therefore we regard the half anna rate as

a cheap postal rate existing outside the unit scale, and adapted in a special way to the correspondence of a poor but extensive population, but not required for what may be called business purposes. Taking the whole of the letters which are posted in India, about 85 per cent. of them are letters of the half anna rate, and that 85 per cent., as I have pointed out, we carry at the cheaper rate; so that practically the bulk of the correspondence in India is carried at the cheaper rate for the people than any other post office in the world attempts.

"As regards the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' remarks regarding probate and administration affecting Native Christians, the only remark I have to make is that it is not a financial question at all—that is, the difficulties in the way are not financial ones. They come into the mesh of the probate and administration duties, like a great many other people do. They may be particularly unfortunate in being caught in the words of the law, whereas other people in similar circumstances, who do not profess the Christian religion, are not caught; but that is not a financial question. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, to whose department this particular subject naturally belongs, has said, if the Government of India receives representations—definite proposals from a responsible authority and not merely vague statements that something requires remedy—they will obtain favourable consideration in his Department and they will not meet with opposition in the Financial Department.

"The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga has made various proposals for diminishing the surplus in the direction of admitting expenditure, and I have no doubt there are a very large number of objects which can be stated as extremely desirable objects of expenditure. I shall not enter upon the question of railways and the reduction of railway fares and the increase of railway conveniences. That is a matter for my Hon'ble colleague Sir Arthur Trevor. Railways in this country do not as a whole pay their way. We lose on the whole; I am talking of the financial results only and leaving collateral advantages out of account. The net earnings of the railways fall short ordinarily by about two crores of the interest we have to pay upon the capital which has been raised for their construction. If we run them at a loss, that loss must be borne in mind before we reduce rates or introduce new conveniences at a cost to the revenue. The Hon'ble Member is not quite right in saying that we ought to regard railways purely from the point of view of public convenience. If we launch out into extravagance in railway management and cease to make our railways pay, we shall be obliged to curtail construction. We cannot go on increasing a losing business.

"Then among the proposals for expenditure, one thing has been urged upon us both by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga and also by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, namely, the necessity of supplementing the salaries of the High Court Judges. I do not wish to say anything about this subject. With certain parts of the Hon'ble Member's statements I agree, with certain others I do not. But the question of the High Court Judges' salaries has got to be approached from the same point of view as that of the salaries of other high officials, that is to say, if you can get a good enough man for Rs. 5,000 a year, you need not pay him Rs. 6,000. I am not prepared to say whether to judge by this standard the High Court Judge is properly paid or not, but I apprehend that this is the kind of standard by which the question has to be judged. I would rather drop the question of High Court Judges, because it is a ticklish question; and, as the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has said, it is a matter about which last year I had a passage-of-arms with Sir Henry Prinsep. But I certainly do not agree in the claims that are made on behalf of Sub-Judges and ministerial officers. I have often heard the expressions 'hard-worked and under-paid,' but, whatever may be said as to under-payment, I cannot possibly agree that any officer is over-worked who as a matter of fact works only between 220 and 230 days in a year. That is actually the reckoning of the Subordinate Courts in Bengal. That they work hard during that limited time I do not deny, but, as they work at an average of only four days out of the seven in each week, I do not think it can be called hard work. As regards ministerial officers, I know this question has been raised and has been long argued in Bengal. The ministerial officers can no doubt get all the

native newspapers in the place to represent their grievances, and they say it is very hard lines that they should be expected to do their work on Rs. 30 a month; but I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, who is one of the leading merchants in Calcutta, whether as a matter of fact he or other merchants pay their newly joined clerks Rs. 30 a month. One thing is extraordinarily irrelevant, and that is the argument put forward by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, that we ought to pay these men more because they have big families. I think they ought to restrain their procreative proclivities. We want to get men to do our work, and it is notorious that a proffered salary of Rs. 30 a month in Government service would bring forward any number of candidates; and so long as we can get any number of men on Rs. 30 a month I cannot see that we are justified in paying out of the public purse Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, merely because the men who accept service have large families and because they would like to live in greater luxury or comfort. It is a serious business to give the whole of the Government servants an increase from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem. I do not know how many thousand clerks there are in Bengal, but it appears to me it would make a big hole in the estimates of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor if that general scale of pay were to be introduced into Bengal. There were lengthy investigations into the subject when the subject was brought before the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. At that time the Hon'ble Mr. Risley gave a complete answer to the calculations which were made by the committee which recommended an increase. They went through the cost of living in a most extraordinary manner, and made up an estimate as follows: rice had increased by 10 per cent., something else—a principal article of consumption—had increased by 20 per cent., condiments had increased by 230 per cent., total 260 per cent.—average increase 83 per cent. That calculation is preposterous. Every person knows that condiments are only a small part of a man's food, and the fact of this charge having increased to a large extent does not prove that the general cost of living has largely risen. Then the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga tells us that the cost of clothes has increased. It may have increased in one sense, that is to say, officers of that class are accustomed to appear now in more comfortable raiment and better clothes than they used to wear. So far as the actual price of clothing is concerned, there is no doubt that the cost of cotton clothing in this country has decreased. I mention these things merely to point out that these matters have really received very complete investigation, and that complete investigation has not fortified the claims which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Maharaja.

"In my estimates of revenue I observe that one or two objections have been made, partly by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and partly by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis. They tell us that we are coming down upon the raiyat and malguzar with demands which they are not able to sustain. I am told by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta that it is due to the extreme rigid system of revenue. I want to ask him one question. If this revenue system is rigid, how does it come that there are such things as arrears to collect at all? The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta admits that the revenue-officers have been allowed a discretion as to making remissions and suspensions, but he says the rigidity of the system lies in the fact that the revenue-officer does not exercise these powers. He could certainly allege that the system was rigid if the revenue-officer had no powers of the kind, but if the revenue-officers are allowed to exercise powers of suspension and remission and do not exercise them, then I think the argument is that they have not found occasion to do so, and that they have found in each case brought before them that the revenue can be paid, and ought to be paid. There have, as a matter of fact, been large remissions and suspensions of revenue made during the famine, and the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis is not correct in thinking that the whole amount of these suspensions have been called in at once. It has been called in in instalments, precisely because our main revenue system is not rigid, and has been adapted in each case to the ability of the revenue-payers.

"Now I come to the subject of Provincial Contracts, a very thorny subject, because it is a subject in which the Government of India has got to meet the claims of eight several bodies, each of whom considers that it has the first right

to attention in the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta has stated the case forcibly for the Government of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche has told us that it is ridiculous to expect the North-Western Provinces to get on without a very considerable increase. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has told us of the dreadful jealousies which spring up between various Governments because they are differently treated, and wants to have fully explained to them why one Government gets fifteen lakhs and another Government only gets ten lakhs. I could give some explanation of that. The Hon'ble Mr. Rees I am glad to say, admits that his Government has been very fairly treated, both in the matter of grants, and specially in the matter of railway construction; but I do not know whether Mr. Rees is acquainted with the complaints we have got from the Government of Madras on the same subject. They do not appear to be at all satisfied. They put forward exactly the same claims as the others, namely, that they are left behind in the race and that they do not get half enough money as compared with other Governments."

The Hon'ble MR. REES: "I regret, My Lord, to have to interpose, but I expressly abstain from any reference whatsoever to the Provincial assignment and the Provincial Balance. My remarks referred to railways, and I purposely left all controversial matters to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu to deal with."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Rees did, for the subject of Provincial assignments is a thorny one. It is very hard lines upon a Finance Minister that he cannot concentrate all these Governments into one pen and tell them to fight it out, but has to explain to each of them that it ought to be satisfied with the funds it has got. I cannot help remarking that a good deal of this controversy, which I admit is very unsatisfactory, arises out of a departure which has recently taken place from the principles upon which the provincial system of contracts were originally established. I have here the Financial Statement of Sir John Strachey of 1877-78 in which he quotes from a minute written by himself at the time of the Provincial Contracts being instituted. It is well known that Sir John Strachey had a very ample share in the institution and revision of the system. I will read two sentences which will lead me to the precise points I now want to bring forward. He says:

'The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy to prevent the demands being made, and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances; there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means. It was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants; the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much one owed to another was impracticable.

'To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils; he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure, and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.'

"But the Local Governments now claim to work on a principle exactly the reverse of this; namely, that when they have desirable expenditure, for which they do not possess adequate funds, it is obligatory on the Imperial Government to assign to them additional revenues, in order to enable them to meet the demands.

"Now let me go back a bit to theory. No Government can conduct its financial affairs if it permits its expenditure to increase at a faster ratio than its revenue. I take that as a fundamental principle. Well, it is necessary to separate off, as it were, various branches of expenditure and various branches of revenue in order to relieve the Government of India of the strain of applying this limitation to the whole revenue of India and the whole expenditure of India taken together. What it did was this, it assigned certain increasing revenues

on the one side and certain increasing expenditure on the other, and it laid upon Local Governments this obligation of limitation in respect of the portion of revenue and the portion of expenditure which was assigned to it. The argument was that you—the Provincial Government—must take care that the portion of the expenditure which is assigned to you does not increase at a greater ratio than the portion of the assignment of revenue. The revenue and expenditure assigned being on the whole equal, it was calculated that this limitation, if properly applied would, as it were, take that portion of the provincial expenditure on the one side and provincial revenue on the other side out of the general limitation, because, obviously, if every Provincial Government kept its provincial expenditure within an increase of its provincial revenue, it would have carried out the necessary general limitation so far as regarded the particular portion of provincial expenditure assigned to it. Take the case of Bombay. A grievance has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. The revenues which were assigned to Bombay under the contract of 1892 were so exactly equal to the demands made upon them that for the first four years of the currency of that contract out of some crores of expenditure the total excess of expenditure came to only R6,000. The finances were then under the management of the Hon'ble Sir. Arthur Trevor. That was proof positive, if anything could be proof positive, that the expenditure if properly limited could be limited within the rate of the increase of the revenue. After that we came to settle the contract again in 1897. The Government of Bombay, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta tells us, wanted 13 lakhs extra per annum. It had managed to get on under its existing assignment, and, as I pointed out, the existing assignment was sufficient to meet for the first four years of the contract the whole of the expenditure. We said we could not possibly give the additional 13 lakhs asked for, because that would be going beyond the fundamental limitation in the finances of India taken as a whole; we would be allowing an increase of expenditure larger than the available increase of revenue. Therefore the 13 lakhs was refused, and we told the Government of Bombay that it must go on with the same assignment that it had before. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in talking of the negotiations which went on there, referred to a delay which took place in those negotiations, and he considers that delay was made for the purpose of screwing 10 lakhs extra out of Bombay. He did not go on to tell you that we did not get that 10 lakhs, nor did we ask for it. Moreover, the delay was not made at our instance, but at the instance of the Government of Bombay entirely. I think it a little dangerous to depart from the usual rule of public criticism, that is, to refrain from attributing motives, and I make this remark not only with reference to the allegation made in this particular case, but also the further statement by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta regarding the delay in the pronouncement of the Welby Commission. I think we must take it for granted that, although we cannot account for that delay, the delay at least is not attributable to any intention on the part of Lord Welby or any person in England to do something iniquitous. I do not think one is entitled to call in question the motives of public men who are not here to defend themselves. I have no doubt that the Provincial Governments found themselves straitened in means owing to the calamity of the famine. It is part of the provincial system in India that the savings which occur from year to year from good administration should be piled up in order to meet a possible calamity such as came two years ago. It is a necessary consequence that when that calamity occurs their balances should be dissipated, and the Provincial Governments should find themselves with an empty exchequer. There is a mistake also about this question of balance—a mistake which I tried to correct when Mr. Mehta was delivering his speech. He is quite right in quoting from the Financial Statement, that I said in one paragraph there that the Provincial Government would finish on 31st March, 1899, with a balance of *nil*; but that statement is made in working off a calculation, and, if the Hon'ble Member had read further on, he would have found that, starting from that point, we make a credit of 15 lakhs, so that we convert a balance of *nil* into a balance of 15 lakhs to the good. One thing I want to point out also—the Provincial Governments do not require a working balance. We undertake to meet the claims of the Provincial Governments upon our Treasuries so long as these claims are within the limit of the estimates which have been passed by us. The consequence is

that if a Provincial Government starts with a balance of *nil* it is nevertheless perfectly in a position to carry out the whole of its financial operations during the year. The Hon'ble Sir Edwin Collen, for example, spends, I suppose, 15 or 16 crores of rupees a year. He has not got a single rupee to his credit; all that he has to his credit are Budget grants. It is exactly the same with Provincial Governments. They do not require a working balance. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has referred to a paper of 1881 which regulates the issues of these balances in meeting the demands of special calamities. He founds upon that a calculation that we ought to give him, in order to carry out our own principles of contribution, 23½ lakhs. I put against that demand first our contribution of 15 lakhs. I have given further a free grant of two lakhs for distribution at His Honour's discretion, 2½ lakhs which I gave and which are referred to in the third paragraph of the Financial Statement, and a further grant of 10 lakhs which was made last year to the General Hospital. That comes altogether to 29½ lakhs; so that if His Honour returns to me the six lakhs which I have given him extra, our accounts will, so far as this reckoning goes be exactly square. But I make no such demand: the truth is that that order of 1881 broke down in its operation. The order is that when a calamity comes we call upon Provincial Governments to spend upon it two-thirds of their balances; and the remaining one-third we say we will not touch. But the fact is that with the famine of 1896 came not only a demand for expenditure but a failure of revenue, and this failure in the case of most of the provinces ate up much of the balance which should have, according to the system prescribed by rule, been available for expenditure. However, I quite acknowledge one thing, namely, that the Bengal Government, when famine and plague came upon the land, spent very freely out of its balances. But then the other Governments have done the same so far as their balances were not eaten up by failure of revenue. To make good a great deal of plague expenditure we have had to make large grants to Bombay on account of this very heavy expenditure. We have made grants for the same purpose to Bengal, and we have also made grants to Madras. I am accused of being ungenerous to Madras, but these three lakhs which the Government of India gave to them the other day will show that we have some feelings of generosity even towards the Southern Presidency, although I quite admit the money is given in the ordinary way of business. The rule is that when a Provincial Government's resources are exhausted the Government of India steps in and takes over the expenditure, but we cannot undertake to take over the expenditure *ab initio* and place Local Governments in the same position as they would have been had there been no calamity. That is a claim which has been put forward by more than one of those Governments. But the principles adopted by the Government of India are based on the following views of the Famine Commissioners of 1881 :—

'The extent to which the Provincial revenues at the disposal of the Local Governments will enable them to meet famine expenditure is a subject on which we need not enter at length. In a time of exceptional financial pressure such as every period of famine must be, there can be no question that any outlay which is not obligatory should be postponed, and so far as the ordinary and necessary expenditure on public works can be directed to the relief of persons in distress, this also will be advisable. The extent to which aid from the resources of the Central Gvernment should be given will have to be determined as each case arises, and there can be no doubt that in all cases of severe drought this liability will occur.'

"We cannot therefore undertake to relieve Provincial Governments of all anxiety on the subject of famine and plague. When calamities of that sort are abroad we must restrict our expenditure in other directions. It is impossible for us to undertake the expenditure of plague and famine as an Imperial expenditure, and tell Provincial Governments that they can go on with their ordinary expenditure in exactly the same way as if they were not restricted by considerations of current calamity. No doubt figures and statistics can be produced, and are produced, by every Local Government to show that that particular Local Government is the one which requires more generous treatment and the received less generous treatment than any of the others at the hands of has

Government of India. I say it is very difficult for a Finance Minister to stand with his back to the wall and argue matters out for each Local Government separately. The only suggestion I can make is that these matters should be considered not by one Local Government disputing with the Supreme Government, but by the Local Governments combining and informing each other of their respective needs and trying to convince each other of their respective claims.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton made reference to the question of financing the rice-trade in Burma, and he makes a complaint that we give in this respect a monopoly to the Bank of Bengal. The Bank of Bengal maintains a monopoly, I admit, but it is a necessity of its position. Two or three years ago I was down at Rangoon and had a conference with several merchants of Rangoon upon this very subject. They told me that they objected to the monopoly of the Bank of Bengal, and they would be very glad if, instead of giving these transfers solely to the Bank of Bengal, I would give these transfers also to the Exchange Banks or to merchants direct. I told them I was perfectly willing to do so, but I was convinced they would not take advantage of the offer. The fact is that no merchant can afford to quarrel with this Bank or compete with it. The Exchange Banks in this country have not got spare funds. They will not lay down funds in Rangoon to finance trade, because they have not got spare funds with which to carry out the operation. They prefer therefore to make arrangements with the Bank of Bengal, by which the Bank of Bengal will hold money at their disposal whenever they want it. As a matter of fact, in consequence of my talking over the matter with the merchants in Rangoon, I published a notification in Calcutta at the usual time when we arrange for these transfers, saying that the Exchange Banks and others might tender in competition with the Bank of Bengal for the transfers we had to offer. Not one of them made a tender. It pays them to get their money from the Bank of Bengal in Burma better than to come to me for it in Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur has referred to the cost of telegrams. I do not like to say anything more than this, that the matter has engaged the attention of the Secretary of State. How far he has gone is more than I can say, but the obstacle has been the claims of the Companies. Whether we will be able to get round these claims of the Company by giving a guarantee is more than I can say. I have no doubt that after the remarks of such an authority as the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, the subject will be taken up again. I dare not follow him on the question of currency, although the remarks he has made will be useful and no doubt will have their weight; still it is not proper for me to deal with the matter otherwise than as one which is under the judgment of a committee sitting at home. I have long refrained from expressing opinions myself regarding currency. It is a difficult subject, and I always find that it is something like a theological question which tends to produce the greatest bitterness of controversy. No person, it would appear, can hold a definite opinion without believing that he is the only person who is right and those that differ from him are wickedly and criminally and intentionally wrong.

"And now, my Lord, it may be permissible to one who is in my position, and who is about to give up charge of the office which he has held for so many years, to utter a word relating to himself personally; and I would be very unwilling to give up my office without expressing the great obligation under which I have been placed during the whole of my service by the officers and subordinates of the Financial Department. I would not mention any names. There are too many whom I personally know and of whom I have an extremely high opinion. There are too many of them to bring their names before the Council, but there is one name I would mention. It is a matter of great grief to me that my last year of office should be signalised by the death of one officer who during part of my tenure of office was my right hand man, who was distinguished above all officers by his knowledge of the work of the department, and who was eminently suited to be the head of it—I refer to Mr. Stephen Jacob, over whose grave I stood last December—a man whom I had known for twenty years, outside the department as well as in it, and for whom every member of the department had the

profoundest respect. And now, my Lord, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Members for their goodness in referring to me personally and to the circumstances under which I hand over charge of my department to my successor. I am pleased to be able to do so at a time when everything looks prosperous. It depends neither upon me nor upon him, nor does it depend on Your Excellency's Government, to make sure that that state of things should be maintained. I hope there are good times in store, that this season of prosperity will last sufficiently long to enable Your Excellency's Government to take up the questions which have been pressed upon us to-day, namely, that of the remission of part of the existing taxation. It would have given me great pleasure, after having had something to do with increasing the people's burdens in this land, had I had the opportunity of taking part in the remission of them. I believe it, for the reasons I have stated, premature to do so, and therefore that task I hand over to my successor. In this country changes of *personnel* are very frequent. One's name remains for a short time, but I think one's work remains longer; and although perhaps my name and its connection with the Financial Department of the Government of India—a connection lasting now 29 years—may shortly be forgotten, yet I am convinced that part of my work will remain behind me, and that I shall have done something by that work to make some return to India for all that I have received from her."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—" I am glad to think that I need not detain my Hon'ble colleagues by remarks of any great length. The discussion to which we have listened has been far from devoid of interest; but although it has elicited differences of opinion, such as may legitimately be expected, it has, on the whole, been marked by an unusual unanimity of sentiment, due, no doubt, in the main to the prosperous circumstances in which we find ourselves, but nevertheless gratifying both to the Government and to the Financial Member, with whose last Indian Budget we are dealing. The official life of Sir James Westland, to whose affecting farewell we have none of us listened without emotion, has been, as he has just told us, indissolubly bound up with the finances of India. This is the seventh Budget that he has introduced into the Legislative Council of Government. Few Chancellors of the Exchequer in England, where the conditions of public employment are more permanent, have introduced a greater number. I doubt if any Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced so many.

" In neither country, I imagine, has any guardian of the public purse been confronted in the course of his official career with more marked vicissitudes of fortune than has Sir James Westland. He is happy, I think, in this—that his fat years have followed upon his lean years, instead of preceding them; and I can well believe that the anxieties and worries which have distracted him in times past are now forgotten in the glow of honourable satisfaction with which he can regard the termination of his labours, and can congratulate India, not less than himself, that he leaves her upon an ascending plane of material and economic progress.

" If the Finance Member in India is chided and reproached for his misfortunes in bad times, at least he should not be robbed of his share of the credit for better days; and I am sure that Council will cordially join me in assuring Sir James Westland of our grateful appreciation of his long and arduous labours, and in wishing him equal success in whatever work he may set his hand to in the future.

" With regard to his speech, to which we have just listened, I would also say this—and I would say it from personal knowledge—that he has represented himself as a much less charitable individual than he really is. To myself it is, I confess, a source of no slight pleasure that the first Financial Statement to which I should have listened in this Council has been one of so gratifying a description. My belief, more than once expressed on previous occasions, in the economic vitality of this country, in the solidity and range of its resources, and in its capacity for an industrial expansion far beyond what has hitherto been deemed possible, is confirmed by the experience of the past year. I recognise that the circum-

stances have been exceptionally favourable. War has fortunately ceased upon the frontier. There has been a high and an almost uniform rate of exchange. There has been a notable expansion in certain industries. The harvests have been abundant. On the other hand, there have been corresponding sources of depression and alarm in the recurrence of plague, which neither the resources of science nor the utmost administrative vigilance have so far succeeded in defeating, and which has made heavy inroads upon the Imperial as well as upon the Provincial exchequers. That the net result of these contending influences should yet be a balance of 4¾ crores is indicative to my mind not merely of uncommon powers of recuperation, but of a marvellous latent reserve of strength.

"We have been criticised in these circumstances for not having proposed a remission of taxation; and that criticism has found capable expression in more than one quarter at this table to-day. I quite understand, and I do not in any degree deprecate, such criticism. It is the natural and legitimate desire of taxpayers all over the world to obtain relief from what they regard, or at least represent, as their burdens, and to feel the passion for relief swelling in their bosoms in proportion to the apparent existence of the means for satisfying it. I doubt not that the payers of income-tax would have welcomed an extension of the scale of exemption. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga pleaded their cause with great ability, and was anxious for the extension of that scale from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500; the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu took much the same view; and the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche pleaded for some relaxation of the same system. I may add also that it is equally the desire of Governments not merely to earn the popularity that may result from a remission of taxation—although my experience is that popularity so won is a very ephemeral asset—but also in the interests of good government itself to reduce the burdens upon the people. But there are considerations in this case, both normal and exceptional, which decided us to take the opposite course.

"The normal consideration of which I speak was that of ordinary caution. Though I have spoken of the astonishing recovery of the past year, though I believe it to represent a much more than transient improvement in the resources of the country, and though Sir James Westland budgets for a surplus of nearly 4 crores in the coming year, I am yet too conscious of the part played by what I may describe as the swing of the pendulum in the economic world to be willing to sacrifice any portion of a hardly won advantage by being in too great a hurry. The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has reminded us that India is a land of surprises, and these surprises are liable to start into existence equally in the spheres of politics and finance. Even in the more sober atmosphere of England we have had during the past year a startling instance of this phenomenon; for whereas, in the plenitude of our wealth and substance, the Government of which I was a member a year ago agreed to a remission of taxation by which we forfeited in the case of one duty alone a sum of nearly 1½ million sterling without, so far as I remember, exciting any gratitude from anybody, within the space of a year the balance has so completely swung round owing to unexpected calls that, if what I read in the papers be correct, there will be no cause for surprise should the forthcoming Budget contain proposals for the recovery of considerably more than was then remitted. To reduce taxation in one year and to re-impose it in the next is a condition to which Governments have frequently been driven by unforeseen events. But it is one which it is better to avoid by an excess of prudence at the time than to meet with whatever ingenuity at a later period.

"The special circumstances which more even than these general considerations decided us against any remission of taxation in the forthcoming year are known to all. It is not unlikely that we may be invited before long to inaugurate momentous changes in the financial system of the Indian Empire. What these changes may be none of us as yet know, and we reserve our entire liberty to examine and consider them when they are submitted to us by Her Majesty's Government as the result of the expert enquiry now proceeding in London. But it must be obvious to the least informed that the prospects of any such change as we may decide to undertake must depend very largely upon the position and the credit that we

enjoy at the time in the eyes of the world; that they will be enhanced by the evidences of financial strength to which a large balance and expanding resources are the best testimony; and that they might be correspondingly imperilled by any stringency or insecurity here. We may be called upon to take steps that will affect the entire future of Indian trade and finance. We cannot afford, therefore, to slacken our hold upon any implement that may conduce to their success.

"There is another respect in which we may be thought to have carried caution to excessive lengths. The Hon'ble Member has framed his estimates for next year upon the basis of a $15\frac{3}{4}d.$ rupee. This has been variously explained as typical of the prudence of one whom I may perhaps without offence describe as 'an old financial hand,' or as prompted by a chivalrous desire to present a larger surplus than is apparent on the surface to his successor. I understand that both interpretations have been repudiated by the Hon'ble Member to-day. May I however add—and I do not think that I shall err on the opposite side of optimism in so doing—that this under-estimation, for so I think it may be called, must not be taken to indicate the least want of confidence on the part of the Indian Government. For my part I have every belief that the rupee will retain throughout the ensuing year the same position that it has done during the past; and I may even go further and say that I shall be disappointed if we are not able to invest the 16*d*. rupee with a greater durability than any which it has hitherto attained.

"I am glad to have heard in the speeches of those Hon'ble Members who have special knowledge of the circumstances and needs of outlying Provinces, notably in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rees speaking for Madras, and I think, if we will allow me to say so, speaking for interests rather more wide than the railways of Madras, and in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Spence speaking for Bombay, a generous recognition of the assistance that has been rendered by the Government of India to those of the subordinate Governments who have been in distress. For a few months before the Budget is finally made up, and while the lips of the Finance Member are still sealed, he is the object either of passionate objurgations or of piteous appeals from those who think that they are going to get less than their due share of the Imperial superabundance, and who in the agony of their apprehension not infrequently appeal to the large-hearted impartiality of the Viceroy to rescue them from the niggardly prepossessions of the Finance Member. Such at least has been the experience of Sir James Westland and myself during the past few weeks. Meanwhile the Finance Member holds his counsel, and behind a front of iron conceals a melting heart. The result is that, now that the figures have transpired, it is I believe generally admitted that we have dealt liberally with our suffering brethren.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta indeed argued that inadequate treatment had been given to his Province of Bombay. Now let me assure him that I have specially interested myself in the fate and fortunes of Bombay. I have been in frequent correspondence with its Governor on the subject, and I have been most anxious that financial justice should be tempered with some financial mercy. I believe that the Government of Bombay are themselves on the whole content with the treatment meted out to them; and I was glad to find that the Hon'ble Member, although he commenced his remarks in a tone of criticism, ended them in a spirit of generous, and I might almost say of wholesale, congratulation. The ordinary grants, as I may call them, that we have made to the Provincial Governments, in relief of the heavy burdens which have been laid upon them by the direct charges of plague and famine, amount to 42 lakhs. We have given to them in addition an extraordinary sum of 70 lakhs, a gift which, while it is no criterion of ordinary opportunities or deserts, and while it must not be interpreted by them as a precedent upon which they can rely, is yet, I hope, fairly proportionate on the present occasion both to our abundance and to their needs. The Provincial Contract System is one for the successful working of which a good deal of consideration is required at both ends of the scale; and I hope that the Provincial Governments, while they press upon us the obligations of munificence, will not lose sight of the corresponding obligation of economy.

"I am entirely in agreement with some of the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur with respect to the present high rate of telegraphic charges. I regard that rate as inimical to trade, as being a barrier to the ever-growing intercourse between India and the mother country, and as being obsolete and anomalous in itself. I have already considered the question, and I may say that I have placed it in a category of twelve important questions, all of them waiting to be taken up, all of them questions which ought to have been taken up long ago, and to which, as soon as I have the time, I propose to address myself. What these questions are I do not propose to relieve the curiosity of Hon'ble Members by now informing them. It is conceivable that I may have to add a thirteenth to their number in respect of the appeal of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans with regard to the Small Cause Court Judges in the Mufassal. That is a question with which I am necessarily not myself familiar, but, while I understand the Finance Minister to have answered him on the point of finance, the impression left on me by Sir Griffith Evans' remarks was this, that he was arguing the case not from the point of view of pay but from that of character. It is from that point of view that the question is deserving of the attention of the Indian Government, which attention I shall be glad to give to it. But another question has been raised by an Hon'ble Member sitting at this table which I am unable to add to the dozen already alluded to. I am unable to add to it the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis that I should acquiesce in the reduction of the British soldiers in India. I can assure him that no such proposal will form part of the programme of the Government of India during my time.

"As regards Railways, Sir James Westland has indicated in his Budget Statement that for the moment our motto is *festina lente*, although this must not be taken to mark any policy of revulsion from that which has lately been pursued. There are times, however, at which it is desirable to go a little slower than the maximum pace. I am, however, rather in sympathy with what fell from the Maharaja of Darbhanga concerning the encouragement of light gauge feeder railways; and since I came here I have authorized the construction of some hundreds of miles of such lines. I should say in this context that one of the subjects to which I propose to turn my attention while at Simla is the whole question of the policy of Government in respect of railways in India, and our attitude towards private enterprise in particular. I am not satisfied with a condition of affairs which lays the Indian Government open to the charge—whether it be true or false I have not as yet the knowledge that enables me to pronounce—of indifference to the offers of assistance that are made to it, and of hostility to the investment of British capital in the country. We may hope much from fixity of exchange if we can succeed in establishing it. I should be glad if the Government could at the same time by its own attitude encourage what I hope may before long be a pronounced inclination towards India of the financial currents in the mercantile world.

"The subject of Irrigation is one that appeals very closely to my concern. We are all familiar with the aphorism about the service of the statesman who can make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before; and in India we do not need to be reminded of the direct and almost immediate benefit to the agrarian class that results from an increase in the area of cultivation. I shall not embark upon any discussion of the rival advantages of irrigation and railways, because such a discussion would not be germane to this debate, and is in reality futile. The Government of India has never been inclined to balance its duties in these respects one against the other, and would, I think, be unwise to do so. Nevertheless the annual allotment of 75 lakhs which has for some time been made to irrigation might, I think, with advantage be extended; and I have persuaded Sir James Westland in his estimate for the forthcoming year to give me another 10 lakhs for that purpose. I had asked for more, and he would have been willing to give me more. But a scheme of irrigation is not a project upon which you can start quite as expeditiously or as easily as you can upon a railroad. In the first place, the best areas for the purpose have already been utilised. Fresh schemes are likely to be less profitable, and therefore require more consideration, than their predecessors. In the next place, very careful surveys

require to be made, levels have to be taken, a staff must be got together, an investigation of existing rights has in all probability to be undertaken. It is not the case therefore, as is sometimes imagined, that as soon as the cheque is drawn, it can at once, so to speak, be cashed in terms of tanks and canals. For these reasons it has been found that we are not in a position in the forthcoming year to spend more than an additional 10 lakhs upon irrigation; although in succeeding years, if our finances continue to flourish, I hope that we may present to you a more extended programme. I am about, in the course of a visit to the Punjab, to inspect the great irrigation works that have been taken from the Chenab River, and which were favourably alluded to in the speech of the Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul, and I shall hope to learn a good deal there both concerning the present system and as to future requirements.

"It only remains for me to thank you for your co-operation in the labours of the session which is now about to conclude, to terminate this discussion and to announce that this Council is adjourned *sine die.*"

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th March, 1899.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·85	...	30·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	34·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·81	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12·5	17·5	25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	23·75	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	21·25	32·5	27·5	48·75	...	...	15	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	30	37·5	...	..	21·25	26·25	20	21·25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	22·5	28·75	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	33·28	24·22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	22·5	31·25	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	24·37	29·06	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	25·62	20	32·5	...	...	11·87	23·12	13·12	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	22·66	26·56	22·66	36·25	...	...	13·28	27·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·59	27·5	25	40	...	...	20	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15·26	22·34	26·67	36·67	24·48	32·03	27·92	39·58	16·41	25·42	15·88	19·79
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·3	20	26·67	34·79	23·91	30·21	26·67	32·66	15·1	17·76	15·1	17·4
Jhansi	14·69	21·09	32·03	37·19	26·25	32·03	30·94	37·81	14·69	17·81	14·11	16·87
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	25	32·03	28·54	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	40	24·37	30	29·37	...	15	18·75	15·31	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	...	27·6	...	22·24	29·11	...	...	12·5	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	13·33	21·04	27·58	35·16	22·83	30·78	27·57	34·58	13·33	20	13·83	19·79
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15·31	18·59	33·33	...	22·81	26·67 and 31·35	...	...	...	21·61	13·28	18·18

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	37·66	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·09	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·09	...	19·17	...	39·76	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·69	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·09	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	42·5	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	38·75	27·5	40	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	330	Midnapur.
22·5	22·5	...	...	12·5	21·25	22·5	37·5	32·5	35	320	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	32·5	28·75	33·12	300	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	50	31·25	37·5	520	380	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	20	45	40	65	350	300	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·94	25·31	17·97	24·37	345	330	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	12·81	18·44	14·06	35·62	21·25	...	280	260	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·22	17·81	18·59	41·25	30·16	...	320	320	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	17·81	20	18·12	...	25	50	320	266·56	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	24·37	...	...	13·85	17·92	15·83	34·95	24·37	39·54	314·79	309·22	Benares.
												Central—
15·68	18·59	...	...	13·8	17·76	16·3	24·22	21·04	34·79	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
16·09	18·28	...	...	12·4	17·34	15·47	28·44	22·6	...	270	250	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15·68	...	22·24	33·33	...	...	370·42	...	Meerut.
17·19	18·75	...	...	13·75	...	17·5	30·78	23·12	44·37	275	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
15·42	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	...	16·67	...	295 and 300	275	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
15·68	20·52	...	...	12·86	19·69	19·06	35·16	21·61	...	310	285	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	20·52	...	...	13·12	19·01	19·06	31·35	20	...	295	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakòkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	36·87	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·25	55 and 85	50 and 65	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·11
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	34·37	60	65	...	...	8·75	6·25	6·25	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·81
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·12	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	80	60	...	...	3·75	·17(a)	5	·17(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	31·25	45	70	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	37·5	38·75	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·79	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·13	39·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	36·33	...	...	52·5	65	110	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	41·25	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	38·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·5	40	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	110 and 115	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	28·75	40	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	3·33	3·75	5	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	27·5	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	30	42·5	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	3·33	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	30'78	37'19	...	...	22'19	23'91	20	21'56
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15'36	21'25	40	85	22'24	30'94	26'87	35	14'79	20	19'06	21'25
Central—												
Lahore	16'67	...	32'29	33'33	22'86	30'16	25'16	35'21	11'56	20'26	18'38	22'29
South-eastern—												
Delhi	20	25	30'78	36'35	23'54	31'98	27'6	41'04	15'99	18'18	17'4	19'06
Submontane—												
Amritsar	17'4	25	33'33	41'72	21'04	29'74	23'91	33'33	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16'67	20	47'6	47'03	24'06	28'59	26'67	31'35	15'31	17'03	13'44	19'06
Western—												
Multan	12'19	15'99	24'22	37'97	24'58	36'35	30'16	39'06	15'36	19'05	13'75	12'24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	43'75	27'71	40	...	...	...	25	...	23'12
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	24'69	34'84	...	...	15'62	...	16'87	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25 to 28'75	40	60	65	21'25	27'5	17'5	25
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	25'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	26'04	...	...	...	...	...	12'97	19'84
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	32'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	30'47	...	...	...	...	...	14'63	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	29'53	43'23	...	...	...	...	18'02	27'4
Ahmadabad	22'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	25	28	28	36	33'31	49	...	...	16'31	20
Central—												
Jubbulpore	21'06	...	22'19	26'69	26'69	33'31	30'75	38'06	...	...	16'69	19'06
Eastern—												
Raipur	16	...	21	29	22	38	31	53	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	32'14	55'56	...	...	...	...	11'54	21'64
Ellichpur	...	...	66'67	66'66	36'36	61'5	44'44	66'66	...	...	14'81	20
Amraoti	...	...	40	40	33'33	50	40	56'87	...	...	13'33	19'12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'1	19
Cuddapah	17'8	27'8	34'1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'8	27'2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17'3	29'9	33'5	54'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	17'1	22'9	27'9	44'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'1	29'2
Mysore—												
Mysore	16'15	24'2	33'82	41'13	35'26	50'94	64'46	54'85	...	...	...	14'62
Bangalore	13'5	19'6	42	54'87	38'25	50'54	48	54'88	...	...	15'87	24'5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24'06	25	...	...	20	21'56	25	40'99	...	...	320	305	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
21	20'94	...	...	14'27	20'62	17'4	27'5	36'35	57'5	295	320	Ferozpur.
												Central—
17'76	21'67	...	...	14'27	21'67	18'7	26'67	31'35	52'45	320	305	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
20	19'06	...	...	15'99	20	21'61	29'22	27'6	42'08	320	310	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	12'71	20'52	17'03	28'12	...	...	350	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
19'06	22'19	...	...	16'25	18'18	19'53	31'35	33'33	60'36	290'94	278'28	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
16'67	22'86	...	...	13'33	23'44	21'25	32'03	...	...	336'56	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20	26'87	...	...	...	...	25	32'5	...	40	352'5	340	Karachi.
16'87	...	...	...	...	...	22'19	31'72	...	...	305'62	311'87	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	21'25	30	...	...	40	...	320	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19'74	29'58	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	29'01	...	...	...	...	25'36	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
18'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
17'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
22'34	27'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	29	20	25	333'31	318	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	17'37	26'69	25	40	280	250	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	30	20	32	268	265	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	40	...	...	...	...	23'5	30'78	25	33'33	360	320	Ellichpur.
15'39	27'5	...	...	...	...	25	30	25	30'78	280	300	Amraoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18'9	23'1	...	...	...	...	33'3	50	...	...	380'4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	17'9	24'2	...	...	...	...	22'1	28'1	299'7	326'1	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	40	17'7	...	260'8	342'9	Bellary.
17'2	23'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238'4	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	17'1	26'7	...	...	...	...	15'3	34	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28'2	56'6	...	...	283'9	329'1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	15'9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'6	28'9	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21'55	19'59	...	...	13'44	26'87	65'82	76'8	368'75	346'62	Mysore.
...	...	15'87	23'51	...	...	16'69	35'28	47'25	49	359'5	411'3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	44·43	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·28	3·12	3·75	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	150·31	123·07	8·02	10	3·85	5·73
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	114·27	7·97	6·67	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	4·43	6·15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	100	5	5	5	5·31
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	153·28	133·33	6·25	3·33	5	5·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	107·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	33·33	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	53·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	50·88	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	150	110	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	37	42	120	180	100	90	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·25	4	4	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	120	100	140	200	·31(a)	2·5(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	131·3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	124·1	137·3	79·5	58·2	...	...	5·8	6·3
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·3	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·4	66·7	65·8	92·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	55·9	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	98·8	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	68·56	...	...	374	374	132·46	101·29	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	45·81	55·69	...	...	351	342·75	179·81	85·69	9·06	3·5	10	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
...	3·12	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	*Central—* Lahore.
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
4·01	6·15	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	7·5	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	42	27	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3(a)	2·5(a)	...	...	55	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
2·5	2·5	...	...	...	90	...	90	60	70	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
2·5	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·63	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	130	120	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 30, 1899.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 8	11 5	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	.	...	..	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	..	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 —	14 2	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	10 11	11 8	14 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	12 6	13 8	...	..	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 12	11 10	13 12	15 5	32 10	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 14	13 14	...	...	11 9	11 6	12 1	11 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 2	17 —	13 0	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	10 10	9 13	9 13	21 2	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 12	21 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 1	13 6	13 1	15 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 9	8 —	10 —	15 3½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 6	5 6½	...	...	5 4	5 2	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	..	...	...	4 —	5 —	20 1	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	38 —	38 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	22 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	10 —	10 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	..	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 —	15 12	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 14	18 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 13	12 13	26 —	26 —	11 10	11 10	18 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	16 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	10 — and 13 —	16 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 14 and 10 8	9 14 and 10 12	14 —	12 8 and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 1[illegible]	16 —	...	...	6 11	6 2	15 4	14 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	12 12	12 12	19 —	18 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittaoks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 1	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	12 10	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	10 —	14 3	37 9	37 9	9 3	9 3	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	20 4	19 6	40 4	37 11	9 8	10 6	16 15	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 8	9 4	...	...	6 9	5 12	9 —	9 9	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	17 2	15 —	...	...	6 7	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	9 1	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 5	10 5	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 6	11 6	11 4	6 14	6 10	6 —	6 1	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	..	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nága Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 4	17 12	...	...	13 14	14 8	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 8	26 —	24 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	20 10	24 9	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	12 12	...	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	..	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or cumbu. Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	16 8	14 8	...	...	15 —	14 8	17 —	17 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	19 —	16 — and 18 —	32 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	13 8	12 8	30 —	30 —	13 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	13 8	22 8	21 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	20 —	18 —	30 —	22 8	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 4	..	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 —	30 —	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	.	10 —	9 4	18 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	10 —	16 —	14 6	14 6	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	15 —	..	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	17 2	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	..	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	13 —	14 —	20 —	16 —	14 6	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	8 — to 13 —	8 8 to 13 8	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	..	...
Palamau	18 9	15 —	30 6	30 6	18 9	18 9	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	13 4	13 4	22 8	21 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —		...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 12	16 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	14 14	16 13	...	...	...	...
Gaya	16 —	17 —	25 —	26 4	11 —	9 8	17 —	17 —	27 —	21 —	...	...
Patna	19 —	19 —	32 —	35 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	29 —	24 —	...	...
Shahabad	16 — and 17 —	17 — to 18 —	24 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 — to 17 —	15 — to 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	17 10	17 10	30 4	30 4	13 14	1, 8	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	15 —	15 —	25 —	26 —	9 8	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	20 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	16 4	16 —	...	29 —	...	...
Champaran	16 —	15 —	...	21 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 —		...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 8	15 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	24 —	27 —	21 —	24 —
Benares	15 9½	15 7	23 1½	23 —	8 2½	8 6½	13 13	14 11	24 5	24 5	21 12	21 12
Ghazipur	16 10	16 6	22 8	21 6	7 4	7 4	13 14	13 14	20 2	19 14	20 6	20 4
Jaunpur	16 8	16 8	20 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 4	14 4	22 —	20 12	9 —	9 —	13 8	14 —	22 —	21 8	18 8	20 8
Central—												
Banda	15 —	15 4	27 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	14 12	14 8	24 —	23 —	24 —	23 —
Fatehpur	15 5	15 —	24 —	22 —	8 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	23 —
Hamirpur	15 8	14 8	25 4	22 —	7 12	7 —	12 15	12 8	25 4	25 —	25 4	25 —
Jalaun	15 —	14 8	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	25 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Cawnpore	16 8	15 4	20 —	24 8	...	...	13 4	13 8	20 —	24 8	25 —	24 —
Jhansi	15 —	15 —	20 12	27 —	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	28 —	27 12	25 8	24 8
Etawah	16 12	16 12	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	26 4	20 8	24 12	24 12
Farukhabad	18 6	17 11	30 —	28 10	4 12	4 12	14 5	14 5	25 14	24 8	27 4	24 8
Mainpuri	18 4	18 4	29 8	28 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 8	25 4	29 8	28 12
Etah	18 4	18 4	32 8	33 8	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 8	27 8	29 8	28 8	28 4
Western—												
Meerut	15 8	16 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	16 8	16 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Muttra	16 12	16 14	25 4	27 12	7 4	7 4	12 12	12 12	26 4	27 2	23 10	24 2
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	25 —	20 —	5 —	4 8	...	...	23 —	20 —	22 —	22 8
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	28 —	29 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	24 4	27 4	23 —	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	17 —	16 8	23 —	25 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	26 —
Azamgarh	15 8	16 8	23 4	22 8	4 7	4 7	16 12	10 10	25 1	25 1	...	...
Gorakhpur	15 —	17 9	30 9	24 10	13 8	13 15	15 5	16 3	28 13	30 2	22 8	23 5
Basti	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	15 —	14 12	15 —	15 —	...		...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 5	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 —	27 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	11 —	12 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	21 —	17 —	38 —	30 —	23 —	23 8	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	10 8	16 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	25 8	24 —	...	...	30 —	27 12	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	24 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 7	...	..	7 14	7 14	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	18 6*	17 11*	...	...	21 —	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	11 4	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	..	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	24 —	28 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
35 —	35 —	...	...	20 — to 21 —	20 — to 21 —	27 —	26 —	11 — to 13 —	11 — to 13 —	9 8	9 —	Lohardaga.
30 6	33 12	...	...	25 4	23 10	29 —	30 6	18 —	10 14	9 —	9 4	Palámau.
28 —	26 —	..	...	22 —	20 —	22 8	23 —	20 —	22 —	9 —	9 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	21 2	28 —	25 8	27 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	14 8	15 —	26 —	20 —	...	29 —	16 —	15 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	17 —	20 —	28 —	26 —	30 —	32 —	15 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	..	24 — and 25 —	24 — to 25 —	...	28 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	28 —	28 —	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	14 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	27 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	22 8	24 —	10 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur
25 —	24 —	18 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 8	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Saran.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 8	22 —	23 8	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	21 —	26 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 8	Mirzapur.
...	...	10 9	16 9	24 2	23 11	27 2	27 2	15 11½	15 11½	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	15 12	15 12	23 2	22 14	27 8	27 8	16 4	16 2	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	22 8	21 —	25 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 12	20 —	26 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	18 —	20 —	27 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	16 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 4	25 —	...	28 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Hamírpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	24 —	23 —	23 8	22 —	28 —	27 —	18 8	17 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	24 12	32 —	33 —	17 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	16 —	14 —	23 4	24 —	25 8	25 8	10 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 3	30 —	30 —	17 1	15 —	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 12	33 —	38 —	18 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	35 8	37 8	20 8	23 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	20 —	25 —	27 —	15 —	16 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 2	21 2	...	...	15 2	17 2	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
17 —	...	...	10 —	19 8	23 —	29 —	33 —	18 —	18 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	23 —	24 —	19 4	20 4	25 —	30 12	16 8	16 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	25 1	24 11	16 15	16 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
23 6	27 14	16 4	19 13	19 13	19 13	27 —	24 2	20 7	20 —	10 13	10 9	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	25 12	25 12	18 —	18 4	10 12	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	18 —	17 —	31 —	29 —	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	25 —	25 —
Budaun	17 8	17 8	31 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	24 8
Pilibit	17 8	18 8	28 —	32 8	5 4	5 4	16 4	16 6	20 —	25 —	22 8	23 —
Bareli	16 14	16 14	26 14	26 4	5 —	5 —	11 14	11 14	26 4	26 4	23 12	23 12
Moradabad	17 4	18 —	28 8	28 8	5 4	5 4	13 4	13 8	24 —	26 —	22 —	22 8
Bijnor	16 5	16 5	27 —	26 7	4 8	4 8	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	20 13
Muzaffarnagar	17 15	17 13	23 2	24 12	...	...	12 1	12 1	22 8	24 12	...	22 —
Sahâranpur	17 11	17 11	26 5	27 6	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	23 10	23 10	23 10	24 11
Dehra-Dún	17 13	18 —	30 —	30 8	7 4	7 4	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	22 9	23 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 8	12 8	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 8	16 8	29 —	26 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	26 —	24 8	24 8	25 —
Sultanpur	18 8	17 —	25 —	24 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	19 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	15 8	17 —	23 —	22 —	23 —	23 —
Unao	17 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	24 —	22 —	22 8	22 8
Lucknow	17 4	16 —	29 —	28 —	5 4	5 4	14 —	13 8	28 8	28 —	25 —	23 8
Hardoi	18 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	28 —	28 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	29 8	28 —	22 8	22 8
Barabanki	16 8	16 —	24 —	22 —	...	6 —	13 —	12 —	22 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Gonda	18 2	18 4	32 —	32 —	...	...	15 10	15 4	30 8	30 8	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	35 —	35 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	33 —	33 —	28 —	28 —
Sitapur	17 8	17 4	30 —	28 —	5 —	5 —	14 8	14 —	29 —	28 —	28 —	27 —
Kheri	18 —	17 —	35 —	33 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	15 —	30 —	34 —	...	28 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	37 8	37 8	18 12	18 12
Banswara	14 1	13 12	13 12	15 —	5 10	6 4	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	14 13	15 3	21 7	22 4	8 9	8 15	9 6	9 6	28 14	28 14	14 13	14 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	17 —	16 —	23 —	22 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 8
Erinpura	14 8	14 9½	21 14	21 9	6 10	6 10½	9 2	9 10½	20 4	20 8	16 11	16 15
Ajmere	3 13½	13 8	19 —	19 —	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	21 5⅛	22 —	18 5⅛	18 5⅛
Abu	12 5 & 13 10½	12 7 & 13 9	18 5	19 8	5 9	5 12	7 11	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 12
Kishengarh	3 4	14 4	17 12	19 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 4	21 —	18 —	17 4
Bundi	10 3	16 —	25 5	25 2	7 12	6 3	7 8	7 12	20 9	20 4	18 8	19 4
Kotah	18 4	19 4	31 8	33 8	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 —	32 8	33 8	20 —	20 —
Jhallawar	5 15	16 4	37 7½	37 7½	7 13	7 13	12 5½	12 6½	23 13	30 6	20 10	20 10½
Tonk	4 12	14 1	20 12	21 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	20 15	21 2	...	19 2
Jaipur	12 —	11 12	18 —	18 8	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	19 8	20 —	17 8	18 —
Kerauli	15 10	15 10	28 2	28 2	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	27 8	27 8	23 12	23 12
Dholpur	15 5¾	15 5¾	25 5	25 5½	9 9	9 9	10 2	10 2	20 7½	27 4	20 4½	25 15
Bhartpur	15 7	15 —	26 7	29 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	26 7	30 12	24 11	26 4
Alwar	15 10	15 9	22 1	22 5	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 4	23 4	23 9	21 5	21 —
Deoli Cantonment	15 11	15 15	22 6	22 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	23 15	24 1	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	22 8	24 8	18 8	18 8
Balmer	12 10	12 10	...	...	5 8	5 7	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádra	13 — & 14 0	13 — & 14 11	...	...	6 4	6 2	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	4 —	14 —	19 —	19 8	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 — & 13 8	13 — & 13 6	17 3	18 4	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	18 —	18 4	15 — & 16 3	16 14 & 17 4
Jaisalmer	10 8	10 6	...	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 6	15 3	15 3	13 —	16 3
Bikaner	11 5	13 —	10 —	16 12½	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 15	...	...	12 8	12 12½
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	13 —	19 —	20 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	27 —	22 —	21 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	22 —
Gwalior	10 1½	10 10	19 2	22 5	5 13½	6 6	6 14½	7 7	19 10½	20 3	17 4½	18 9½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	17 —	17 —	22 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Ferozpur	18 —	17 —	27 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	17 —	34 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	24 —	22 —	21 —
Gujranwala	17 —	19 —	34 —	32 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —
Gujrat	17 —	17 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelam	17 —	18 —	32 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	21 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	11 4	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 8	34 —	35 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	..	...	22 —	23 8	31 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	17 8	17 8	19 6	18 2	31 —	30 —	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 2	Bareli.
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 12	19 —	28 8	29 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	17 7	18 4	14 12	24 12	14 10	14 10	11 2	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	18 7	19 13	24 12	25 12	14 5	14 4	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
26 14	26 14	25 13	25 13	19 9	20 1	29 —	30 1	13 15	15 1	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
27 9	28 —	...	...	19 7	20 —	29 6	30 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dûn.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
17 8	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —‖	8 —‖	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	21 —	19 —	...	...	17 8	16 8	11 —	10 12	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	20 8	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	18 —	25 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 8	27 —	27 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	25 —	25 —	20 8	19 —	30 —	28 —	18 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	27 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	25 —	...	16 —	19 —	18 —	28 —	26 8	18 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 8	23 8	29 8	30 8	18 4	18 4	10 10	10 —	Gonda.
44 5	44 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	33 —	30 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	28 —	23 —	23 —	29 —	28 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 —	36 —	33 —	22 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	26 4	20 5	39 1	39 1	15 10	15 10	19 2	19 2	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	25 10	25 —	33 12	33 12	...	...	7 13	8 2	Banswara.
...	...	13 4	13 4	14 13	14 13	27 11	28 14	11 11	11 11	10 5	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	16 —	15 —	24 —	21 —	35 —	36 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 8	16 13½	15 5½	21 2½	22 —	..	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 7	20 3	20 6	10 4 & 11 10	10 9 & 11 3	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	16 8	18 —	19 12	19 12	*	*	13 8	13 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	19 10	19 6	26 9	27 12	...	...	10 8	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	..	...	23 4	25 6	29 8	32 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	29 6½	29 6½	18 9	18 14½	42 10	44 7	10 12	10 12	10 1	10 1	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	16 11	13 11	...	21 12	...	...	10 4	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	25 —	14 8 & 17 —	15 8 & 17 8	19 8	19 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	23 12	23 12	23 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	Kerauli.
...	...	21 6	21 6	22 15½	23 2¾	...	...	16 5	16 1	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 13	20 13	22 3	27 4	27 —	13 11	13 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 12	20 4	22 4	23 0	24 —	20 3	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	.	...	...	12 —	12 —	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 8	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anadra.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 12	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 12	18 1	19 —	9 13½	11 4	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	.	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	..	16 8	16 —‖	..		10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	19 4	17 8	32 —	30 —	14 8	13 12	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	..	...	17 8	18 —	...	.	11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	31 1½	4 4	10 7½	17 12¾	24 7	24 15½	9 —‖	10 5¾	8 3¾	8 8	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	21 —	23 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	28 —	32 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	20 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	27 —	29 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 14	Lahore.
†	‡	22 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
†	‡	8 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	19 —	21 —	24 —	26 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Delhi	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Rohtak	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	20 —
Karnál	18 —	17 —	29 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	19 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	29 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Ludhiana	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	20 —
Hoshiárpur	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	22 —	22 —	39 —	39 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	†	†
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	33 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	21 —
Sialkot	17 —	17 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	15 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Kangra	19 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16 —	16 —	20 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	20 —	21 —
Hazára	18 —	18 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	27 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	32 —	32 —	18 —	20 —
Kohat	16 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	†	22 —	22 —
Bannu	21 —	21 —	33 —	33 —	..	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	24 —	24 —
Western—												
Shahpur	18 —	17 —	28 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Jhang	18 —	18 —	20 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	29 —	30 —	20 —	20 —
Multan	10 —	10 —	26 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	29 —	23 —	23 — •
Montgomery	18 —	17 —	20 —	26 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	28 —	25 —	20 —	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	17 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	17 8
Hyderabad	12 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	11 —	12 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	10 —	...	10 —	10 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	20 8	28 8	24 8	24 8
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	17 8	16 14	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 3	9 4	..	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	12 2	15 3	14 4	15 —	13 2
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 9	13 9	14 15	15 10	15 4	15 14
Alibag	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	10 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	15 3	14 11	...	...	14 5	15 5	15 5	17 3	25 8	24 9	26 1	24 3
Belgaum	14 3	13 11	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 10	13 10	21 13	21 13	21 7	20 8
Satara	15 4	14 8	...	...	11 1	10 5	11 9	11 10	22 9	20 13	20 13	20 7
Sholapur	14 14	13 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	30 0	29 8	25 —	25 —
Bijapur	10 —	15 1	...	...	7 8	7 6	11 10	11 14	29 —	23 12	28 —	28 3
Poona	11 10	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	23 —	23 8	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 10	13 9	22 —	22 —	21 15	21 15
Nasik	14 0	12 15	...	...	8 11	8 2	10 4	9 8	*	*	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	27 10	27 10	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 9	11 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	20 13	20 13	18 1	18 1
Broach	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 8	10 —	10 8
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 8	16 —	16 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 —	12 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	*	20 —	20 —
Káthiawar—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	26 9	26 9	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	10 —	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	13 12	23 —	21 14	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	10 7	20 14	20 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued*.
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	18 —	19 —	19 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	18 —	20 —	24 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	28 —	16 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 —	30 —	32 —	14 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	30 —	34 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	34 —	32 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	29 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	31 —	31 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	23 —	23 —	22 —	23 —	31 —	31 —	*	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	30 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	*	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	27 —	25 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	16 10	16 10	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	27 —	34 —	34 —	13 —	13 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
30 —	30 —	40 —	40 —	18 —	18 —	30 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	24 —	24 —	19 —	19 —	29 —	29 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	23 —	22 —	26 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	18 —	18 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	15 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	14 14	14 12	18 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	15 5	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	10 5	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 11	13 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	18 4	16 7	...	...	14 12	13 14	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
24 —	21 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	15 2	14 2	11 9	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 13	12 10	11 10	11 10	Satara.
*	...	...	...	19 13	19 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	...	...	13 10	13 6	11 12	11 6	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	13 1	11 15	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 1	12 11	Nasik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 2	15 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 1	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	20 9	22 2	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	18 —	14 6	...	...	12 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 8	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	18 12	16 4	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*concluded.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 13	11 4	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	21 13	20 —	...	...
Damoh	12 5	12 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	19 3	21 3	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 12	17 —	17 8	23 —	23 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	19 3	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	14 15	24 14	28 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	25 5	28 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 —	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 8	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 —	12 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	33 —	35 —	25 —	24 8
Básim	12 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	33 —	33 —	...	...
Akola	11 12	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 8	7 12	7 8	31 8	32 —	...	...
Ellichpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Amráoti	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	26 —	24 —
Wun	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	32 —	20 —	25 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	9 14	*	*	5 7	5 7	7 2	7 2⅔	17 8½	17 8	16 10½	17 8
Boláram	9 15	9 8	*	*	5 4	5 10	11 1	11 —	20 1	19 13	*	*
Chadarghát	9 8	9 —	*	*	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	21 4	20 —	23 —	22 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	18 5	18 5	21 2	21 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	20 8	20 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	29 14	27 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 5	26 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	23 11	23 11	21 13	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	32 14	32 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 —	...	...	24 13	24 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	23 —	23 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	20 8	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 14	13 11	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 2	19 2	17 8	17 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 14	...	...	21 10	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 10	...	...	26 3	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	17 8	17 8	21 10	21 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	14 5	17 8	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 13	17 13	*	*
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 —	11 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 2	10 —	10 8	24 8	24 8	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	8 6	8 6	13 10	13 10	31 8	31 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	36 —	36 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 8	8 8	7 8	8 —	10 —	11 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 13	7 10	...	...	6 12	6 15	7 5	7 10	13 3	13 6	7 —	7 11

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 4	17 6	...	...	16 —	14 3	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	9 10	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	...	18	18 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 8	...	...	13 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	26 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
18 8	19 12	*	*	13 14	14 6	*	*	9 14	9 14	9 2½	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	16 2	16 9	*	*	*	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	16 4	16 12	*	*	13 12	13 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
21 13	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 and 13 3	10 13 and 11 8	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
25 8	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 11	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
22 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
28 11	28 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
23 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 12	9 12	...	...	8 4	9 —	10 4	10 4	Mysore.
24 8	24 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.
25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
32 9	32 9	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
36 —	36 —	30 —	30 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
26 8	29 8	...	...	25 8	23 —	...	...	7 8	9 —	11 —	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	11 10	11 6	...	...	9 2	10 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 30, 1899.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1899.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 250.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1899.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. M. D. CHALMERS, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint MR. THOMAS RALEIGH, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

MR. RALEIGH has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1899.

No. 250.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Raleigh has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

MEDICAL.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 562.—Major C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 563.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 567.—Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to be Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Major J. F. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., deceased.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 6th April, 1899.

No. 1330.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted

to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadurai, Dindigul, Ambatturai, Ammayyanayakkanur, Solavandan, Samaiyanallur, Madura, Tirupurankunram, Tirumangalam and Kalligudi, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 6th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Chitrai festival and cattle fair at Madura.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 1341.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chanda in the Chanda District of the Central Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Mahakali* festival and subsequent fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station on the Wardha Coal State Railway shall be sold from the 20th April to the 25th May 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and at any station west of Akola on the Nagpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the *Mahakali* festival and subsequent fair at Chanda.

POLICE.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 157.—The services of Captain G. R. Row, 44th Gurkha Rifles, Commandant of the Lakhimpore Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 24th April 1899.

No. 159.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Whitehead, 33rd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 6th April, 1899.

No. 644—27-10.—Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 645—27-10.—Veterinary-Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, *vice* Veterinary-Captain Gunn, with effect from the 1st April 1899, as a temporary arrangement.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1899.

No. 499-*G*.—With effect from the 8th November, 1898, and consequent on the death of Pandit Suraj Narayan, a Special Assistant Commissioner in the Berar Commission, one appointment of Special Assistant Commissioner is abolished and the number of Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class is increased from three to four,—

The following substantive promotions and appointments are made from the above date:

Captain F. R. C. de R. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Captain O. G. Ievers, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, but to remain seconded.

Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr. Kashinath Shriram Jatar, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad and an officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

No. 500-*G*.—Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (*Bengal*), on special duty in the Bhartpur State, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th March, 1899.

The 6th April, 1899.

No. 857-*I.-A*.—Lieutenant R. E. Maffett, West Riding Regiment, was employed on plague duty in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from the 17th December, 1898, to the 11th February, 1899.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 861-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, for the entry relating to Act V of 1869 the following shall be substituted, namely:

V of 1869 (as modified and amended by Acts XII of 1891 and XII of 1894).	Indian Articles of War.	The whole Act, except clause (*b*) of Part I and Article 171.	*For* "British India" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" and *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Hyderabad."

No. 534-*E.-B.*—The following order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette,* dated the 3rd February 1899, is republished for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

EXTRADITION TREATY.—NETHERLANDS.

Osborne House, Isle of Wight, 2nd February, 1899.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,* the 2nd day of *February,* 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President. Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Privy Seal. Earl of Kintore.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, between Her Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :

"HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, having mutually resolved to conclude a new Treaty for the extradition of criminals, the said High Contracting Parties have named as Their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.;

"And Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Alexander William Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim,* of the Netherlands in London, Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau, &c., &c.;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who,

"HARE Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Britannië en Ierland, Keizerin Van Indie, en Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden, in gemeenschappelijk overleg overeengekomen zijnde een nieuw verdrag te sluiten betreffende de uitlevering van misdadigers hebben gezegde Hooge Contracteerende Partijen te dien einde tot Hoogstderzelver Gevolmachtigden benoemd te weten:

"Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Britannië en Ierland, Keizerin van Indië, den Heer Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Markies van Salisbury, Graaf van Salisbury, Burggraaf Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Pair van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk, Ridder van de Orde van den Kouseband, Lid van Harer Majesteit's Geheimen Raad, Harer Majesteit's voornaamsten Secretaris van Staat voor Buitenlandsche Zaken, enz.;

"En Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden, Alexander Willem Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Tydelyk Zaakgelastigde der Nederlanden te London, Ridder der Orde van Oranje Nassau, enz., enz.;

"Die, na elkander hunne respectieve volmachten te hebben medegedeeld, welke in goeden en behoorlijken vorm zijn bevonden, omtrent de volgende Artikelen zijn overeengekomen en deze hebben vastgesteld:

"ARTIKEL I.

'De Hooge Contracteerende Partijen verbinden zich aan elkander uit te leveren alle personen,

being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:

"1. Murder, including infanticide, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder, including such crimes when directed against the Sovereign, his heir, or any other person whomsoever, provided that the crime is not of a political character.

"2. Manslaughter, including the manslaughter of a child.

"3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

"4. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"5. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"6. Forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited or altered.

"7. Embezzlement; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force; or larceny.

"8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

"9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

"10. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"11. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"12. Rape.

"13. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

"14. Indecent assault.

"15. Administering drugs, or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

"16. Abduction.

"17. Child stealing.

"18. Kidnapping of minors and their false imprisonment.

"19. Burglary or house-breaking.

"20. Arson.

"21. Robbery with violence.

"22. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of a railway train.

"23. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.

"24. Piracy by law of nations.

"25. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

"26. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or do grievous bodily harm.

die beschuldigd van of veroordeeld wegens een misdrijf gepleegd op het grondgebied van de eene Partij, gevonden worden op het grondgebied van de andere Partij, onder de omstandigheden en voorwaarden in het tegenwoordig verdrag vermeld.

"ARTIKEL II.

"De misdrijven, ter zake waarvan de uitlevering zal worden toegestaan zijn de volgende:

"1. Moord, daaronder begrepen kindermoord, of poging of samenspanning tot moord, daaronder begrepen zoodanige misdrijven gericht tegen den Souverein, tegen diens erfgenaam, of tegen ieder ander persoon wien ook, mits het misdrijf geen staatkundig karakter draagt.

"2. Doodslag, daaronder begrepen kinderdoodslag.

"3. Mishandeling zwaar lichamelijk letsel ten gevolge heb bende.

"4. Verwonding met voorbedachten rade of het toebrengen van zwaar lichamelijk letsel.

"5. Het namaken of vervalschen van muntspeciën en muntpapier of het in omloop brengen van valsche of vervalschte muntspeciën of muntpapier.

"6. Valschheid in geschriften, of het gebruik maken van de valsche of vervalschte geschriften.

"7. Verduistering of diefstal.

"8. Opzettelijke en ernstige beschadiging van goederen.

"9. Oplichting.

"10. Bedriegelijke bankbreuk.

"11. Meineed of het uitlokken van meineed.

"12. Verkrachting.

"13. Het hebben van vleeschelijke gemeenschap met een meisje beneden den leeftijd van 16 jaar, of poging daartoe.

"14. Aanslag tegen de zeden.

"15. Het toedienen van middelen of het gebruiken van instrumenten met het doel de afdrijving der vrucht van eene vrouw te veroorzaken.

"16. Schaking.

"17. Wegvoering van kinderen.

"18. Oplichting van minderjarigen en hunne wederrechtelijke vrijheidsberooving.

"19. Inbraak.

"20. Opzettelijke brandstichting.

"21. Diefstal met geweld.

"22. Het opzettelijk doen ontstaan van gevaar voor een spoortrein.

"23. Bedreiging bij geschrifte onder eene bepaalde voorwaardë (Artikel 285 tweede lid Nederlandsch Wetboek van Strafrecht.

"24. Zeeroof.

"25. Het doen zinken of vernielen van een vaartuig op zee, of poging daartoe.

"26. Mishandelingen, met het oogmerk om te dooden of zwaar lichamelijk letsel toe te brengen, gepleegd aan boord van een vaartuig in volle zee.

"27. Revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.

"28. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be an extradition crime by the laws of the State applied to.

"In the foregoing cases extradition shall take place only when the crime, if committed within the jurisdiction of the country on which the claim for surrender is made, would constitute an extradition crime by the laws of that country.

"Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to surrender its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Netherland Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is actually upon his trial, within the territory of the other of the two High Contracting Parties, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Netherland Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"27. Verzet van twee of meer personen tegen het gezag van den schipper, gepleegd ann boord van een vaartuig in volle zee.

"28. Het drijven van slavenhandel mits opleverende een strafbaar feit volgens de wetten der beide Staten.

"Uitlevering wordt ook toegestaan wegens medeplichtigheid aan een der bovengenoemde misdrijven, wanneer voor die medeplichtigheid kan worden uitgeleverd volgens de wetten van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd.

"In de bovengenoemde gevallen zal de uitlevering alleen plaats hebben, wanneer het misdrijf, indien het ware gepleegd binnen het rechtsgebied van het land, waaraan de aanvrage tot uitlevering is gedaan, volgens de wetten van dat land tot uitlevering aanleiding zou kunnen geven.

"Uitlevering zal ook kunnen worden toegestaan, naar het goeddunken van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd, ten opzichte van eenig ander misdrijf waarvoor, overeenkomstig de wetten der beide Contracteerende Partijen op dat tijdstip van kracht, de toestemming kan worden verleend.

"ARTIKEL III.

"Elke Regeering mag, geheel naar eigen goeddunken, weigeren zijne eigen onderdanen aan de andere Regeering uit te leveren.

"ARTIKEL IV.

"De uitlevering zal geen plaats hebben, indien de persoon door de Britsche Regeering opgeëischt, of de persoon door de Nederlandsche Regeering opgeëischt, ter zake van het misdrijf, waarvoor zijne uitlevering aangevraagd wordt, reeds heeft terecht gestaan, en vrijgesproken, van rechtsvervolging ontslagen of gestraft is, of eene strafvervolging tegen hem aanhangig is op het grondgebied van de andere Hooge Contracteerende Partij.

"Indien de persoon door de Britsche Regeering opgeëischt of indien de persoon door de Nederlandsche Regeering opgeëischt, wegens een ander misdrijf, op het grondgebied van de andere Hooge Contracteerende Partij gepleegd, wordt vervolgd, of is veroordeeld, zal zijne uitlevering worden uitgesteld tot dat hij is ontslagen, hetzij ten gevolge van vrijspraak of ontslag van rechtsvervolging, hetzij hij zijne straf heeft ondergaan, hetzij op andere wijze.

"ARTIKEL V.

"De uitlevering zal geen plaats hebben indien, na het plegen van het misdrijf, of het instellen van eene strafrechterlijke vervolging, of de daarop gevolgde veroordeeling, de vervolging of de straf verjaard is, volgens de wetten van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd.

"ARTIKEL VI.

"Een voortvluchtig misdadiger zal niet uitgeleverd worden indien het strafbaar feit, ter zake waarvan zijne uitlevering wordt gevraagd, een staatkundig karakter draagt, of indien hij het bewijs levert, dat de aanvrage om zijne uitlevering opzettelijk is gedaan met de bedoeling om hem ter zake van een strafbaar feit van staatkundigen aard te vervolgen of te straffen.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered may in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity during one month of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"ARTICLE X.

"Pending the presentation of the demand for extradition through the Diplomatic channel, a fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercise jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Magistrate. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in the Netherlands as in the United Kingdom, if within the term of twenty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diploma-

"ARTIKEL VII.

"De persoon, wiens uitlevering heeft plaats gehad, mag in geen geval in hechtenis gehouden of vervolgd worden in den Staat aan welken de uitlevering heeft plaats gehad, ter zake van eenig ander misdrijf, of wegens eenig ander feit, dan dat waarvoor de uitlevering geschied is, alvorens hij is teruggekeerd of gedurende eene maand de gelegenheid heeft gehad terug te keeren naar den Staat door welken hij uitgeleverd is.

"Deze bepaling is niet toepasselijk op misdrijven na de uitlevering gepleegd.

"ARTIKEL VIII.

"De aanvrage tot uitlevering zal worden gedaan respectivelijk door de Diplomatieke Agenten der Hooge Contracteerende Partijen.

"De aanvrage tot uitlevering van een beschuldigde moet vergezeld zijn van een bevel van gevangenneming, afgegeven door de bevoegde overheid van den Staat, welke de uitlevering aanvraagt, en van zoodanige stukken als welke, overeenkomstig de wetten der plaats, waar de beschuldigde gevonden is, zijne aanhouding zouden wettigen, indien het misdrijf aldaar gepleegd ware.

"Indien de aanvrage eenen veroordeelde betreft, moet zij vergezeld zijn van het veroordeelend vonnis of arrest, ten laste van den veroordeelde gewezen door den bevoegden rechter van den Staat welke de uitlevering aanvraagt.

"Een vonnis bij verstek wordt niet geacht te zijn eene veroordeeling, maar een persoon, tegen wien zoodanig vonnis is gewezen, mag worden beschouwd als een beschuldigde.

"ARTIKEL IX.

"Wanneer de aanvrage tot uitlevering overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen is geschied, zal de bevoegde macht in den Staat, aan welken de aanvrage gedaan is, de noodige maatregelen nemen tot inhechtenisstelling van den voortvluchtige.

"ARTIKEL X.

"In afwachting van de aanvrage om uitlevering langs Diplomatieken weg, ken de voortvluchtige in hechtenis worden genomen krachtens een bevel afgegeven door een 'Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace,' of andere bevoegde overheid in elk der beide landen, op zoodanige aangifte of klacht en zoodanige bewijsstukken, of na zoodanig onderzoek als, naar het oordeel van de autoriteit, die het bevel verleent, termen tot het verleenen daarvan zou opleveren, indien het misdrijf gepleegd of de persoon veroordeeld ware binnen het ressort van het gebied der twee Contracteerende Partijen, waarover de 'Magistrate,' Justice of the Peace,' of andere bevoegde autoriteit rechtsmacht uitoefent; met dien verstande evenwel dat, in het Vereenigd Koninkrijk de beschuldigde in dat geval zoo spoedig mogelijk voor een 'Magistrate' zal worden gebracht. Hij zal, overeenkomstig dit Artikel, ontslagen worden, zoowel in Nederland als in het Vereenigd Koninkrijk, indien binnen twin-

tic Agent of the demanding country in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

tig dagen geene aanvrage tot uitlevering door den Diplomatieken vertegenwoordiger van het land dat de uitlevering aanvraagt is gedaan overeenkomstig de bepaligen van dit verdrag. Dezelfde regel zal worden toegepast in de gevallen dat personen zijn beschuldigd of veroordeeld ter zake van een der misdrijven in dit verdrag vermeld, en gepleegd in volle zee aan boord van een vaartuig van een der beide landen, hetwelk mocht komen in eene haven van het andere land.

" ARTICLE XI.

" If the fugitive have been arrested in the British dominions he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him, and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

" In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence depositions or statements on oath or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the Netherlands, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:

" 1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands.

" 2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands, to be the orginal depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

" 3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands.

" 4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State of the Netherlands; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

" ARTIKEL XI.

" Wanneer de voortvluchtige op Britsch grondgebied is aangehouden zal hij oogenblikkelijk worden gebracht voor een bevoegd ' Magistrate ' die hem verhoort en de zaak voorloopig onderzoekt, evenals of de aanhouding had plaats gehad ter zake van een misdrijf gepleegd op Britsch grondgebied.

" Bij het onderzoek hetwelk de Britsch autoriteiten overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen moeten instellen, zullen zij als wettige bewijsstukken aannemen beëedigde klachten of opgaven of getuigeverklaringen in Nederland afgelegd of gedaan, of afschriften daarvan, en eveneens de bevelschriften en vonnissen aldaar ter zake uitgevaardigd of gewezen, en stukken of gerechtelijke akten, waaruit blijkt van de veroordeeling, mits dezelve zijn gewaarmerkt als volgt:

" 1. Even bevelschrift moet inhouden de verklaring van te zijn geteekend door een Nederlandsch rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit.

" 2. Klachten of verklaringen, of de afschriften daarvan, moeten de verklaring inhouden van te zijn gewaarmerkt door een Nederlandsch rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit, als te zijn het origineel of in de gevallen waarin zulks noodzokelijk is, het eensluidend afschrift daarvan.

" 3. Een stuk of gerechtelijke akte, constateerende de veroordeeling, moet de verklaring inhouden dat het is gewaarmerkt door een Nederlandschen Rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit.

" 4. In ieder geval moet van zulk een bevelschrift, klacht, verklaring, afschrift, stuk of gerechtelijke akte de echtheid worden verzekerd, hetzij door een beeedigde getuigeverklaring, hetzij door het daaraan gehecht officiëel zegel van den Minister van Justitie, of van een ander Hoofd van een Ministeriëel Departement in Nederland; doch hiervoor kan in de plaats treden eenige andere wijze van waarmerking, welke op dat tijdstip geoorloofd is volgens de wet van dat gedeelte van het Britsche grondgebied, waar het onderzoek plaats heeft.

" ARTICLE XII.

" If the fugitive have been arrested in the dominions of the Netherlands the officer of justice shall prefer a requisition within three days after the arrest, or, if the arrest have not taken place, or if it have taken place prior to the application for extradition, then within three days after the receipt of authority for that purpose

" ARTIKEL XII.

" Wanneer de voortvluchtige op Nederlandsch grondgebied is aangehouden requireert de Officier van Justitie binnen drie dagen na de aanhouding, of, zoo de aanhouding niet heeft plaats gehad of reeds vóór de aanvrage tot uitlevering is geschied, binnen drie dagen na daartoe te zijn aangeschreven door de Nederlandsche

from the Netherland Government in order that the person claimed may be interrogated by the Court, and that it may express its opinion as to the grant or refusal of extradition.

"Within fourteen days after the interrogatory the Court shall forward its opinion and its decision, with the papers in the case to the Minister of Justice.

"The extradition shall only be granted on the production, either in original or in authenticated copy:

"1. Of a conviction; or,

"2.—(a.) Of a warrant of arrest (which, by the law of the British dominions, is the only document which is granted when it is adjudged upon evidence taken on oath that the accused ought to be taken into custody), issued in the form prescribed by British law, and indicating the offence in question sufficiently to enable the Netherland Government to decide whether it constitutes, in contemplation of Netherland law, a case provided for by the present Treaty; and,

"(b.) Of the evidence.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the Netherland dominions shall admit as valid evidence depositions or statements on oath, or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the British dominions, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the British dominions.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the British dominions, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction, must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the British dominions.

"4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, or some other Minister of State of the British dominions, but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by law in that part of the dominions of the Netherlands where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the

Regeering, dat de opgeëischte persoon door de rechtbank worde gehoord, en dat deze haar advies uitbrenge over het al of niet toestaan der uitlevering.

"Binnen veertien dagen na het verhoor zendt de rechtbank haar advies en haré beslissing, met de tot de zaak behoorende stukken, aan den Minister van Justitie.

"De uitlevering zal alleen worden toegestaan op vertoon van het origineel of van een gewaarmerkt afschrift—

"1. Van een vertoordeelend vonnis of

"2.—(a) Van een bevelschrift van gevangenneming (hetwelk volgens de wet van het Britsche Rijk het eenige stuk is dat wordt afgegeven wanneer op grond van onder eede afgelegde getuigeverklaringen bij rechterlijke uitspraak is beslist, dat de beschuldigde in bewaring behoort te worden gesteld), afgegeven in den vorm, door de Britsche wetgeving voorgeschreven, en waarbij het feit waarvan sprake is op zoodanige wijze is omschreven, dat de Nederlandsche Regeering in staat zij te beslissen of het, volgens de Nederlandsche wet, een der gevallen oplevert, in het tegenwoordige verdrag voorzien; en

"(b.) Van de bewijsstukken.

"Bij het onderzoek, hetwelk de Nederlandsche autoriteiten overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen moeten instellen, zullen zij als wettige bewijsstukken aannemen, beëedigde klachten of opgaven, of getuigeverklaringen in het Britsche Rijk afgelegd of gedaan, of afschriften daarvan, en eveneens de bevelschriften en vonnissen aldaar ter zake uitgevaardigd of gewezen, en stukken of gerechtelijke akten, waaruit blijkt van de veroordeeling, mits dezelve zijn gewaarmerkt als volgt:

"1. Een bevelschrift moet inhouden de verklaring van te zijn geteekend door een 'Judge,' 'Magistrate,' of 'Officer' van het Britsche Rijk.

"2. Klachten of verklaringen of de afschriften daarvan, moeten de verklaring inhouden van te zijn gewaarmerkt door een 'Judge,' 'Magistrate,' of 'Officer' van het Britsche Rijk, als te zijn het origineel, of in de gevallen waarin zulks noodzakelijk is, het eensluidend afschrift daarvan.

"3. Een stuk of gerechtelijke akte, constateerende de veroordeeling, moet de verklaring inhouden dat het is gewaarmerkt door een 'Judge,' 'Magistrate,' of 'Officer' van het Britsche Rijk.

"4. In ieder geval moet van zulk een bevelschrift, klacht, verklaring, afschrift, stuk, of gerechtelijke akte de echtheid worden verzekerd hetzij door een beëedigde getuigeverklaring, hetzij door het daaraan gehecht officiëel zegel van een van de 'Principal Secretaries of State,' of eenig ander 'Minister of State' van het Britsche Rijk; doch hiervoor kan in de plaats treden eenig andere wijze van waarmerking, welke op dat tijdstip geoorloofd is volgens de wet van dat gedeelte van het Nederlandsch grondgebied, waar het onderzoek plaats heeft.

"ARTIKEL XIII.

"De uitlevering zal geen plaats vinden, tenzij er voldoende bewijs bestaat, volgens de wetten

laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, if the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering is aangevraagd, hetzij om eene verwijzing naar de openbare terechtzitting terechtvaardigen, indien het misdrijf zou zijn gepleegd binnen het grondgebied van bedoelden Staat, hetzij om de zekerheid te verschaffen dat de aangehoudene dezelfde persoon is, die door de rechtbank van den Staat, welke de aanvrage doet, veroordeeld is, en dat hat misdrijf, ter zake waarvan hij is veroordeeld, behoort tot de zoodanige waarvoor, op het tijdstip van die veroordeeling, uitlevering had kunnen worden toegestaan door den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering is aangevraagd. De voortvluchtige middadiger zal niet worden uitgeleverd, alvorens de termijn van vijftien dagen is verstreken sedert den dag dat hij in afwachting van zijne uitlevering in bewaring is gesteld.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTIKEL XIV.

"Wanneer de uitlevering van een persoon, krachtens het tegenwoordig verdrag door een der Hooge Contracteerende Partijen opgeëischt, eveneens door een of meer andere Staten wordt aangevraaged, op grond van andere misdrijven op hun respectievelijk grondgebied gepleegd, zal zijne uitlevering worden toegestaan aan dien Staat, welke het eerst de aanvrage daartoe heeft gedaan.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTIKEL XV.

"Al de in beslag genomen goederen, welke zich op het oogenblik zijner aanhouding in het bezit van den uit te leveren persoon bevonden, zullen, indien de bevoegde overheid van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd, de overgave daarvan bevolen heeft, worden overgegeven op het oogenblik, waarop de uitlevering plaats heeft, en die overgave zal zich uitstrekken niet alleen tot de door misdrijf verkregen voorwerpen, maar tot alles wat tot bewijs van het misdrijf kan dienen.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"The respective Governments mutually renounce all claim for the repayment of expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance and transport of the person to be surrendered, and all other expenses which may be incurred within the limits of their respective territories until the person to be surrendered is placed on board ship, together with the expenses of giving up and returning all seized articles and of sending and returning the papers containing proof of the crime, or other documents, and they reciprocally agree to bear all such expenses themselves.

"ARTIKEL XVI.

"De beide Regeeringen doen over en weer afstand van alle terugvordering van kosten, door haar gemaakt voor de aanhouding, gevangenhouding en het transport van den uit te leveren persoon, en van alle andere kosten, weke mochten worden gemaakt binnen de grenzen van haar respectievelijk grondgebied, totdat de uit te leveren persoon aan boord is gebracht, benevens van de kosten, veroorzaakt door het over en weer zenden van al de in beslag genomen voorwerpen en, van papieren, inhoudende het bewijs van het misdrijf, of van andere bescheiden. Zij stemmen er wederkeerig in toe al die kosten zelve te dragen.

"The above stipulations, however, shall not apply to extradition to and from Canada, as regards which Colony all the expenses shall be borne by the demanding State.

"De bovenbedoelde bepalingen zijn echter niet van toepassing bij de uitlevering naar en uit Canada. Met betrekking tot deze Kolonie zullen alle koston worden gedragen door den Staat, welke de uitlevering aanvraagt.

"The person to be extradited shall be sent to the port which the Diplomatic or Consular Agent of the demanding State shall indicate.

"De uit te leveren persoon zal worden gezonden naar de haven, welke de Diplomatieke of Consulaire Agent van den aanvragenden Staat aanwijst.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"If in any criminal matter pending in any Court or Tribunal of one of the two countries it

"ARTIKEL XVII.

"Wanneer het in een bij eenig hof of rechtbank van een der beide landen aanhangige

is thought desirable to take the evidence of any witness in the other, such evidence may be taken by the judicial authorities in accordance with the laws in force on this subject in the country where the witness may be; and any expenses incurred in taking such evidence shall be defrayed by the country in which it is taken.

strafzaak wenschelijk geoordeeld wordt een getuige in het andere land te hooren, zal zoodanig verhoor plaats hebben voor de rechterlijke overheid, overeenkomstig de wet, ten deze van kracht in het land, waar de getuige zich bevindt; en de kosten tengevolge van zoodanig vehoor gemaakt, zullen worden gedragen door het land waar dit heeft plaats gehad.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall apply to the Colonies and foreign possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, but being based upon the legislation of the mother country, shall only be observed on either side so far as they may be compatible with the laws in force in those Colonies or possessions.

"The demand for the extradition of an offender who has taken refuge in a Colony or foreign possession of either Contracting Party may also be made directly to the Governor or principal functionary of that Colony or possession by the Governor or principal functionary of a Colony or possession of the other Contracting Party when the two Colonies or foreign possessions are situated in Asia, Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania), the Pacific and Indian Oceans, or South or East Africa.

"The same rule shall be followed if the two Colonies or foreign possessions are situated in America (including the West India Islands).

"The said Governors or principal functionaries shall have the power either of granting the extradition or of referring the question to their Government.

"In all other cases, the demand for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic channel.

"The period of provisional arrest provided for in Article X shall for the purposes of this Article be extended to sixty days.

"ARTIKEL XVIII.

"De bepalingen van het tegenwoordige verdrag zullen van toepassing zijn op de Koloniën en overzeesche bezittingen der beide Hooge Contracteerende Partijen, doch, daar zij gegrond zijn op de wetgeving van het moederland, zullen zij van weerszijden slechts worden nagekomen voor zoover zij vereenigbaar zijn met de wetten in die Koloniën of bezittingen van kracht.

"De aanvrage tot uitlevering van een misdadiger die de wijk heeft genomen naar eene Kolonie of overzeesche bezitting van een der Contracteerende Partijen, kan ook rechtstreeks worden gedaan aan den Gouverneur of ander hoofd van die Kolonie of bezitting door den Gouverneur of ander hoofd van eene Kolonie of bezitting van de andere Contracteerende Partij, wanneer de twee Koloniën of overzeesche bezittingen zijn gelegen in Azië, Australië (daaronder begrepen Nieuw-Zeeland en Tasmania) den Stillen en den Indischen Oceaan, of Zuid of Oost Afrika.

"Dezelfde regel zal worden toegepast wanneer de beide Koloniën of overzeesche bezittingen zijn gelegen in Amerika (daaronder begrepen de West-Indische Eilanden).

"De bedoelde Gouverneurs of andere hoofden zullen de bevoegdheid hebben hetzij de uitlevering toe te staan, hetzij de zaak ter beslissing over te brengen aan hunne Regeering.

"In alle andere gevallen zal de aanvrage tot uitlevering langs Diplomatieken weg geschieden.

"De termijn voor voorloopige aanhouding, vastgesteld in Artikel X, zal, voor de toepassing van dit Artikel, worden gesteld op zestig dagen.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"From the day when the present Treaty shall come into force the Treaty of Extradition between the two countries of the 19th June, 1874, shall cease to have effect; but the present Treaty shall apply to all crimes within the Treaty, whether committed before or after the day when it comes into force.

"ARTIKEL XIX.

"Te rekenen van den dag van inwerkingtreding van het tegenwoordig verdrag zal het verdrag van uitlevering tusschen de twee landen van 19 Juni, 1874, ophouden van kracht te zijn; het tegenwoordig verdrag zal echter toepasselijk zijn op alle misdrijven hierin vermeld, hetzij deze zijn gepleegd vóór, hetzij ná dan dag waarop het in werking treedt.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

"The Treaty shall come into force three months after the exchange of the ratifications. It may be terminated by either of the High Con-

"ARTIKEL XX.

"Het tegenwoordig verdrag zal worden bekrachtigd, en de akten van bekrachtiging er van zullen zoo spoedig mogelijk worden uitgewisseld.

"Het verdrag zal in werking treden drie maanden nadat de akten van bekrachting zullen zijn uitgewisseld. Het zal te allen tijde door

tracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done in duplicate at London, this 26th day of September, 1898.

elke der Hooge Contracteerende Partijen kunnen worden opgezegd door aan de andere zes maanden te voren daarvan kennis tegeven.

"Ten blijke waarvan de wederzijdsche Gevolmachtigden het hebben onderteekend en van hun zegel voorzien.

"Gedaan in dubbel te Londen den 26 September, 1898.

"SALISBURY.

"SCHIMMELPENNINCK v. D. OYE."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Netherlands, and of the said Treaty with the Queen of the Netherlands.

Provided always, that the operation of the said Acts, shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and entitled "An Act respecting the extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FitzRoy.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Simla, the 5th April, 1899.

No. 1469-*S.R.*—In supersession of the Rules for regulating first appointments to the Upper Grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, published by the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st February 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised Rules be published for the information of the candidates for employment in that Department:

Rules for admission to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Department.

(1) Appointments to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department will be made by competitive examination.

(2) The qualifications necessary for the acceptance of candidates are the following :

(*a*) A candidate must not be under 18 or over 25 years of age on the birthday preceding the examination at which he wishes to compete.

(*b*) He must furnish the certificate of physical fitness prescribed by Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and such further evidence on the subject as the Commissioner may think necessary, having regard to the work required from officers of the Salt Department and the conditions of climate under which they must serve.

(*c*) He must satisfy the Commissioner—

(1) that he is of good moral character;

(2) that he is of active habits and especially that he is able to ride; he must show that he is able to make journeys on horseback.

(3) A candidate who possesses the above qualifications may be permitted by the Commissioner to present himself for examination; but this permission is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner, and no appeal lies from his decision.

(4) Not less than three candidates will be nominated for each expected vacancy. Ordinarily not more than five will be nominated. If at any time the number of accepted candidates exceeds this, fresh nominations will not ordinarily be made till an approximation to the above proportion is effected.

(5) Vacancies will be filled up as they become available by candidates in the order of merit in which they pass.

(6) Successful candidates will be considered on probation for one year. On the expiration of this term they will be called on to undergo the Departmental Examination prescribed by the standing orders of the Department. If they pass this examination, they will be confirmed in the post of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade. Probationary Assistant Superintendents whose services are not approved, or who fail to pass the Departmental Examination, are liable to removal from the service.

(7) The examination of nominated candidates will be held in the following subjects:

Compulsory.

Subjects.	Marks.
(1) English Composition. In allotting marks clear and legible handwriting will be considered	200
(2) Arithmetic	150
(3) English History and Literature (Elementary)	150
(4) Indian History from beginning of 17th Century and Indian Geography	150
(5) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry	100

Optional.

Subjects.	Marks.
* One subject out of each of the following groups:	*
(6) Euclid (Books I to IV); Plane Trigonometry (Elementary); Algebra up to and including Quadratic Equations	100
(7) French; German; Latin	100
TOTAL	950

(8) No candidate who fails to obtain 400 marks in all shall be appointed, whatever his place in the examination.

(9) The Commissioner may, at his discretion, prescribe text books in any of the subjects enumerated in Rule 7.

(10) Nothing in these rules shall prevent the Commissioner from promoting subordinates of proved merit to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, subject only to their passing the Departmental Examination referred to in Rule 6.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 1487-*A*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee.

* NOTE.—A candidate *may* take up one subject in either or *in* both of the optional groups; but he *need not* take up any subject mentioned in the 'Optional' list.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th April, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 371.—Captain R. A Kane, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain E. L. Guilding, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment. Dated 4th February 1899.

No. 372.—Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., Dorsetshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 8th March 1899, *vice* Major T. H. Haughton, appointed to the command of the 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Major E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Major Wood, with effect from the 8th March 1899.

Major H. T. King, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 25th March 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray, who has been confirmed as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

[G. G. O. No. 313, dated 24th March 1899, is hereby cancelled.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 373.—Captain A. F. Tyrrell, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 20th March 1899, *vice* Captain G. B. Stanistreet, Royal Army Medical Corps, who has been granted seven months' leave out of India on private affairs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 374.—Lieutenant C. E. Palmer, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 26th March 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 375.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 7th March 1899, page 1589.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
7th March, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—Second-Lieutenant C. R. C. Petley resigns his commission. Dated 8th March 1899.

Indian Army.—The transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General A. W. L. Anderson, which was notified in the Gazette of the 3rd January 1899, is cancelled. The promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., is dated 19th December 1898, and not as stated in the Gazette of 3rd January 1899.

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"London Gazette," dated the 10th March 1899, page 1673.

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Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Clayton Turner Lane, C.I.E., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 20th February 1899.

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"London Gazette," dated the 14th March 1899, pages 1757 and 1758.

INDIA OFFICE;
14th March, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of officers made by the Government of India :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 21st December 1898.

Richard Charles Graham Mayne, C.B.

Substantive Colonel in the Army, Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., C.I.E.

(The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899.)

Dated 1st January 1899.

Edward James Fandon Wood.

Dated 15th January 1899.

Hastings Read.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 22nd January 1899.

Reginald Dennis Burlton.

Alexander Dingwall Fordyce.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O.

Frederick Herbert Yate.

George Henry John Moore.

James William Caldwell Hutchinson.

Walter Ernest Phillips.

Leonard Wilkinson Cleveland Kerrich.

Nowell Sherson Swanston.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney.

Piers Richard Legh.

William Anson Thompson.

Charles Irwin Fry.

Frank Herbert Hancock.

Henry Francis Edwards Hodges.

Brevet Major Frederick Charles Wood Rideout.

Llewellyn James Howell.

Ralph Woodchurch Sherard.

James Andrews Brown.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Æneas Charles Perkins, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 17th May 1897, but to rank from 1st January 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Becker. Dated 22nd April 1898.

Lieutenant William Clerke Burton, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 27th October 1898, but to rank from 15th July 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor. Dated 5th December 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Young. Dated 3rd January 1899.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Langdon Beddy, from the Unattached List. Dated 28th March 1898, but to rank from 20th January 1897.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August 1897:

Charles John Bruce Hay. Dated 24th November 1898.

Cyril Norman Macmullen. Dated 29th November 1898.

Alan Moir Graham. Dated 25th November 1898.

Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite. Dated 5th December 1898.

Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse. Dated 20th November 1898.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants:

CAVALRY.

Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam. Dated 13th January 1899.

INFANTRY.

Stephen Babington. Dated 2nd December 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, C.M.G. Dated 27th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis James Miler. Dated 6th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morris Jenkins. Dated 13th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley John Garrett. Dated 15th March 1899.

Major Alexander Dingwall Fordyce. Dated 23rd January 1899.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major-General Charles Lewis Prendergast. Dated 11th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Charles Farwell, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 27th February 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Bengal Establishment. Dated 17th January 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Nicholson, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th February 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Henry Charles Hodgkins, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th December 1898.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Charles Lightening, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 11th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Hugh Newcome Waymouth. Dated 9th February 1899.

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ERRATA.

The name of the Second-Lieutenant of the Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th December 1898, was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899, is "*Shuttleworth,*" and not as given in that Gazette.

The initials of Major Grover, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, are "*M. H. S.,*" and not as given in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 376.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Frederic Philip Pierrepont Rouse,—22nd April 1898.

Herbert Joseph Cotton,—6th February 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 27th July, 1898.

Mathew Denis Moriarty, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *vice* F. A. Smyth, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 377.—The undermentioned Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 22nd February 1899:

Herbert John Joseph Gabriel.

Francis Gerald Hurst.

Cyril Wilfred Rebeiro.

Sydney John Vere Fox.

Edward Francis Hottinger.

Charles George Crow.

James Charlemagne Chalke.

Cecil Guy de Gruyther.

Lofty Elgin Chambers.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 378.—*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Pahal Sing Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaman Sing Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 379.—*1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahadur Ali Khan to be Subadar, supernumerary to the establishment and remaining seconded while employed under the British East African Protectorate, with effect from the 27th November 1895. The above promotion will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the Regiment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 380.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps,—27th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley John Garrett, Indian Staff Corps,—15th March 1899.

Major Hudson Henry Ozzard, Indian Staff Corps,—4th April 1899.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras,—8th April 1899.

Major Henry Francis Edwards Hodges, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—31st May 1899.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 382.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and man of the Unattached List and Native Infantry, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, of £5 each for the quarter ending 31st December 1898:

Sergeant-Major and Drill-Instructor Walter Cox, Nayar Brigade.

Drummer Paul Theodore, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 383.—In continuation of G. G. O. Nos. 465 and 965 of 1898, the undermentioned sepoys of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1899, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II:

No. 224, Private Tinnaji Newge, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 1904, Private Ganu Maskâr, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 384.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

John James Bowman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Whyte, resigned.

No. 385.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Walter Arthur Fairweather, V.D., to be Captain, *vice* Browne, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Theodore Alexander Cummins to be Captain, *vice* Wright, resigned.

Lieutenant Alexander Whyte to be Captain, *vice* Fraser, resigned.

No. 386.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow (supernumerary list, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles) to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Innes, deceased.

No. 387.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

William Davidson, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* David, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 388.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Franklin Pedley.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 389.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, in consequence of the retirement of Colonel N. Arnott, Chief Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 9th March 1899:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.
Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Chief Engineer, 1st class	Permanent.
Colonel J. E. Broadbent, C.B., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent.
Colonel J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col R O. Lloyd, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col. H.W. Duperier, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander A. J. G. Piffard, R.I.M. (p. a.), for four days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 25th March and the 7th April 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. LeMarchant.	23rd March 1899	Peshawar	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1899.

No. 140.—The services of the undermentioned State Railway Officers, are, on their return from leave, temporarily lent to the Pekin Syndicate:

Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant E. Barnardiston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 142.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on return to Government service, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam.

The 6th April, 1899.

No. 141.—The following is published for general information:

No. 581 R.E., dated Simla, the 5th April, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

State Railway Provident Fund.

Modification of Rules.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 09 R. E., dated 24th January 1899, publishing new rules for the State Railway Provident Fund.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the option offered to certain subscribers under rules I and II (*a*) of the rules referred to in the preamble, of having their Provident Fund accounts kept in sterling or in rupees, is applicable only to European and Eurasian subscribers who may reasonably expect, on retirement, to live in Europe, America or the Colonies.

2. This intention was expressed in the first clause of the Resolution quoted in the preamble, but was not made clear in the rules which followed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch; the Chief Commissioner of Assam; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, and the Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st April, 1899.

No. 136.—The services of Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 4th April, 1899.

No. 137.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 107, dated the 15th March 1899, Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of 11th March 1899, during the absence on deputation of Brevet Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 138.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to Assam and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, on furlough, or until further orders.

While so officiating Colonel Pulford will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 139.—Mr. G. K. Watts, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, is temporarily transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, *vice* Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.]   SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 1st, 1899.

The anti-cyclonic conditions of pressure and the fine weather which prevailed over India during last week have not held during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily low over Northern India, and slight depressions or storms have appeared in the north-west and north-east, so that in both these regions the weather has been disturbed and thunderstorms have occasioned both hail and rain. Of these storms the most severe was apparently that which visited Cachar on the evening of the 29th. Over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula pressure has been more uniform and steadier than over Northern India, but in these localities passing thunderstorms have occasioned light scattered showers. The temperature has been unsteady and has changed considerably during the week. In the early days of the week the heat was very excessive over North-West India and more or less excessive in nearly all parts of India except the south of the Peninsula. As the week advanced, however, and as showers of rain and hail fell disturbing the temperature conditions, the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal became much less regular, and the variations from the normal became smaller.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 26th.*—The barometer had generally changed slightly. Pressure was low over the Western desert, over the Gangetic Plain and over Upper Burma, while it was high over the south-west of the Peninsula. The winds were southerly on the Bay Coasts, easterly along the foot of the Himalayas and variable elsewhere. At the head of the Bay the wind was strong to a gale, but elsewhere the force was low. The sky was slightly clouded over parts of North-West and of North-East India and of the

Peninsula, but was clear elsewhere, and the only rain reported was a light shower at Jalpaiguri. The heat was excessive except in parts of the Peninsula and of Tenasserim, the excess averaging 10° in Rajputana, 7·8° in the Punjab and over 5° in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Central India and Berar.

Monday, March 27th.—The barometer had been steady over North Bombay, but had fallen elsewhere, the change having been rapid over Bengal, etc. Pressure was low over Northern India generally, with a small central area of depression over West Bengal. The wind directions were about the average, except along the foot of the Himalayas, where easterly breezes were reported. The weather had cleared over the Peninsula, but had become more cloudy over both North-East and North-West India. Thunderstorms giving hail and rain had occurred over Assam; a snowstorm was reported from Minimarg and showers from Baluchistan. Elsewhere the weather had been fine. The mean temperature had fallen to below the normal over parts of Assam and Bengal, but elsewhere the distribution was generally the same as that on the preceding day, except that the excess in the north-west was less intense.

Tuesday, March 28th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over the West Punjab, but was practically unchanged elsewhere. Pressure remained low over Northern India generally, and the only important change in the distribution was the appearance of a fresh depression over the West Punjab. The winds were variable between south and east over the Punjab, but elsewhere the directions were unaltered. At the head of the Bay the force remained strong to a gale. The sky was very cloudy over North-East India and part of the North-West Himalayas, but was clear or nearly so elsewhere. A little further snow had fallen on the Kashmir Himalayas, light rain at Peshawar, Bijapur, Colombo and in Baluchistan and Tenasserim, and moderate rain in parts of North-East India. The rainfall in the north-east had been accompanied with cooler weather than usual, the mean temperature having been from 1° to 4° below the normal in that region, but in nearly all other parts of India the heat was excessive, the excess being greatest and between 10° and 12° in the North Punjab.

Wednesday, March 29th.—Pressure had given way over part of North-East India, but had risen elsewhere—more particularly in the West Punjab. The depression noticed in that region on the 28th had moved northward and was disappearing over the North-West Himalayas. In other respects there was not much change. The winds remained variable over the Punjab, southerly on the coasts of the Bay and westerly to north-westerly over Rajputana, Central India and the Gangetic Plain. In the north of the Bay the force was still fresh to strong. Slight cloud was reported over a considerable part of the country and showers varying in amount from one cent to one-and-a-half inch had fallen over Assam, Kashmir, Baluchistan and at the stations of Barisal, Darjeeling, Cherat, Colombo, Belgaum, Bijapur and Tinnevelly. The heat was less than usual over Assam and North Bombay, but elsewhere the mean temperature was excessive, the excess averaging over 5° in the Punjab and over 6° in Chota Nagpur.

Thursday, March 30th.—The barometer had risen everywhere, but more particularly in the north-west and north-east. Pressure was relatively low in Central Burma and in Bihar, but the pressure differences were small. The winds were northerly over North-West India, westerly down the Gangetic Valley and southerly on the Bay Coasts. The force remained strong at the head of the Bay. There was a good deal of cloud reported, and thunderstorms had occasioned showers at a few stations in Assam, the North-West Himalayas and the Peninsula. In Assam the storms were severe and the rain and hail heavy and destructive. The mean temperature remained low in Assam and in North Bombay, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual, though in most provinces temperature had given way since the previous day.

Friday, March 31st.—The barometer had risen slightly in most places, and pressure was generally fairly uniform, though pressure was slightly lower in Bengal, Sind, the West Coast and Burma than elsewhere. The winds were practically unchanged. The sky was cloudy over Bengal and parts of the Central Provinces and of the Peninsula. Light scattered showers were reported

from a few places in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The temperature had continued to fall. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were irregular, the heat being greater in some and less in other districts, than the average.

Saturday, April 1st.—The barometer had fallen fast over Assam and Upper Burma, but there had been no other change of importance. The winds were also unchanged. The sky was slightly clouded except in the north-west, and showers were again reported from Assam, Bengal, Tenasserim, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Temperature had begun to rise in the north-west, but was still falling elsewhere. The temperature variations were irregular, but a wave of heat was apparently entering India from the north-west.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature conditions of the past week has been the great excess of temperature over the north-west and centre during the first three days of the week. After the 28th the excess of temperature became less general and less intense, but on the whole the weather remained hot throughout the week.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data for the week:

PROVINCE.	MARCH 1899.						APRIL 1899.	Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+1·7	+·07	+0·8	+1·5	+1·5	+1·4	+1·3
Assam	+4·2	+2·0	—2·3	—3·5	—0·7	+2·2	+0·1	+0·3
Bengal	+2·7	+1·4	+1·9	+2·2	+4·0	+3·0	+1·0	+2·3
Orissa	+3·7	+2·3	+2·8	+3·1	+2·1	+1·4	+1·7	+2·4
Bihar	+5·0	+1·4	+2·6	+2·4	+2·6	+1·6	—1·0	+2·1
Chota Nagpur	+5·5	+5·5	+5·9	+6·2	+5·6	+4·2	+1·1	+4·9
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+6·1	+6·0	+6·8	+3·4	+1·6	+1·3	+0·8	+3·7
Punjab	+7·8	+8·6	+7·4	+5·1	+2·2	+1·5	+1·0	+4·8
Sind	+5·1	+3·1	—0·2	—2·7	—2·2	—0·9	+2·5	+0·7
Rajputana	+10·2	+8·8	+5·9	+3·3	—0·4	+1·3	+2·0	+4·4
Gujarat	+1·8	+0·7	+1·4	—1·8	—2·3	—3·3	—1·3	—0·7
Central India	+5·0	+5·6	+5·4	+2·4	+0·9	+1·1	+1·4	+3·1
Central Provinces	+4·7	+5·2	+4·7	+3·4	+3·1	+2·5	+1·0	+3·5
Berar	+5·4	+5·5	+4·8	+4·2	+3·9	—0·2	—0·9	+3·2
West Coast	+1·1	+1·0	+1·3	+1·0	+0·7	—0·1	—0·7	+0·6
Bombay Deccan	+2·0	+3·1	+2·4	+2·6	+1·1	—0·5	—1·1	+1·4
Mysore	+0·7	—0·2	+2·5	+2·5	+0·7	—1·1	—0·6	+0·6
Madras Coast	+0·3	+0·3	+1·5	+1·6	+1·1	—0·1	+0·2	+0·7
Madras Deccan	—0·3	—0·7	+1·7	+2·8	+0·8	—2·1	—2·6	—0·1
South India	—0·4	+1·0	+1·3	+1·8	+1·3	+0·6	—1·2	+0·6
Mean for whole of India	+3·6	+3·1	+2·9	+2·0	+1·4	+0·7	+0·2	+2·0

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal, the amount of the excess varying from 3·6° on the 26th March to only 0·2° on the 1st April. The provincial variations show that the weather during the week was hotter than usual in all provinces except Gujarat and the Madras Deccan. In the case of Chota Nagpur, the Punjab and Rajputana the excess averaged over 4°.

The following were the highest maxima recorded on each day:

March 26th	108·2°	at	Akola.
„ 27th	108·6°	„	Do.
„ 28th	108·2°	„	Chanda.
„ 29th	107·7°	„	Do.
„ 30th	108·0°	„	Chaibassa.
„ 31st	106·1°	„	Minbu.
April 1st	105·4°	„	Cuttack.

Rain.—As previously mentioned the weather has been considerably more disturbed over India than was the case last week, a series of fairly general thunderstorms having given rain and hail to the north-east districts of India and scattered thunderstorms having given partial rain to the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and some north-western stations. The thunderstorms in the north-east were associated with a low pressure area which first appeared over West Bengal and subsequently was transferred to North Bengal. This low pressure area was accompanied with strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay which probably poured large quantities of vapour into Bengal and Assam. The scattered thunderstorms over the Peninsula were associated with a shallow low pressure area over the Deccan districts. The rainfall returns for the week show that rain was received in Assam, mainly between the 27th and 30th of March; in East Bengal, between the 28th and 30th, and in other parts of Bengal between the 26th and 28th, while in the Peninsula the showers, which were in all cases light, were scattered throughout the week.

The table at the close of the summary shows that the average actual rainfall for the week was one-tenth of an inch or more in fourteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, all three Assam divisions, the East, Deltaic, Central, North and hills divisions of Bengal, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, the Baluchistan hills, and South Madras, while fifteen more divisions received some rain during the week, though in each case the average fall was less than 0·10 inch. The storms were most severe and the rainfall heaviest in Assam and North Bengal. In the case of the Assam hills the average amounted to 8·19 inches, in the Cachar Valley to 5·40 inches, and in the Assam Valley to 2·57 inches, while in North Bengal the average was 2·05 inches and in the Bengal hills 1·80 inches. The thunderstorms in the Cachar and Sylhet districts on the 28th and 30th of March and in North Bengal on the 27th and 28th were severe and the rain and hail, in some places, very heavy.

The third column of the rainfall table shows that the actual average rainfall was in excess of the normal in the Cachar Valley (+2·29 inches), in the Assam hills (+6·60 inches), in the Assam Valley (+1·09 inches), in North Bengal (+1·50 inches), in the Bengal hills (+0·94 inch), in Malabar (+0·32 inch), in the Bombay Deccan (+ 0·16 inch), in Berar (+ 0·02 inch), and in the south of the East Coast (+0·03 inch), but that in all the remaining divisions the fall was short of the normal. In most cases the deficiencies were small and unimportant, but in East Bengal and parts of the Punjab the differences were moderate.

The principal totals at individual stations for the week under review were as follows:

East Bengal	Barisal	1·94 inches.
Assam	South Sylhet	7·45 "
	Barkhola	10·00 "
	Cherrapoonjee	42·82 "
	Sadiya	4·81 "
Bengal	Faridpur	2·85 "
	Alipur	6·58 "
	Darjeeling	2·19 "
Malabar	Trichur	2·20 "
	Trivandrum	1·14 "
Deccan	Chikode	1·62 "
	Badami	1·50 "

The three concluding columns of the table show some improvement in the condition of the season rainfall in Assam and Bengal as well as in the Deccan districts, but over the greater part of the country the total fall of rain from February 26th to the 1st of April is still very largely short of the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 1st, 1899.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 1st, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to April 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·25	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·12	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·03	0·62	— 95
	5. Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·35	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·27	0·98	— 0·71	2·28	2·97	— 23
	7. Assam Surma	5·40	3·11	+ 2·29	9·65	10·06	— 4
	8. Do. Hills	8·19	1·59	+ 6·60	9·88	4·80	+ 106
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·57	1·48	+ 1·09	4·85	4·11	+ 18
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·25	0·61	— 0·36	0·97	1·99	— 51
	11. Central do.	0·23	0·36	— 0·13	0·49	1·01	— 51
	12 North do.	2·05	0·55	+ 1·50	2·32	1·47	+ 58
	13. Bengal Hills	1·80	0·86	+ 0·94	2·38	2·15	+ 11
	14. Orissa	0·08	0·28	— 0·20	0·19	1·11	— 83
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·14	— 0·11	0·03	1·06	— 97
	16. South Bihar	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	0·03	0·35	— 92
	17. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·01	0·40	— 98
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·25	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·31	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·45	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·31	— 97
	22. Do. West	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·47	— 98
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·33	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·09	0·99	— 91
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·39	— 0·39	0·25	2·79	— 91
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·53	— 98
	27. South do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·54	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·46	1·13	— 59
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·13	1·17	— 89
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·46	— 0·46	0·21	2·96	— 93
	31. North Punjab	0·01	0·64	— 0·63	1·26	2·39	— 47
	32. West do.	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·16	0·58	— 72
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·49	0·17	+ 0·32	0·95	0·97	— 2
	34. Madras South-Central	0·10	0·27	— 0·17	0·11	0·91	— 88
	35. Coorg	0·19	0·23	— 0·04	0·19	0·99	— 81
	36. Mysore	0·07	0·10	— 0·03	0·07	0·32	— 78
	37. Konkan	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·01	0·05	— 80
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·22	0·06	+ 0·16	0·22	0·19	+ 16
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·02	— 50
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·08	0·06	+ 0·02	0·08	0·21	— 62
	42. Central Provinces West	0·02	0·10	— 0·08	0·02	0·32	— 94
	43. Do. do. Central	0·03	0·11	— 0·08	0·04	0·53	— 92
	44. Do. do. East	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·02	0·69	— 97
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0·67	0·25	+ 168
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·17	0·26	— 0·09	2·11	2·16	— 2
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·17	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·18	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·19	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·01	0·18	— 0·17	0·07	0·54	— 87
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·40	— 0·40	0	1·55	— 100
	53 Hyderabad South	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·52	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0·04	0·04	0	0·04	0·14	— 71
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·34	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	0·05	0·38	— 87
	57. Madras South	0·16	0·23	— 0·07	0·16	1·19	— 87

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *6th April, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st April.*—A few scattered showers fell in parts of the Circars and the Deccan, but more rain fell in the Southern districts and on the West Coast. The water-supply is normal for the season. Some sowings under irrigation continue. The standing crops are in good condition. The harvest continues in parts, yielding almost a normal outturn. Pasture has dried up, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Slight rain fell in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak and in one taluka of Ratnagiri during the week. Reaping of late crops is progressing in eleven and preparations for next season in fifteen districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and the Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in one and fallen in seven districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—There was rain during the week in all the districts of Bengal Proper, except those of the Burdwan division; while showers are also reported from the Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Balasore districts. The rain has been very beneficial, but in parts of the Burdwan division and in the 24-Parganas district more is wanted for ploughing and early sowings and also for spring rice and other crops now in the ground. In Orissa the spring rice is coming into ear. The harvesting and threshing of the spring crops are still proceeding and sugarcane is being planted out in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions. The prospects of the *mahuá* (*Bassia latifolia*) crôp, which is being gathered, are favourable. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in places in Midnapore and the Sonthal Parganas. Prices continue almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Seasonable weather prevailed during the week. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue. Sowing and irrigation of extra crops and planting of sugarcane are also in progress. Extraction of opium has been completed in some places and continues in others. Prospects are favourable. Markets are well-stocked; supplies and fodder are sufficient; and prices are stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th April.*—There was slight rain in parts of the Rawalpindi district only. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced. Sowings of extra spring crops and of certain autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated areas. The yield is also expected to be below average generally. The poppy crop is poor in Lahore. Water is said to

be deficient in Hissar. The standing crops are being damaged by insects in parts of the Ferozepore and Multan districts. Cattle are in fair condition in all districts, except Delhi. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, are falling generally; they are unchanged only in the Umballa and Multan districts. Wheat is selling from 16½ to 21, gram 20 to 23, barley 32, bulrush-millet 19 to 24½, maize 28 to 38, great millet 20, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th April.*—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy. Thunderstorms have given light rain in thirteen districts. The reaping of spring crops is almost completed and threshing is in progress. The planting of sugarcane continues in Bhandara and Sambalpur. There is still a little demand for labour in parts of Damoh, and village relief has been extended somewhat in the Kurai tahsil of Saugor. The water-supply is becoming scanty in some villages of the Mandla, Betul, Wardha, and Chindwara districts. Fodder is reported insufficient in parts of Seoni, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts and there is a slight rise in other districts, but the general range of prices is low. The cheapest prices are—wheat 21, gram 32, rice 22, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 12½, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 21 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st April.*—In Upper Burma plucking of cotton is being completed in Thayetmyo and reaping of miscellaneous crops is progressing favourably everywhere. Dry weather paddy and other standing crops are in healthy condition. The price of paddy has risen in Pegu and fallen slightly in Thongwa, Amherst, Pakôkku, and Myingyan; no changes elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th April.*—A violent hurricane with heavy hail is reported from Cachar on the 29th March and heavy rain from Sylhet. Rain in most districts has facilitated cultivation. The hailstorm caused some damage to tea in South Sylhet and to tea, vegetables, and fruits in Lakhimpur. Ploughing for and sowing of early and late broadcast rice continue. Gathering of pulses is finished and the outturn is good. Plucking of tea is in progress. Prospects are good. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished and the outturn is generally good. Ploughing for and sowing of jute continue in Goalpara and Sylhet. Water is insufficient in parts of Nowgong. Prices of common rice—Sylhet 19; Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, and Nowgong 16; Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th April.*—MYSORE: Slight rain fell in parts of the Kolar district. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have slightly risen in Kadur and fallen in Kolar and Chitaldroog districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of the Mysore district.

COORG: Rainfall 77 cents. Seasonable rain for coffee blossom has fallen generally. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th April.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and cloudy. Breaking up of land for the ensuing monsoon crop is in progress. Fodder is insufficient in parts of two districts. Scarcity of water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 3 cents. The spring harvest is still progressing. The standing winter rice crops are in fair condition. Prices of grain continue to fall. Prices—wheat 9¾, coarse rice 10⅜, and *jowari* 24¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th April.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are nearly completed in Bhopawar and are in progress elsewhere. The crops are in fairly good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices continue above normal in Bundelkhand and normal in other Agencies. The condition of the opium crop is fair in Malwa and good in Gwalior and Bhopal. The collection of opium is finished in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, except in Merwara and the hilly tract of Kherwara in Meywar territory. The state of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara, where it is fair. The harvesting of crops continues; the average estimated spring outturn in Ajmere is 11½ annas and in Merwara 6 annas. Cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; elsewhere they are in good condition. A scarcity of fodder prevails in the States reported last week. Prices are rising in Jhallawar; falling in Meywar; and are steady elsewhere. Thirty-two persons emigrated during the week from the distressed Merwara villages. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,335. The numbers employed on relief works were—355 in Ajmere, 4,220 in Merwara, and 969 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 19¾, Beawar 21, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 4th April.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are falling slightly. Wheat is selling at 18 and maize at 25 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rainfall 0·24 inch. Weather hazy and windy. The wheat crop is doing well. Rice—9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of I...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1136 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 1st April 1899:—

No. 108 of 1899.—Kovata Surya Narayan Row, amateur machinist, of Guntur. *A noiseless automatic punkah-puller.*

No. 109 of 1899.—Carl Herold and Richard Richards, manufacturers, both of Zeile 44, Brünn, Moravia, Austria. *Improvements in circular looms.*

No. 110 of 1899.—Jacques Schiesser, manufacturer, residing at Radolfzell, on the lake of Constance, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of knitted lining fabrics.*

No. 111 of 1899.—Bertram Charles Elliot, gentleman, of 95 King's road, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for regulating the speed of marine or other engines.*

No. 112 of 1899.—Charles Kossuth Pickles, draughtsman, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, U. S. A., and the United States Metallic Packing company, limited, of Soho works, Thornton road, Bradford, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in and in connection with pneumatic chipping hammers.*

No. 113 of 1899.—James Bett, tea planter, of Beechwood Strathtay, Perthshire, Scotland. *A new and improved method of drying tea and other products.*

No. 1137 P.—SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 472 of 1898.—Shamrao Babaji Powar, merchant, residing at Esplanade Cross road, Bombay. *An improved apparatus to assist the sense of hearing.* (Specification filed 24 March 1899.)

No. 1138 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 22 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements relating to the pulverisation or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor.* (From 1 April 1899 to 1 April 1900.)

No. 24 of 1895.—Francis Harley Davis. *Improvements in core boring apparatus and in the mode of gripping and raising cores therewith.* (From 3 April 1899 to 3 April 1900.)

No. 1129 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 21 of 1894.—The "Mail" Horse Shoe Syndicate (Foreign Patents) Limited. *Improvements in shoes for horses or other hoofed animals.* (Specification filed 28 December 1894.)

No. 22 of 1894.—The "Mail" Horse Shoe Syndicate (Foreign Patents) Limited. *Improvements in shoes for horses or other hoofed animals.* (Specification filed 28 December 1894.)

No. 73 of 1894.—Edmund Alfred Mitchell. *A fast khaki dye.* (Specification filed 28 December 1894.)

No. 124 of 1894.—Henry Fitzgerald Beale. *A new form of bit and bridle both for riding and driving.* (Specification filed 28 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,31,400	11	6			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,93,873	12	8	1,94,25,274	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,23,24,588	12	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,58,214	4	3
Sundries				22,88,344	1	6
RUPEES				10,36,96,421	10	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				78,92,709	0	0
Other authorized Investments				72,97,295	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,25,77,428	11	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				2,08,18,194	7	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,81,90,341	0	9
Balances with other Banks				7,95,558	13	8
Bullion				7,259	0	3
Dead Stock				12,99,241	7	5
Stamps				11,455	10	2
Sundries				16,40,377	2	1
				8,05,29,860	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,15,89,687	5	5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,15,76,873	8	11	2,31,66,560	14	4
RUPEES				10,36,96,421	10	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th April, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 31.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th April, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,67,01,480	10,24,40,270	11,91,41,750	4,39,54,902	78,85,464	5,18,40,366
Allahabad	...	1,20,62,515	1,20,62,515	1,93,35,787	...	1,93,35,787
Lahore	...	2,25,11,520	2,25,11,520	3,08,03,485	...	3,08,03,485
Bombay	1,00,79,460	6,95,20,485	7,95,99,945	1,01,70,590	2,26,46,121	3,28,16,711
Karachi	...	72,39,800	72,39,800	26,95,845	...	26,95,845
Madras	45,92,855	3,01,29,070	3,47,21,925	2,39,67,105	...	2,39,67,105
Calicut	...	9,05,965	9,05,965	2,92,075	...	2,92,075
Rangoon	...	58,49,335	58,49,335	2,02,81,300	135	2,02,81,435
	3,13,73,795	25,06,58,960	28,20,32,755			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
TOTAL			28,20,32,755	15,15,01,089	3,05,31,720	18,20,32,809
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						18,20,32,809
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						28,20,32,755

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 27th March, 1899.

No. 897-S.—The following revised schedule of Octroi rates leviable in the Municipality of Ajmere has received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, and is published for general information under section 44 (8) and (9) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886:—

The revised schedule will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

No.	Names of Articles.	Sanctioned rate of taxation.	Per
		R a. p.	
	I.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK FOR MEN AND ANIMALS.		
1	Betel leaves	2 0 0	Maund.
2	" nuts	1 8 0	"
3	Fruits—Cocoanuts (kernel)	0 8 0	"
4	" " with outer rind	0 3 0	100
5	" Pistachio nuts	1 0 0	Maund.
6	" Raisins	0 12 0	"
7	" Almonds	0 12 0	"
8	" Munakkas	0 12 0	"
9	" Mangoes imported for sale only	0 0 6	Rupee.
10	Ghi	1 0 0	Maund.
11	Grain—All descriptions	0 0 6	"
12	Pulses of all kinds	0 0 9	"
13	Meda (fine flour) and suji	0 1 6	"
14	Ata (flour)	0 0 9	"
15	Cornflour and all oilmen's stores and provisions—Indian and Foreign	0 1 0	Rupee.
16	Rice	0 3 6	Maund.
	SACCHARINE PRODUCE.		
17	Sugar—Fully refined	1 0 0	Maund.
18	" Ordinary	0 10 0	"
19	" Gur	0 2 6	"
20	Tea	5 0 0	"
	VEGETABLES.		
21	Potatoes	0 3 0	Maund.
22	Arvi	0 3 0	"
	II.—ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.		
23	Sheep and goats	0 1 3	Head.
	III.—ARTICLES OF FUEL, LIGHTING AND WASHING.		
24	Charcoal	0 2 0	Maund.
25	Oil seeds	0 3 6	"
26	All sorts of oil except kerosine	0 5 0	"
	IV.—ARTICLES USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.		
27	Munj	0 2 0	Maund.
28	Slabs—Large and small (Patti and Katli)	0 1 6	Cart load.
29	" Large Pattis	0 2 0	"
30	" Small (Katlas)	0 1 0	"
31	Bamboos	0 6 0	Maund.
32	Poles	1 0 0	Cart load.
	V.—DRUGS, GUMS, SPICES AND PERFUMES.		
33	Gums of all sorts	1 0 0	Maund.
34	Dry chilis	0 6 0	"
35	Turmeric	0 8 0	"
36	Spices	0 0 6	Rupee.
	VI.—TOBACCO.		
37	1st sort (Malwa)	2 0 0	Maund.
38	2nd sort (Zarda)	0 12 0	"
39	3rd sort (Purbi and Desi)	0 6 0	"
40	Indian, of all other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured (cigars, cigarettes, tobacco for pipes, etc.)	3 2 0	Cent.
	VII.—PIECE GOODS AND OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND DRESS.		
41	Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	1 0 0	Cent.
42	Cloth—		
	(a) Pure cotton	2 0 0	"
	(b) Other than pure cotton	3 0 0	"
43	Laces, gold and silver	3 0 0	"
44	Leather and things made thereof	0 0 3	Rupee.
45	Silk and silk piece-goods	4 0 0	Cent.
45	Thread—Coarse and fine	1 0 0	"
	VIII.—METALS.		
47	Metals, and things made thereof excepting gold and silver	3 0 0	Cent.
	IX.—DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.		
48	Five colours, *viz.*, red, yellow, black, green, and blue	7 13 0	"

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell. Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son) (claim received from his brother and forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster for payment).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Howie, Conductor Thomas, Unattached List	John Howie (son), Gunner, 33rd Field Battery, R. A.
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half Pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, Foreman J., Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Ethel McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Eleaner Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Dora Collins (orphan) (claim received, but will be paid hereafter).

F. BURGESS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 29th March, 1899.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

No. 10.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon H A. Poyntz, Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 11.—No. 800, third grade Hospital Assistant Muhammad Faiyaz Khan, attached to the Civil Hospital, Chakdara, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 12.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade on 15th of April, 1898, and is entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the 4th of April, 1899 :—

No. 651, second grade, Muhammad Azim (E).

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 13.—Major E. F. H. Dobson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), officiating Medical Storekeeper to Government, Punjab Command, is granted two years' furlough out of India on private affairs, under Rule I of the Furlough Rules of 1875, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 1st April, 1899.

No. 14.—No. 731, second grade Hospital Assistant Ghasita Ram, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th March, 1899.

No. 2661.—In supersession of Central India Agency Notification No. 5851, dated the 27th July, 1896, Captain J. Ramsay, I.S.C., Political Agent in Bundelkhand (now Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin), is granted privilege leave for one month and thirty days, with effect from the 9th August, 1895, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th March, 1899.

No. 2343.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the rules regulating the sale of Non-Judicial and Court-fee stamps in British Baluchistan contained in Notifications Nos. 406 and 409, dated the 16th January, 1899, will come into force, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

By order,
R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 29th March, 1899.

No. 2274.—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the persons for the time being holding the offices hereinafter named and being Magistrates of the first class, to try in a summary way all, or any, of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section :—

1. The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
2. The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.
3. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
4. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
5. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.

By order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th March, 1899.

No. 2273.—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject except Notification No. 4252 of the 20th June, 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower the persons for the time being hold-

ing the offices hereinafter named and being Magistrates of the first class, to try in a summary way all, or any, of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section :—

1. The office of the Assistant Political Agent of Quetta.
2. The office of the Assistant Political Agent of Upper Zhob.
3. The office of the Assistant Political Agent of Lower Zhob.
4. The office of the Assistant Political Agent of the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.
5. The office of the Cantonment Magistrate in the Cantonment of Quetta.
6. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.
7. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.
8. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.
9. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Railway District.
10. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.

By order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

The 30th March, 1899.

No. 2344.—The Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the rules regulating the sale of Non-Judicial and Court-fee stamps in the Agency territories contained in Notifications Nos. 407 and 408, dated the 16th January, 1899, will come into force, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

By order,

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain*,

Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st March, 1809.

No. 1187.—Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th April, 1899, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER O AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th March, 1899.

No. 232—328.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, and Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Ajmer District.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 246—589.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to authorize the exercise by Akbar Khan, Excise Jemadar in Ajmer, of the powers described in section 14 of Act I of 1878 (Opium Act).

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS.

Agra, the 22nd March, 1899.

No. 327.—Mr. D. M. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Nawa Weighments Section, Sambhar Division, to the Didwana Division.

No. 328.—The following transfers of Superintendents are ordered :—

Mr. F. T. Palmer from the Nawa Weighments Section to the Sambhar Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

Mr. J. J. Durham from the Didwana Division to the Nawa Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th March, 1899.

No. 334.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the 24th March, 1899, in succession to Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner.

No. 335.—Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Inspector, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division (at present officiating as Assistant Superintendent in room of Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, on deputation), is appointed

to officiate as Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Beatson, appointed to act as Superintendent, with effect from the 24th March, 1899.

R. M. DANE.

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th March, 1899.

No. 20.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 116, dated 21st March, 1899, Rai Bahadur Preo Nath Ghose, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted temporarily to the Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Railway Survey.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 28th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5408, Private Fred. Sutcliffe. Age,—21 years 4 months. Height,—5 feet 7 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Trade,—Labourer. Date of Enlistment,—4th May, 1897. Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.	Parish and County in which born,—Bradford, Yorks Date of Desertion or Absence,—26th March, 1899. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bangalore. Marks,—Emily and cross, left forearm; F. R., right leg. Under two years' service.

S. J. TRENCH, *Major,*

Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 25th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5490, Private Mark Cohen. Age,—21 years 3 months. Height,—5 feet 5 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey. Trade,—Labourer. Date of Enlistment,—10th September, 1897. Place of Enlistment,—Cowshot Camp.	Parish and County in which born,—Leeds, Yorkshire. Date of Desertion or Absence,—23rd March, 1899. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bangalore. Marks,—I. L. A. M. and pierced heart on left forearm, tattooed grenadier tattooed right arm, leaf; and sailor. Under two years' service.

S. J. TRENCH, *Major,*

Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 27th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5121, Private Walter Johnston. Age,—21 years 3 months. Height,—5 feet 7 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Trade,—Labourer. Date of Enlistment,—14th January 1896. Place of Enlistment,—Hornsey.	Parish and County in which born,—Holloway, London, Middlesex. Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th March, 1899. Place of Desertion or Absence—Bangalore. Marks,—Tattooed both forearms, scar left buttock. Under four years' service.

S. J. TRENCH, *Major.*

Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Mandalay, this 28th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5890, Private Henry Howard. Age,—21 years 3 months. Height,—5 feet $4\frac{3}{10}$ inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue. Trade,—Fisherman. Date of Enlistment,—3rd June, 1896. Place of Enlistment,—Lincoln. Parish and County in which born,—St. Johns, Grimsley, Lincolnshire. Date of Desertion or Absence,—26th March, 1899.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mandalay, Burma. Marks,—Tattooed on chest, face in circle; right forearm, woman in tights; clasped hands over heart transfixed by arrow; small cross and wreath; FRANCIS back of right hand, female hand on left; left forearm, female figure in tights BYE LOVE; back of left hand; two flags and wreath; third finger, left hand, half ring. Was not on furlough or leave when desertion took place. Under three years' service.

A. PAGET, *Major,*

Commanding 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th April, 1899.

No. 92.—Mr. Erachshaw Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, Kathiawar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st April, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Erach Kharsetji Lalkaka to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th March, 1899.

Alford, W.
Anger, L. P.
Anjeria, G. P.
Bahard, Mrs., care of G. Baiker, Esq.
Canthopher, B. W.
Cargills, Ld.
Charleston & Co., Booksellers and Traders.
Chatelier & Co., Naval and General Contractors.
Cook, L. E.
Cooper and Cooper (Educational Book Publishers).
Danray, Mrs. Fancy Jacquet.
Davies, H. T.
Davies & Co., S. & C.
De Caren & Co.
Deppie & Co.
Dixon, F. C. (Engineer).
Dunn, Harold, care of Lejenne, Shimwell & Co.
Gaetcke & Co.
Gilbert, G. F.
Hart Co
Henry Brews & Co.
Hill, George.
Howard, James (Ship Builder).
Howart & Co.
Johnson, Geo.
Landenberg. Thalman & Co.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Lewis & Co., Chemists.
Martin, P. R.
Mathew, R. N., Tag Manufacturer.
New Germany Watch Factory, The Agent.
O'Keefe, Miss.
Peterson & Co., Frank B.
Pigot, A. C.
Pollock & Co., Sinnet Plait Manufacturers.
"Quarterly Review," Editor.
Shalimar Stone Co.
Smith Elder & Co.
Stevenson, T., Cinematograph Co.
The Royal Rubber Stamp Manufacturing Co.
The "Standard" (Newspaper).
Thearman, Mrs.
The Willesden Canvas Co., The Agent.
Williams, G. L.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Appogee, T., care of Mrs. Sherman.
Bannerman, A.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Bavil, R. C.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Bedford, F.
Benee, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, I. A.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. D.
Boringdon, The Viscount.
Bovill, O. V.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, J. H
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Buhon, H. R.
Burnett, Mrs.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, W.
Clarke, J. B., Photographer.
Cobbold, R. P.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cornwell, Miss.
Crape, E.
Cross, Mr.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Gould, A. S.
Gordon, M. F B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Croser, Miss J.
Groves, T. B.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Higgins, H. W.
Howe, J. W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jamie, D. M.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, H. A G.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Klamer Hachter, Mrs
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Lacon, H. P.
Lea, Standish.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Mackrodf, Mrs. M.
Manuel, P.
Mason, Mrs. A.
Marsden, H. W.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Michel, Prof. M.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Mr. Braun (Inventors Guide of Bombay).
Muller and McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. A.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Newman, F.
Newson, Mrs.
Norfon, Mrs. L. E.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker, Sons & Co.
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Pennie, E.
Pescio, J.
Pflenger, W. C.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls W.
Rannie, D. M.
Richmond, Mrs.
Robb, D. St. John.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, F. J.
Robinson, Miss Gertrude.
Ross, Miss.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Scrivenor, H.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Silburn, Mrs.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Straitley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Vignon, Lieut.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, Major J.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, Miss M., care of W. E. Wood.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood, W. E.
Wrenn, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Niccolini, C., care of Mrs. W. Steel Boyce.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th April, 1899.

Clark, I.
Prichard, M. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Alan, Arthur G.
Bates, L. W.
Batty, Edith R., Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Burrows, W.
Blackhall, M. J., Dr.
Bridgman, R.
Barnard, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Cox, T. L.
Collins, E.
Dempster, David.
Deronzive, P.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani Khakrule Samhar.
Darner, R. F., Miss.
Frere, M. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fletcher, L., Miss.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Glaser, Curt Welb.
Ganchrane, Mr.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Hull, E. G., Miss.
Hakim Syed Ameer Husain.
Hart Horatio, Mrs.
James, L.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Jones, F. A., Miss.
Jones, V., Miss.
Jackson, Josephine, Miss.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Krause, C. F.
Kirkhman, Miss.
Kydd, Thomas Rae.
Long, W. D.
Lindquist, Karl Axel.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Lohatshy, Fanny, Miss.
Langridge, A. H., Mrs.
Lechler, W. I.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mahomud Miya.
Mody, K. J.
Middleton, J. S.
Maneckji Nowroji Tarapurwala.
Macdonald, L. W.
Mukerji, K. K.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Petersen, C. K.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelby.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Roodeon, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Rose, L.
Robertson, Alfred J.
Sen, B. B.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Spencer, F., Miss.
Stamforth, P. T.
Short, Miss.
Sparrow, C., Miss.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Vignan, A. Du.
Venour, E., Miss.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurm, Moriz.
Wilder, G. E., Miss.
White, D., Mrs.
Wilkinson, H. L. S., Mrs.
Winsom, Theodore, Mrs.
Wilson, Mrs.
Young, H.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 8th April, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899. 13th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	12th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	8th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	15th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	8th "	Per French Str. *Dupliex.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	14th "	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	10th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	15th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	8th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	15th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	10th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	11th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	13th "	*Viâ* Madras.
South African Ports . .	10th "	Per Steamer *Umhusi.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours :—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

UPPER CLASS.

Session 1899-1900.

The session of the Agricultural Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, will open on Monday, the 5th June.

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal before the 15th April, 1899.

For admission to the Upper Agricultural class an applicant must have one of the following qualifications :—

(*i*) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age.

(*ii*) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications, be under 23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(*iii*) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Upper Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own, or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed special agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under Rules 11 and 12, even though they should obtain fully signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Applications for admission must be in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the principal.

Rules 11 and 12 referred to are as follows :—

(11) Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully signed diploma—one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

(12) Holders of fully signed agricultural diplomas who do not get the guaranteed appointments referred to in Rule 11, but who wish to compete for the examination for admission to the Provincial, Subordinate Executive and Opium Services, may submit their names through the Principal to Government for nominations. These applications for nominations will be considered, provided the applicants appear to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be otherwise suitable for admission to these services.

LOWER CLASS.

The lower course of study will be open to students of the Sibpur College who have completed their second year in the apprentice department and to teachers sent from Training Schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th March 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 4th April, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 5th June, 1899. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, 1899, together with a Registration fee of R1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in June next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For natives there will be at least eleven vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

With the exception of students on the Free and Reduced Fee lists, all apprentices will pay a tuition fee of R3 a month for each month of the year.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can, therefore, be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.
† R2 per mensem.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 4th April, 1899.

NOTICE.

A British Indian subject named Troutas Pirzade having died at Paoule in the District of Samarkand in Russian territory in the year 1893, leaving an estate amounting to 704 roubles 20 copeks, the legal heir of the deceased, if any, is hereby invited to send in his name and address to the undersigned.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on 31st March, 1899, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.		Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1865.	Other loan.	
		R		
10047 Bombay	Hormusji Framji and Omedram Jeevaji	500	...	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

F. P. DUNNE,
Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

MOUNT ABU;
The 3rd April, 1899.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G S Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R:.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. R. T. Horsford to be Inspector of Branches, *vice* Mr. J. W. Russell, retired.

Mr. Henry Gray to act as Agent at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Slater, who proceeds on leave.

Mr H. K. Gordon to be Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. Horsford.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
The 4th April, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تلک لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانوں ميں بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار ارنس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	,,	R8-8,	,,	R9-0.
¼	,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা		১৭৸০
½ আধ ,,	,,	৮৷০	,,	৯৲
¼ শিকি ,,	,,	৪৷০	,,	৪৸০

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Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

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Chronological Tables for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

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Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

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Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

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Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2*a*.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5*a*.)

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Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3*a*.)

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Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3*a*.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064268, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the name of Aughore Tarini Debee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

GYANENDRA NATH MUKERJEE.

Residence—35, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta (1218-3).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045037, of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R500, originally standing in the name of Faiz Muhammad, and last endorsed to Faiz Muhammad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BASHARAT SHAH,

Shahpur Tahsil, Gadarwara.

GADARWARA;

The 20th September, 1898.

Lost.

The upper halves of three Government Promissory Notes described below, two, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and one, in the name of the National Bank of India, and last endorsed to Mr. Martand Wamon, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the Treasury Office, Poona, where they were last transferred for payment of interest, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after six months from the date of last advertisement, on surrender of the lower halves of the notes :—

No. 12958 Bombay, of 3½ pet cent. loan of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay.

No. B002144 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay.

No. 2174 Bombay, of 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India.

MARTAND WAMON,

No. 2, Narayan Peth,

Poona City.

Estate Aaron Raphael Belilios, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of June, 1899, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assest or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1899.

EDMUND UPTON,
Administrator with Will annexed
of the property and credits of the deceased,
1, Esplanade West.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the Government Security Benevolent Fund, Limited, that in the Extra General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 5th April, 1899, it has been decided to wind up the Fund voluntarily owing to the present wretched condition caused by the reduction of shareholders of the Fund, and Babu Kamini Kumar Guha, Attorney-at-Law, has been appointed liquidator to divide the Reserve Fund proportionally amongst the present shareholders of the different classes after defraying the establishment and other expenses of the Company.

HARI CHARAN BANERJI,
Managing Director, G. S. B. Fund, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of three Government Promissory Notes described below, two, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and one, in the name of the National Bank of India, and last endorsed to Mr. Martand Wamon, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the Treasury Office, Poona, where they were last transferred for payment of interest, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after six months from the date of last advertisement, on surrender of the lower halves of the notes :—

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MARTAND WAMON,
No. 2, Narayan Peth,
Poona City.



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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1171 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 8th April 1899:—

No. 114 of 1899.—Muthulakkan Achary, son of Mahalingam Achary, goldsmith, residing at North Car street, Dindigul, Madura district, Madras presidency. *A water lift, to be called "sankaran water lift."*

No. 115 of 1899.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, sub-engineer, P. W. D., at present residing at 4½ Esplanade road, Calcutta. *An apparatus for heating water or other liquids and of utilising the heat of night lamps, etc.*

No. 116 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 117 of 1899.—James Major, mechanical engineer, and Thomas James Wood, manufacturer, both of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in dyeing, bleaching, or otherwise treating with liquids cops of yarn, and in apparatus therefor.*

No. 118 of 1899.—Willard Noyes Packer, machinist, of 34 Barbara street, Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, U. S. A. *A machine for defibrating fibrous plants.*

No. 119 of 1899.—Handel Beech, engineer, of Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically causing a flow of water or other fluid by the fusion of a suitable joint or connection for fire extinguishing and like purposes.*

No. 120 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburg, and Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709 Whitney avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric motors and meters adopted for use with alternating currents.*

No. 121 of 1899.—J. Douglas Walker, lieutenant, the Black Watch, Sitapur. *An improved apparatus for night signalling in the army and navy.*

No. 122 of 1899.—Joseph Charles Gelly, engineer, of 97 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris. *Hydraulic rams.*

No. 123 of 1899.—W. A. Stuart William, C. E., executive engineer, P. W. D., Sirmoor state, Nahan, Punjab. *A wooden mill for extracting the juice from sugar-cane, with appliances for splitting and dressing the cane, to be styled the "Jat."*

No. 124 of 1899.—Curling's Tannery, limited, tanners, of 53 Parliament street, in the county of London. *An improved process for tanning hides and skins, and apparatus for use therein.*

No. 1172 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's

office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 61 of 1898.—Ganesh Mahadev Janorikar, teacher, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. *Janorikar's universal big types.* (Specification filed 24 March 1899.)

No. 330 of 1898.—Mark Anthony Heath, mechanic, of 504 Pine street, in the city and county of Providence and state of Rhode Island, U. S. A. *Improvements in metallic bale coverings adapted to be used as casings for packages of cotton or fibrous material or other such merchandise.* (Specification filed 28 March 1899.)

No. 387 of 1898.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the raja of Pithapuram, Godavari district, Madras presidency. *An improved case or box.* (Specification filed 29 March 1899.)

No. 1173 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 179 of 1891.—Francis Edward Elmore. *Improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes.* (From 19 April 1899 to 19 April 1900.)

No. 105 of 1892.—Saiyid Amir Ali. *Improvements and alterations in the "Husaini coffee peeler."* (From 30 March 1899 to 30 March 1900.)

No. 34 of 1894.—Edmund Charrington. *Improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods such as those which work railway points or signals and the like.* (From 13 April 1899 to 13 April 1900.)

No. 71 of 1894.—Peter Black. *Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars.* (From 7 May 1899 to 7 May 1900.)

No. 104 of 1895.—Louis Michel Bullier. *A process for the manufacture of carbides or acetylides of the earth-metals and alkali-earth metals, and of the oxides of these metals.* (From 26 April 1899 to 26 April 1900.)

No. 1174 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 2 of 1894.—Edward Seitz and Richard Pickup Park. *Improvements in centrifugal pumps.* (Specification filed 4 January 1895.)

No. 247 of 1894.—John Hodgart and Angus McEwan. *An automatic continuous flow lubricator for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 5 January 1895.)

No. 300 of 1894.—Rowland Matthews and James Noad. *Improvements in the manufacture of white lead and coloured pigments.* (Specification filed 3 January 1895.)

No. 355 of 1894.—Joseph Fishburn. *Improvements in and relating to ice rinks.* (Specification filed 31 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 167 of 1893.—George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger. *Improvements in the construction of metallic under-frames of railway carriages and wagons.* (Specification filed 5 January 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 280 of 1892.—Heinrich Count von Pückler. *An improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects.* (Specification filed 7 January 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 98 of 1888.—Thomas Witter. *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers.* (Specification filed 2 January 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell. Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son) (claim received from his brother and forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster for payment).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Howie, Conductor Thomas, Unattached List	John Howie (son), Gunner, 33rd Field Battery, R. A.
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half Pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, Foreman J., Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Ethel McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Eleaner Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Dora Collins (orphan) (claim received, but will be paid hereafter).

F. BURGESS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Pay Examiner.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th March, 1899	1,79,54,600	1,90,58,400	13,74,20,900	2,72,32,300	1,37,82,000	3,700	...	19,74,97,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,600	21,57,05,834
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March, 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March, 1899	22,000	...	10,500	1,000	1,000	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March, 1899	...	14,400	22,400	3,800	2,400	...	...	43,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	43,000
	1,79,76,600	1,90,72,800	13,74,53,800	2,72,37,300	1,37,85,400	3,700	...	19,75,53,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,57,83,334
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	35,700	10,84,300	2,35,000	16,000	...	...	13,71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,71,000
Balance on 31st March, 1899	1,79,76,600	1,90,37,100	13,63,69,500	2,70,02,300	1,37,69,400	3,700	...	19,61,82,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,44,12,334

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan., 1899, enfaced from India 10,109 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,305 lakhs.
" 1st Feb., 1899, " 15th Feb., " ditto 10 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 16 " ditto 10 "
" 1st March " " 15th March " ditto 8 " ditto 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 14 "

10,144 lakhs. 9,350 lakhs.
9,350 "

Balance against India . 794 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th April, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th April, 1899.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.
	R	a. p.			
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	77,99,601	9 2	1,83,76,552	4	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,76,950	11 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,47,72,685	13	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.			5,42,659	6	11
Sundries			22,71,303	10	2
RUPEES			10,50,63,201	3	1

ASSETS.			R	a.	p.
Government Securities			86,03,881	0	0
Other authorized Investments			72,11,190	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities			2,28,79,563	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities			1,89,12,068	1	9
Bills discounted and purchased			1,79,59,515	12	3
Balances with other Banks			7,85,741	15	5
Bullion			13,421	14	4
Dead Stock			12,96,706	1	11
Stamps			11,684	0	7
Sundries			16,96,046	11	1
			7,93,69,819	4	9
	R	a. p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,11,66,541	3 2	2,56,93,381	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,45,26,840	11 2			
RUPEES			10,50,63,201	3	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th April, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33·8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th April, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th April 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,02,30,000	10,29,82,995	11,32,12,995	4,36,71,632	78,85,464	5,15,57,096
Allahabad	...	1,18,63,040	1,18,63,040	1,73,37,777	...	1,73,37,777
Lahore	...	2,74,48,585	2,74,48,585	2,79,76,875	...	2,79,76,875
Bombay	76,11,900	7,26,57,625	8,02,69,525	1,35,58,645	2,26,46,121	3,62,04,766
Karachi	...	76,06,555	76,06,555	27,12,565	...	27,12,565
Madras	47,21,035	3,17,25,275	3,64,46,310	2,53,39,600	...	2,53,39,600
Calicut	...	9,72,005	9,72,005	3,35,020	...	3,35,020
Rangoon	...	66,29,900	66,29,900	2,10,49,460	135	2,10,49,595
	2,25,62,935	26,18,85,980	28,44,48,915			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			29,35,675			
TOTAL			28,15,13,240	15,19,81,574	3,05,31,720	18,25,13,294
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						10,00,000
NET TOTAL						18,15,13,294
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						28,15,13,240

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The 13th April, 1899.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

3½	Per Cent. Government Paper (Guaranteed)	R 98	Per cent.
3	Ditto ditto ditto 1896-97	" 90	"
5	Ditto Calcutta Municipal Debentures	" 100	"
4½	Ditto ditto ditto	" 99	"
4	Ditto ditto ditto	" 96	"
5½	Ditto Calcutta Port Trust Debentures	" 110	"
4½	Ditto ditto ditto	" 99	"
4	Ditto ditto ditto	" 97	"
	On Goods ⅔ of approved valuation.		

Rate for Demand Loans . . . . 6 per cent.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Bryan, Mrs. Minnie (of Patiala).	Patiala	5th February, 1899	District Judge of Amballa, on 20th March, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Chapman, Mr. William James (an employé of Messrs Ralli Brothers, Calcutta).	Barrackpore	12th March, 1899	District Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th March, 1899.	Ditto.
Emmis, Mr. T. (of ship *Ecclefichon*).	Presidency General Hospital.	14th March, 1899	The same Judge, on 17th March, 1899.	Ditto.
Maitland, Private J. A. (Chelsea pensioner of Chunar).	Ditto	14th March, 1899	District Judge of Mirzapur, on 22nd March, 1899. (This death has also been reported by the District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 17th March, 1899.)	Ditto.
Dover, Mr. H. A (of Chitpore Railway, Barrackpore).	Ditto	20th March, 1899	District Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th March, 1899	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 14th April, 1899.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1899.

No. 1.—Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E., Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March, 1899.

No. 2.—Mr. W. C. Nigel Jones, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, is allowed furlough for two years under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March, 1899.

No. 3.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the 27th February, 1899, and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
G. P. Roy.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th April, 1899.

No. 83.—Mr. J. Hughes, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough out of India for one year under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th March, 1899, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th April, 1899.

No. 1328.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent, Kotah, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March, 1899.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th April, 1899.

No. 3035.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India directs that, when counterfeit coins come before Judicial Officers in Central India under the procedure prescribed in sections 517-523 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they shall, when possible, be sent to the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay. In cases where the person from whom the coin has been received, and who is legally entitled to its possession, does not consent to the counterfeit coin being sent to the Mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin should not be sent at all. It is, however, open to a Judicial Officer to whom such a coin is tendered, in cases in which the tenderer is otherwise unwilling to part with it, to purchase it from him at a suitable price not in any case exceeding its nominal value, charging its cost to Government. This course should only be followed when, from the excellence of the execution or for any other special cause, it seems desirable that the coin should be acquired as a specimen, and the officer purchasing the same should, when forwarding it to the Mint, state at the same time the grounds upon which its purchase was considered desirable.

It is not necessary that such coins should be sent direct to the Mint by Judicial Officers. They may be forwarded to the nearest Treasury Officer to be remitted by him to the Mint.

W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 4th April, 1899.

No. 2563.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations may be made in his notification No. 5662, dated the 21st October, 1893, as modified by notification No. 88-C., dated the 19th January, 1893 :—

(i) In columns 1, 2 and 3 of the table in clause (i) add the following :—

District.	Sub-district.	Limits.
Sinjawi and Railway.	Kohlu.	The Kohlu tahsil.

(ii) In column (3) of the table in clause (ii) for "the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sinjawi" read "Naib Tahsildar, Sinjawi." Add the following to the same table :—

District.	Sub-district.	Sub-Registrar.
Sinjawi and Railway.	Kohlu.	The Naib Tahsildar.

The 7th April, 1899.

No. 2700.—Under section 93 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalaluddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, with all the powers of a Political Agent under the said Law, and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised only within the Sinjawi Tahsil and only in respect of original suits relating to land or water, or the rent or revenue of land and appeals in such cases.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th April, 1899.

No. 2703.—Under section 93 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalaluddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, with all the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the said Regulation, and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised only within the Sharigh Tahsil and only in respect of original suits relating to land or water, or the rent or revenue of land and appeals in such cases.

Notification from this office, No. 1106, dated the 19th March, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th April, 1899.

No. 1570.—The Resident's Notification No. 548, dated the 19th February, 1895, appointing the Reverend Fawcett Shaw, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar and licensing him to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

No. 6-A.—Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 18th March, 1899.

S. C. TURNER, *Major-General,*
Director-General of Military Works in India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th April, 1899.

No. 9.—Mr. G. H. List, Chief Engineer, II Class, temporary rank, and Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for 8 months and 6 days, with effect from the 22nd April, 1899, or any subsequent date.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Manager, North Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Agra, the 5th April, 1899.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Clive, Superintendent, held charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Panjab Mines Division, from the 27th February to the 16th March, 1899, both days inclusive.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following chart has received large and important correction at the admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31 Poultry, London.

No.	Scale	Title of Chart.
825	M=0·13.	Andaman Islands.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on or about the 18th day of December, 1898, certain treasure, to wit gold and silver ornaments, mentioned below, was found buried in Survey No. 274, belonging to Amrita Govinda Ahir, of the village of Ane, Taluka Junnar, in the Poona District :—

Particulars and description.	Weight in Tolas.	Value in Rupees. R	a.	p.
A pair of silver anklets of Guzarathi fashion	17 8-0	17	8	0
One silver neck-ring (Sari) . .	10-8-0	10	8	0
An oval silver sheet, an ear ornament called Tanawde	1-2-0	1	2	0
A lid, with glass, of a little box . .	0-0-0	0	0	0
A pair of silver armlets (Dandoli) .	17-0-0	17	0	0
One silver armlet (Dandoli) . .	2-14-0	2	14	0
One gold ring set with a yellow stone	0-7-0	10	0	0
One silver armlet (Dandoli) . .	2-14-0	2	14	0
One small silver chain used as ear-ring	0-7-6	0	7	6
Oval gold sheet, an ear ornament called Tanawde . . .	1-7-0	25	0	0
A ring of gold sheet (Shombi) . .	0-15-0	20	0	0
One silver neck-ring (Sari) . .	3-1-0	3	1	0
A silver bracelet	3-4-0	4	0	0
A brass ear-ring	0-0-0	0	0	0
A round metal box which contained the above ornaments . . .	0-0-0	0	0	0
		114	6	6

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Junnar in the Poona District, at Junnar, on the 15th day of August, 1899, when he will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector of Poona.

POONA,
The 4th April, 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th April, 1899.

No. 297.—Mr. C. Rose is appointed to be Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the Surma Valley Division, Assam.

The 10th April, 1899.

No. 364.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1899, in place of Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sufder Hussain, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted substantively to that grade.

No. 369.—Mr. Moreshvar Raghoba, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is promoted substantively to that grade.

Mr. J. Kanakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade on probation for one year.

Lala Har Kishen Das, Superintendent of post offices, substantively *pro tempore* in the 3rd grade, is appointed permanently to that grade.

The 11th April, 1899.

No. 432.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. L. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 16th March, 1899.

Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th March, 1899.

Mr. F. Faichnie to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 13th March, 1899.

No. 439.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerjee, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Babu Suryya Kanta Mittra, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1899.

Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerjee, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1899.

Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1899.

Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, M.A., to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 24th March, 1899.

The 13th April, 1899.

No. 590.—Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th April, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Lakhubhai Bhaichand Parikh is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th April, 1899.

Anger, L. P.
Ansaldi, G. B.
Atherton & Co., William, the Editor, "Atheist."
Bahard, Mrs., care of G. Barker, Esq.
Barlett, J. W. G.
Bathurst & Co.
Calcutta Angling Club, The Secretary.
Canthopher, B. W.
Davidson, John Douglas.
Davies & Co., S. and C.
Dr. Butler.
Editor, "Masonic Sun."
Ewan, F. N.
Fabia & Co.
Fred. Muller & Co.
Gilbert, G. F.
Grains Supply Co.
Grohner, E.
Hacking, C. H.
Henry Brews & Co.
Hickies, Mr.
Hoare, J. Brodie.
Howard, James (Ship Builder).
Howart & Co.
Indian Loan Trust, Ld., The Manager
John Burns & Co.
King & Co., Bianchi.
Lamb, Miss E. L.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Liveridis & Co., P. (Tobacconists).
Martin, T. R.
Matheran & Co.
Michael & Co., H. F.
Rowbotham & Co.
Summers, F. H.
Thomas & Curtis (Photographers).
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson, Esq.
Thompson & Co., Ld., F. G.
Thorpe, Miss, care of Mrs. Dungey.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Appogee, T., care of Mis Sherman.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Bedford, F.
Benee, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Boileau, Arthur.
Boringdon, The Viscount.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prot.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Bunon, H. R.
Burn, Mrs.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Carter, Mrs. E.
Christy, Walter.
Clarke, J. B., Photographer.
Cobbold, F. P.
Collings, Miss.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
Cross, Mr.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J,
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Gould, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groser, Miss J.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Higgins, H. W.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jamie, D. M.
Jenkinsen, George.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, H. A G.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Klamer Machter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Lacon, H. P.
Langman, A.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mis.
Mackrodt, Mrs. M.
Manuel, P.
Marsden, H. W.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Michel, Prof. M.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Braun (Inventors Guide of Bombay).
Muller and McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Newman, F.
Newton, Miss F.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker, Sons & Co.
Patterson, R. F.
Pennie, E.
Pescio, J.
Pflenger, W. C.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls W.
Rannie, D. M.
Rappel, Alex.
Richmond, Mrs.
Robb, D. St. John.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, F.
Robinson, F. J.
Robinson, Miss Gertrude.
Ross, Miss.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Scrivenor, H.
Selway, Miss G.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Shave, E. H.
Silburn, Mrs.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Treacher, W. G.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Vignon, Lient.
Watson, Major J.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Wilson, G. H.
Wrenn, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Johnstone, R.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Staines, J. A.
Von. Blucher.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th April, 1899.

Mayer, J. L.
Prichard, M. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aitkins, W. E.
Alexcondroniteke, Fitsco.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Alan, Arthur G.
Armstrong, F. C.
Bates, L. W.
Batty, Edith R., Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Burrows, W.
Barnard, Miss.
Birachin, H. J.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
Cattani, F.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Condon, Miss.
Cox, T. L.
Collins, E.
Campbell, J. S., Miss.
Cumber, Miss.
Dempster, David.
Deronzier, P.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshain Khakrule Samhar.
Darner, R. F., Miss.
Fox, F. H.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner Mrs.
Glover, Miss.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Glaser, Curt Welb.
Ganchram, Mr.
Gundry, Hugh, Mrs.
Gordon, J. E., Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hilgers, Miss.
Hartnall, Miss.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hoosain.
Hart, Horatio, Mrs.
Hutton, H. K.
Hill, F., Mrs.
James, L.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Jones, V., Miss.
Jackson, Josephine, Miss.
Knight, Lolete, Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kerkman, Miss.
Kydd, Thomas Rae.
Long, W. D.
Lindguist, Karl Axele.
Lambert, J.
Louse, J. L.
Lohatshy, Fanny, Miss.
Langridge, A. H., Mrs.
Lechler, W. I.
Merritt
Michael, Miss.
Meller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R D.
McCarter, H., Revd.
Mahomud Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Maneckji Nowroji Tarapoiewala.
Mukerji, K. K.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Primadis, Anton.
Patterson, W. Kelby.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. J.
Roodron, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Rose, L.
Raleigh, F.
Sen, B. B.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Manvill.
Sharpe, F. S.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Spencer, F., Miss.
Stamforth, P. T.
Short, Miss.
Sparrow, C., Miss.
Steele, I. M.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Thuillier, Willoughby, Mrs.
Vignan, A. Du.
Venour, E., Miss.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Winsom, Theodore, Mrs.
Winter, Mrs.
Young, H.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 15th April, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	20th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	19th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	15th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	20th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	17th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	17th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Umlazi.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	24th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 8-25 P.M. without late fee, and 8-30 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama. Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

UPPER CLASS.

Session 1899-1900.

The session of the Agricultural Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, will open on Monday, the 5th June.

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal before the 15th April, 1899.

For admission to the Upper Agricultural class an applicant must have one of the following qualifications:—

(*i*) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age.

(*ii*) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications, be under 23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(*iii*) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Upper Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed special agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under Rules 11 and 12, even though they should obtain fully signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Applications for admission must be in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the principal.

Rules 11 and 12 referred to are as follows .—

(11) Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully signed diploma —one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

(12) Holders of fully signed agricultural diplomas who do not get the guaranteed appointments referred to in Rule 11, but who wish to compete for the examination for admission to the Provincial, Subordinate Executive and Opium Services, may submit their names through the Principal to Government for nominations. These applications for nominations will be considered, provided the applicants appear to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be otherwise suitable for admission to these services.

LOWER CLASS.

The lower course of study will be open to students of the Sibpur College who have completed their second year in the apprentice department and to teachers sent from Training Schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th March 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 4th April, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 5th June, 1899. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, 1899, together with a Registration fee of R1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first* Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in June next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For natives there will be at least eleven vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

With the exception of students on the Free and Reduced Fee lists, all apprentices will pay a tuition fee of R3 a month for each month of the year.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can, therefore, be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.
† R2 per mensem.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 4th April, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superin tendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهہ پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی ـــ یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں مین بهی بکتی هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے *حصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

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পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনা-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1899.

No. 255.—Mr. D. B. Allen has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th January 1899.

The 12th April, 1899.

No. 262.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The 13th April, 1899.

No. 267.—The services of Mr. F. W. Strong, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 273.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 23rd instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.

The 8th April, 1899.

No. 571.—The services of Lieutenant F. A. L. Hammond, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 601.—The services of Major Hem Chandra Banerji, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 604.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. M. Collard, 30th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 607.—The services of Captain F. H. Johnstone, 11th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 610.—The services of Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 612.—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 11th April, 1899.

No. 1386.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Aiyangar-Kolam in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nadabhavi festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 20th to the 25th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nadabhavi festival at Aiyangar-Kolam.

No. 1391.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the town of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Devarajaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 16th May to the 4th June 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Devarajaswami at the town of Conjeeveram.

The 12th April, 1899.

No. 1406.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhia in the Fyzabad District of Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ramnaumi fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Lakarmandi Ghât on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Ajodhia and Fyzabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 20th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive) or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ramnaumi fair.

No. 1414.—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:

(F. and H. 3815.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 3, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lourenço Marques, intimating that the entrance into any of the ports of the Province is forbidden to sailing vessels or dhows bringing cargo or proceeding from any country either infected with, or even suspected of, plague, and that vessels without sickness on board, or those whose voyages had lasted for more than the maximum time of incubation of plague, are liable to thorough fumigation before admission. The following articles are liable to be denied admission, *viz.* :—Rags and paper, old newspapers, all secondhand clothing, sacking, wrapping cloth, carpets and mats that have been used, hides, hoofs, horns, bones, claws, and all refuse of animals, skins, silk in bulk and wool, and hair to be used by hair dressers or for other commercial purposes.

(F. and H. 3816.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 3, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Washington, enclosing the following Quarantine Notice issued by the United States Government, *viz.*:

Circular No. 8.

Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.

War Department, Washington,
February 1, 1899.

The following order of the President, relative to quarantine regulations for ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington,
January 17, 1899.

To prevent the introduction of epidemic disease, it is ordered that the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," and all rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under that Act, are to be given full force and effect in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the following additional rules and regulations are hereby promulgated:

The examination in ports of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico of incoming and outgoing vessels and the necessary surveillance over their sanitary condition as well as of cargo, passengers, crew, and of all personal effects, is vested in and will be conducted by the Marine Hospital Service, and medical officers will be detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury as quarantine officers at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago immediately, and other ports in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as practicable or necessary. Quarantine officers shall have authority over vessels, their wharfage and anchorage in infected seaports, in so far as is necessary to prevent the infection of vessels or their personnel, and all vessels, including vessels of the Army Transport Service and merchant and coastwise vessels, leaving ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico for the United States or for other ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, vessels of the United States Navy excepted. Quarantine officers will enforce necessary measures on incoming vessels through collectors of customs at ports of entry, who will not permit entry without quarantine certificates, and bill of health shall not be given to an outgoing vessel unless all quarantine regulations have been complied with. All officers of the Army Transport Service and medical officers of the Army and Marine Hospital Service on duty on Army transports will use every precaution to prevent danger of exposure to infection of crews while in ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico.

Since the quarantine service herein provided is for the protection of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico as well as the protection of the United States against both, the expenses arising therefrom will be charged at present both against the revenues of these islands and the epidemic fund ; said expenses will be divided equally against both; payments, however, to be made out of the epidemic fund and reimbursement made thereto from the revenues of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order to be duly proclaimed and enforced at ports in Cuba and Porto Rico.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 1423.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Central India Agency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the fair which will be held there on the 29th April 1899 :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Naini and Katni (both inclusive) on the East Indian Railway and Manikpur and Jhansi (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive), or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the fair at Chitrakot.

No. 1432.—It is notified for general information that the Government of India have received intimation that pilgrims returning to India from the Hedjaz will not in future be permitted by the Government of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat to break their journey, or to land, at Muskat.

No. 1444.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st March 1899, is published for general information :

My telegram* of 12th March 1897. Greece withdraws prohibition against postal articles from places other than Bombay.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 1020 (Sanitary), dated the 19th March 1897 (*Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1897, Part I, page 218).

JUDICIAL.

The 11th April, 1899.

No. 545.—Mr. H. Adamson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Thirkell White, C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 12th April, 1899.

No. 562.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 187, dated the 1st February 1887, that drafts of rules which it may be proposed to make under the said Act shall be published—

(*a*) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct ; and,

(*b*) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the Gazette of India in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

EDUCATION.

The 13th April, 1899.

No. 175.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Military Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 13th April, 1899.

No. 1137—42-12.—Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 262, dated 12th April 1899, in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 2[illegible]th March 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Maconochie.

FORESTS.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 348-*F*.—Furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. S Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr. Wilmot's absence, or until further orders:

(i) Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator, 1st grade, to hold charge of the Oudh Forest Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899.

(ii) Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Assam Forest Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1899, when he relieved Mr. Home of the charge of that Circle.

(iii) Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th April 1899.

No. 353-*F*.—Furlough for one year, under Articles 339 (*a*) and 340 (*b*), of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1899.

From the same date and until further orders Mr. N. Hearle, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th April, 1899.

No. 513-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted on return from leave, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.

The 11th April, 1899.

No. 524-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur A. Vizzavona, as acting Consul for France at Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 538-*G*.—Sir W. J. Cuningham, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the

Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1899.

No. 540-*G*.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Sir W. J. Cuningham, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

H. DALY, *Captain*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 542-*G*.—Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., and until further orders.

No. 544-*G*.—Lieutenat-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., and until further orders.

No. 546-*G*.—Subject to the provisions of article 842 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lieutenant E. O'Brien, Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, *vice* Lieutenant F. de B. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, who has been transferred to the service of the Nawanagar State.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1524-*Gl*.

Simla, the 10th April, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ again—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6023, dated the 31st December 1890.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2157, dated the 20th May 1891.

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 324 (Financial), dated the 4th November 1896.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 104 (Financial), dated the 17th June 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In partial supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution of 20th May 1891 read above, the Government of India have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided that of the vacancies in the Enrolled List of the Account Department, which under the terms of the above Resolution are filled otherwise than by the appointment of members of the Indian Civil Service or of Chief Superintendents and others already in the service of the Government, two-thirds will be filled by the Secretary of State in London and one-third by competitive examination of nominated candidates in India. The recruitment in India will be restricted to Natives of India within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., Chapter 3, Section 6. The definition in the Statute is:

"The words 'Native of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

2. The following revised rules are now prescribed for the recruitment of candidates in India:

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Applications by persons desirous of having their names entered in the above register should be made by them in their own hand-writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, and should be accompanied by proof that the applicant is a Native of India within the meaning of the Statute above quoted, by certificates of character and of educational qualifications, by a statement of age, and by information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents and family.

NOTE.—Copies of all certificates should be sent for record, along with the originals which will be returned.

The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing and a business familiarity with the English language are in any case indispensable.

III.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has reached the age of 25, or has failed in two examinations.

A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

IV.—The age of a candidate, when examined, must not exceed twenty-five years. A nominated candidate before appearing at the examination must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station.

Certificate.

I do hereby certify that I have examined *A.B.*, a candidate for employment in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

He must also before appearing produce a certificate of age from the Officer in charge of the District in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency Town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the District Officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

V.—The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the Schedule attached to this Resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserves the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

VI.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. There will be a *vivâ voce* test in the last two groups of the compulsory subjects mentioned in the schedule attached to this Resolution. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

VII.—The examination will be held at such place as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it may be communicated to all heads of colleges and schools in their respective Provinces, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

By order, etc.,

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition. Impromptu Essay upon some given subject	300
Political Economy and Logic	300
English History and Literature and Indian History	200

In the last two subjects the standard required will be that of the B. A. Honour Course of the Calcutta University.

Optional Subjects.

Mathematics ...
- *Group A.*—Pure Mathematics as principal subject with Mixed Mathematics as subsidiary subject.
- *Group B.*—Mixed Mathematics as principal subject with Pure Mathematics as subsidiary subject.

Physical Science...
- *Group C.*—Chemistry.
- *Group D.*—Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.
- *Group E.*—Light and Sound as principal subjects with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Each group will carry 500 marks.

In each group the standard required will be that of the M. A. Course of the Calcutta University, as defined in the Calendar for the year in which the examination is to be held.

There will be a practical examination in each of the groups C, D and E.

No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one group.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 1615-*Gl.*—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Brereton, or until further orders.

No. 1616-*Gl.*—Mr. W. Ross, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from the 28th March 1899.

Mr. C. Sanderson is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Government Printing, India, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ross, or until further orders.

No. 1618-*Gl.*—Mr. A. Newmarch, Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and eleven days, with effect from the 11th May 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th April, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 390.—Major T. N. Bagnall, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Madras Command, *vice* Major H. S. Mayhew, whose tenure has expired. Dated 31st March 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 391.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Godfrey Marchant. Dated 22nd March 1899.

David Campbell Crombie. Dated 22nd March 1899.

Sydney Boyce Combe. Dated 23rd March 1899.

Richard John Charles Burke. Dated 23rd March 1899.

James Francis Woodham. Dated 27th March 1899.

Hugh Norman Lyle. Dated 28th March 1899.

Robert James Malet. Dated 28th March 1899.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 392.—Colonel A. G. Creagh, C.B., Royal Artillery, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General J. H. Barnard, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Mandalay District, on leave. Dated 30th March 1899.

STATION.

No. 393.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) G Henry, late Royal Engineers, at present officiating in command of the Allahabad District, to be a colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel A. G. Hammond, vacated. Dated 28th February 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 394.—Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.), for seven days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 395.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 21st March 1899, page 1905.*

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 21st March, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Army.—The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 11th February 1899:

Herbert M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

Louis H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry.

Donald J. S. McLeod, Madras Cavalry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 11th February 1899:

Herbert M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

Louis H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 396.—General Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th February 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B., deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 397.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Henry Bathurst Vaughan,—6th March 1899.

No. 398.—The name of the undermentioned officer whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in G. G. O. No. 179 of 1899, is as follows and not as therein stated:

Arthur Pemberton How.

No. 399.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Cecil Herbert Peterson,—16th November 1898.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 400.—The promotions of Conductor George Henry Walden to the grades of Sub-Conductor and Conductor, are antedated to the 4th December 1893 and 6th February 1898, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras Command.

No. 401.—Sub-Conductor Robert McMahon to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th February 1899.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 402.—Store-Sergeant Albert Calvert to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Weldon, retired.

Madras Command.

No. 403.—Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Conductor Martin Sinnott to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. R. Hunter, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, and *seconded.*

NATIVE ARMY.

Governor-General's Body-Guard.

No. 404.—In accordance with G. G. O. No. 282 of 1899, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Risaldar Wali Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur,* to be Risaldar-Major, but to remain on the seconded list, Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan, *Bahadur,* to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar.

No. 405.—*1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Kandasami to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Muhammad Yúsuf to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Jafar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 406.—*4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Subadar Abdur Rahim, *Sardar Bahadur,* to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Varadarajulu to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Shaikh Amin to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Salar, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th January 1899.

No. 407.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Jemadar Dalel Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Dost Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 408.—*Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners*—

Jemadar Sadhu-Ram Tiwari to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Shahabuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1899.

No. 409.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Tirka Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kesri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Daji Moray, deceased, with effect from the 8th May 1898.

Jemadar Pat Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hasan Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

Havildar-Major Pála Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Radha Singh, killed in action, with effect from the 23rd June 1898.

No. 410.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Shaikh Ismail to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Usman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tanu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 411.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Shahbáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Babaji Darekar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd March 1899.

No. 412.—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Ghisa Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Habdu Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahibaran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 413.—*28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Subadar Shaikh Muhammad, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sewnarrain, *Bahadur,* to be Subadar, and Havildar Dharm Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1899.

No. 414.—*Merwara Battalion*—

Subadar Gaina to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Panna to be Subadar and Havildar Dula to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

Jemadar Azima to be Subadar and Havildar Rama to be Jemadar, *vice* Hamira, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th December 1898.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 415.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 392 of 1858 and to Foreign Department Resolution No. 250, dated the 27th December 1860, paragraph 26, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to restore Subadar Unjore Tiwari, formerly of the late 1st Bengal Native Infantry and afterwards of the Oudh Military Police, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of *Sardar Bahadur.*

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 416.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Punjab Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, with arrears of annuities from the dates specified, and long service and good-conduct medals, with or without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the

provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 800, Dafadar Phallu, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Khushál Singh pensioned, from 16th May 1898.

No. 25, Dafadar Bágh Ali Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Dín Muhammad, pensioned, from 1st January 1899.

No. 806, Dafadar Bora Khan (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Tota Singh, pensioned, from 1st May 1898.

No. 1893, Havildar Búr Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Havildar Karm Singh, pensioned, from 15th March 1898.

No. 1778, Fife-Major Darsan, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mohar Singh, pensioned, from 31st December 1898.

No. 147, Havildar Sant Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Teja Singh, pensioned, from 1st April 1898.

No. 69, Havildar Gyán Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Shibdyál, pensioned, from 1st June 1898.

No. 2240, Havildar Biáz (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, *vice* Havildar Devi Singh, pensioned, from 1st June 1898.

No. 3241, Havildar Alif Khan, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, *vice* Havildar Kesar Singh, pensioned, from 1st February 1898.

No. 4308, Havildar Laturia, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Hira Singh, deceased, from 22nd December 1898.

No. 1714, Havildar Rattu Lohár, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Havildar Jitman Gurúng, deceased, from 23rd May 1898.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1270, Sowar (Farrier) Kadir Bakhsh, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1895, Sowar Unkar Singh, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1364, Sowar Aflatun Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1197, Sowar Suchet Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1509, Lance-Dafadar Zamán Khan, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1575, Sowar Dewa Singh, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1607, Sowar Mhanda Khan, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1257, Sowar Suháwa Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 286, Sowar Wazír Beg, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 307, Sowar Har-bhaj, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 498, Camel-Sowar Kurbán Ali Sháh, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 528, Sowar Fateh Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 521, Lance-Dafadar Búta Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No 879, Sowar Kahan Singh, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 2209, Sowar Sant Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1285, Sowar Nabi-bakhsh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1719, Sowar Samand Khan, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1720, Sowar Maula-bakhsh Khan, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No 2012, Sowar Zuhúrullah, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2041, Sowar Mirza Khan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 341, Lance-Dafadar Ganpat Ráe, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 127, Sowar Mazhar Ali, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1826, Sowar Ihsan Ali, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1824, Sowar Firoz Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 837, Sowar Fateh Sher (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.

No. 883, Sowar Hákim Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.

No. 454, Sepoy Hira Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 465, Sepoy Kála Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1832, Sepoy Kán Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1834, Sepoy Jíwan Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2350, Sepoy Rúr Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2375, Sepoy Jawáhir Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2841, Sepoy Banka, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2935, Sepoy Ghibber, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1915, Sepoy Kále Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2612, Sepoy Mahtáb Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2296, Naick Amar Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2324, Sepoy Kripál Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2057, Sepoy Bhamma Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2061, Sepoy Bír Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2133, Sepoy Jhanda, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 434½, Naick Míhán Singh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1293, Sepoy Alah-bakhsh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2093, Naick Mal Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2146, Sepoy Bhagat Rám, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1800, Naick Ratan Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1770, Drummer Sundar Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1883, Sepoy Chúhar Khan, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1903, Sepoy Bhagwán Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1941, Naick Púran, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1889, Sepoy Ali Mardán, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 865, Sepoy Múnshi, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 963, Sepoy Ratan Singh, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1603, Lance-Naick Mana Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1668, Sepoy Naráyan Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 120, Sepoy Karíma, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 137, Naick Atar Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 124, Sepoy Búta Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 133, Sepoy Gyán Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 136, Sepoy Gajjan Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 116, Sepoy Changa Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 278, Sepoy (Musician) Budhu, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Sepoy Hazári, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1707, Naick Nizám Dín, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2615, Sepoy Nihál Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2846, Assistant Bugle-Major Daniel Francis, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2150, Rifleman Ranbír Gharti, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2186, Rifleman Kulbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1998, Sepoy Dúrjan (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 2267, Sepoy Rám Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 4081, Naick Bhág Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3463, Lance-Naick Búr Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3252, Lance-Naick Kalyán Singh, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3239, Sepoy Nawáb Khan, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 835, Lance-Naick Pála Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 860, Sepoy Rahím-dád, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3708, Sepoy Bog Singh, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3946, Naick Kadir Baksh, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3909, Sepoy Fazl, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3667, Naick Darsan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 334, Naick Mihr Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 74, Bugler Híra Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 185, Sepoy Isar Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 221, Sepoy Bhága, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 1346, Sepoy Kanhaiya, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 625, Sowar Yúsuf Khan, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1829, Sowar Ghafúrullah, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2273, Naick Núr Khan, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2443, Naick Hari Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1363, Naick Sharíf Khan, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3939, Naick Wáris Khan, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 218, Sepoy Teja Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 417.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officer of the Madras Command is granted the meritorious service medal with annuity for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1133, Color-Havildar Muhammad Nizám-ud-din, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Color-Havildar Manuel, deceased,—6th October 1898.

No. 418.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for long service and good-conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 601, Sowar Shaikh Nasír-ud-dín, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 225, Sowar Rám Singh, Aden Troop.

No. 665, Sapper Lingu Gangárám, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 693, Sapper Krishná Wálké, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 1134, Private Shaikh Ali Bakhsh, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 1153, Private Bábli Sáwant, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2605, Private Bháu Kinklé, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2607, Private Sambhu Sakpál, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 270, Bugler Shaikh Amin, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 642, Private Jagannáth Singh, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2241, Private Prem Bachchu, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2254, Private Itnák Mhádnák, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2382, Private Malhárji Bedar, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2641, Private Bábá Agré, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 949, Fifer Joaquim Antone De Say, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 958, Fifer Enkernacio Peris, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1785, Drum-Major Esnák Mynák, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1877, Private Lakshman-ráo Vichárć, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2495, Private Siunák Gunnák, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2595, Private Miguel Francis, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1898, Private Francis Antone, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2444, Private Kushnaji Kadam, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 289, Private Sonnák Bhágnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2357, Private Amichand, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1012, Naick Jaichand Purushotam, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1043, Private Sakhárám Khedekar, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2633, Private Alis Mápsekar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2912, Private Bhikmehtar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1572, Private Ratná Mengá, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1573, Private Bábáji Sáwant, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1084, Lance-Havildar Dádá Sáwant, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 943, Lance-Naick Raghoji Kadam, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1000, Private Gondnák Bhágnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1086, Fife-Major Benjamin Paulo, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1348, Drummer Duming Lobo, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1420, Private Jairám Parab, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No 1954, Naick Sayyad Wazír, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1932, Fifer Domingo J. Mendoza, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1026, Lance-Naick Satwá Bedar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 420, Private Gulzár Khan, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 448, Private Rahím Bakhsh, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2478, Private Mangal Pási, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 706, Private Lakhnák Gondnák, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 735, Private Rám Charan, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2999, Naick Karamdín, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2991, Private Hayát Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 310, Lance-Naick Háji Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 692, Sapper Ráoji Ghág, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 2148, Private Jijába Sáwant, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2907, Private Pándu Guru, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2198, Private Bábáji Chavhán, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 971, Private Shiu-datt Singh, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 533, Naick Kálu Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2604, Naick Kesu Chavhán, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1915, Private Pándu Kumbhár, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 1328, Private Sakhárám Bágwé, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2669, Private Murárráo Sinde, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2235, Private Tuknák Bhornák, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 980, Private Dháku Naik, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1492, Private Itnák Bhágnák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 554, Lance-Naick Anná Gujar, 21st Bombay Infantry

No. 851, Private Jagannáth Awasthi, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 783, Private Ganpati Bhudania, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 419.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John Fitzgerald Regan to be Major, *vice* Villa, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 420.—Lieutenants G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., and W. E. Barron, R.E., are appointed Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, with effect from the 17th March.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 421.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion. etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant P. G. Grant, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd February 1899.
Lieutenant E. G. Henderson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	16th February 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th April 1899:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Shirres.	31st March 1899.	In Rungeet near Singla.	...	...
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.	Lieutenant C. C Gordon	31st March 1899.	Poona	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th March and the 14th April 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Archibald John Scriven Taylor.	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	9th October 1898.	No will found	41 2 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1899.

No. 143.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has entered into a Contract with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the construction and working of a narrow gauge railway from Kalka to Simla.

No. 144.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Curry, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 145.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 9 Railway, dated the 9th February 1899, confirmed the sanction accorded to the construction by, and at cost of, the Bikaneer Durbar of the third section of the Bikaneer-Bhatinda Railway, from Lunkaransar to Suratgarh, a distance of 63 miles.

No. 146—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated the 19th June 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has, in Despatch No 7 Railway, dated the 2nd February 1899, accorded sanction to the project for the construction of an independent broad gauge line of Railway from Hyderabad to Rahuki, in connection with the conversion of the whole of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge, and its extension on the metre gauge to the Jodhpur frontier. Also to the estimates of the cost of constructing and converting the British portion of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway as noted below:

(i) Estimate for new broad gauge line from Hyderabad to Rahuki, 6·25 miles in length, amounting to Rs 4 52,247.

(ii) Revised estimate for the conversion of the existing 5′ 6″ line between Hyderabad and Shadipalli to metre gauge, 55·08 miles in length, amounting to Rs. 6,33,236.

(iii) Revised estimate for the British Section from Shadipalli to the Jodhpur frontier, a distance of about 71 miles, amounting to Rs. 27,03,956.

The 10th April, 1899.

No. 147.—Mr. S. C. Hill, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department which is in Calcutta, during the absence of the Government of India at Simla.

No. 148.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Vining, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 149.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 506, dated the 9th November 1898, Mr. C. J. Keene, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment, until further orders.

The 12th April, 1899.

No. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Clause (1) of that section, to declare that the Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Lucknow Municipality—

(*a*) a water rate under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water Works Act (I of 1891), in respect of the houses, buildings and lands occupied by the railway, and

(*b*) a wheel tax under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act (XV of 1883), in respect of the *thelas,* or hand carts, plying for hire;

within the limits of the said Municipality.

The liability imposed by this Notification in respect to (*a*) shall be deemed to have arisen from the 1st January 1897.

The 13th April, 1899.

No. 151.—Major E. A. Waller, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department during the absence of Mr. R. N. Burn, on privilege leave.

No. 153.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1899.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 154.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 17 Railway, dated the 2nd March 1899, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,38,723 of the cost of constructing an extension of the South Indian Railway from the seaport terminus at Nagapatam along the coast northward to the seaport of Nagore, a distance of 4·67 miles.

No. 155.—Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 156.—Captain P. Ashworth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on relief of his duties on the Bezwada-Madras Railway, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th April, 1899.

No. 152.—Mr. R. E. Sherard, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Burma.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 8th, 1899.

The general conditions of the weather have been the same as those reported last week. Pressure has been steadily low over Northern India and slight shallow depressions have, from time to time, appeared in the north-west and the north-east. Over the Peninsula on the contrary pressure has been uniform and relatively high. Dust and thunder storms have been frequent and widely extended in Northern India and scattered occasional showers have been experienced over the central districts of India and parts of the Peninsula. The storms were most general and extensive in the north-west on the 6th and in the north-east on the 7th, but in neither region were the storms so severe or the rain and hail so heavy as those which were experienced in the Surma Valley last week. The mean temperature of the whole country was about normal on the first three days, but was higher than usual during the remainder of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 2nd.*—Pressure had changed irregularly and generally slightly. The barometer read low over Northern India and two shallow depressions were shown,—one over Sind, the other over Assam. Over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces pressure was uniform and relatively high. The winds were between north-west and south-west over Northern India and variable over the Peninsula. The force was generally light to moderate. The weather was feebly unsettled, cloudy and showery over the north-east districts of India, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. The falls of rain and hail were generally very light, but in the south of the Peninsula falls of between 1 inch and 2¾ inches were recorded. The heat was less than usual over the Peninsula, the central districts of India and the centre of the North-West Provinces, but both in North-West and North-East India the mean temperature was higher than usual. The following variations from the normal explain the distribution:—Jacobabad + 6·4°, Saugor — 3·5° and Bogra +6·4°.

Monday, April 3rd.—The barometer continued to change by small or slight amounts and pressure remained low in Northern India with shallow depressions in the north-west and north-east. Pressure remained fairly uniform over the Peninsula and Central Provinces. The wind directions were fairly normal. At Saugor Island, as is usual at this season, the southerly wind was strengthening. The weather was clear or nearly so of cloud almost everywhere and the rainfall had diminished, only a few light scattered showers being reported. The mean temperature remained high for the time of year over North-West India and Upper Burma, but elsewhere the weather was cooler than usual. At Hoshangabad the variation from the normal was—6·2°, at Ranchi—7·4°, at Silchar—5·3°, and at Mooltan and Sialkot each+7·4°.

Tuesday, April 4th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over North-West India and the Gangetic Plain and depressions were shown,—one over Upper Sind, the other over Oudh, in both of which regions the pressure was considerably below the normal. In the Assam Valley the barometer had risen and a high pressure area was appearing; elsewhere the changes were unimportant. The wind directions were generally little changed, but the southerly wind at the head of the Bay continued to increase in strength. There had been a little rain in Assam, and light to moderate showers over the south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine. The mean temperature had generally risen. The heat was greater than usual over North-West India and over Burma, but was low for the time of year elsewhere. The following variations from the normal explain the distribution: Mooltan + 9·2°, Khandwa — 3·9°, Coimbatore — 5·5°, and Toungoo +4·4.

Wednesday, April 5th—The small depression which lay over Upper Sind on the 4th had moved eastward to the neighbourhood of Bickaneer, while that over Oudh had more or less filled up. Pressure was highest in the Upper Assam Valley. The wind had become north-easterly over the Punjab and easterly along the foot of the hills, but elsewhere there had been no important change and the southerly winds at the head of the Bay still blew strongly. A few light showers were reported from the Punjab, the North-West Himalayas, and parts of the Peninsula, but in Assam the rain had ceased. The weather was cool over the south of the Peninsula, Assam, and the greater part of Burma, but was hotter than usual elsewhere. Over the Western desert the excess was between 8° and 10°.

Thursday, April 6th.—The barometer had risen over the Punjab and adjacent parts of the North-West Provinces and of Rajputana, as well as over the Assam Valley, and had generally fallen elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, and was highest in Upper Assam, but a slight high pressure area had appeared over the Punjab. The winds were southerly on the Bay Coasts, easterly along the foot of the hills in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and more or less variable elsewhere. The force was strong and the wind gusty in Northern India and at the head of the Bay. Duststorms and thunderstorms had occasioned rain over North-West India, North Bengal, and the Assam Valley; but elsewhere the weather was fine. The rainfall amounts were, however, small and only exceeded half-an-inch at one station, Chakrata. The mean temperature was almost everywhere higher than usual, the greatest excess (between 4° and 6°) lying within a band stretching from Sind eastward to Chota Nagpur.

Friday, April 7th.—The barometer had risen briskly over the Gangetic Plain, Bengal, and Lower Burma, and a well-marked high pressure area was developing in the extreme north-east. At the same time pressure was giving way over the Western desert and a shallow depression had appeared over Sind and Rajputana. A very shallow depression was also shown over the east of the Central Provinces. The wind remained southerly on the coasts of the Bay; it was south-easterly and easterly over Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic Plain as far as the Punjab, while elsewhere the directions were variable. The easterly winds in Northern India and the southerly wind at the head of the Bay

were strong and gusty. The weather was very unsettled with duststorms, thunderstorms and rain in the north-east and slightly unsettled with thunder-showers in the Kumaun Himalayas, but elsewhere fine quiet weather prevailed. The heat was less than usual along the foot of the Himalayas from Sibsagar to Umballa, but elsewhere the mean temperature was higher than usual.

Saturday, April 8th.—The barometer had risen except at one or two west coast stations. The rise had been slight over the Western desert and rapid over the Punjab, so that the depression over the Western desert had concentrated and became better marked. Pressure remained highest in Burma and Assam. A well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were similar to those reported on the 7th. The force remained strong at the head of the Bay and was strong to a gale in North-West India. Thunder and dust storms had occasioned rain over parts of North-West India, of North-East India, and of the south of the Peninsula. Mymensingh had received nearly 4 inches. The mean temperature had changed irregularly. It remained low for the time of year over parts of Burma and Assam, as well as over Bengal and the North Gangetic Plain. Elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Temperature.—The mean temperature during the week under review has been steadily higher than usual over North-West India, the excess in some places and on some days having been large. On the other hand, it has been steadily lower than usual over the west and south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the temperature has been unsteady and has changed from day to day.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week :

Province.	April 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·8	+0·7	+1·0	—0·1	+1·4	+2·0	+0·9	+1·1
Assam	+1·7	—1·5	—1·1	—0·8	—1·4	—2·2	—0·8	—0·9
Bengal	+2·1	—1·4	+0·2	+1·1	+1·8	+1·3	—1·3	+0·5
Orissa	—0·5	+0·4	—0·1	+1·1	+1·2	+2·2	+1·1	+0·8
Bihar	+2·7	+0·6	—1·4	+1·3	+2·2	—1·0	—1·8	+0·4
Chota Nagpur	+0·7	—4·0	—0·4	+2·6	+4·4	+4·0	+1·6	+1·7
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+0·3	—0·7	+1·5	+4·0	+3·5	—1·1	—0·5	+1·0
Punjab	+2·1	+4·6	+6·1	+7·5	+1·3	+1·9	+4·4	+4·0
Sind	+3·4	+4·1	+5·6	+7·8	+3·5	+5·0	+5·3	+4·8
Rajputana	+1·2	+2·0	+7·0	+7·8	+4·4	+3·0	+4·8	+4·3
Gujarat	+1·3	+0·9	+4·5	+4·5	+[illegible]·0	+3·0	+2·8	+2·9
Central India	—1·0	—1·1	+1·0	+3·8	+5·4	+1·1	+3·0	+1·9
Central Provinces	—1·1	—2·4	—1·5	+1·3	+3·5	+2·8	+3·7	+0·9
Berar	—1·9	—3·2	—1·7	+1·1	+2·8	+3·2	+4·5	+0·7
West Coast	—1·2	—1·1	—0·7	—0·1	+0·1	+1·5	+0·5	—0·1
Bombay Deccan	—1·4	—2·4	+0·1	+0·9	+0·4	+0·9	+0·9	—0·1
Mysore	—2·5	—2·7	—3·1	—2·0	—0·5	+1·1	+1·1	—1·2
Madras Coast	—0·5	+0·5	—0·2	+0·6	+0·7	+1·3	+1·2	+0·5
Madras Deccan	—1·0	—0·8	—0·3	—0·2	+1·6	+1·7	+1·9	+0·4
South India	—3·1	—2·8	—2·9	—2·8	—1·5	—0·2	+0·2	—1·9
Mean for whole of India	+0·2	—0·5	+0·7	+2·0	+1·9	+1·5	+1·7	+1·1

For the first three days the mean temperature of the whole country was about normal, but on the 5th a rise set in and from that day to the close of the week the heat was excessive In consequence the mean temperature of the whole country for the week was excessive.

The provincial variations show that the heat during the week was less than usual in South India and Mysore, about normal in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Berar, the West Coast, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Coast and the Madras Deccan, and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The following were the highest maxima recorded on each day:

April 2nd	. . . . . .	106·6°	at Minbu.
„ 3rd	. . . . . .	106·1°	„ Mandalay.
„ 4th	. . . . . .	107·4°	„ Jacobabad.
„ 5th	. . . . . .	109·3°	„ Do.
„ 6th	. . . . . .	107·8°	„ Ahmedabad.
„ 7th	. . . . . .	108·5°	„ Chaibassa.
„ 8th	. . . . . .	110·3°	„ Jacobabad.

Rainfall.—As mentioned above, the week under review has been one of widely extended unsettled weather. There has been no large or serious storm, but the pressure differences have been moderate, and dust and thunder storms have been widespread and have occasioned rain over a very large part of the country. These storms were most general in Bengal on the 7th and 8th of April; in Assam on the 6th, 7th and 8th; in the North-West Provinces on the 5th and 6th; in the Punjab on the 6th, 7th and 8th; in the south of the Peninsula on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th; in the Central Provinces on the 2nd; and in Madras on the 2nd and 3rd. The above shows that rain fell in some part of the country on all days of the week, but while the falls were moderately heavy in North-Eastern, North-Western and South-Western India, they were very light and scattered in other parts of the country.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain averaging one-tenth of an inch or more has been received during the week in no less than seventeen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, in the Surma, Hills and Brahmaputra divisions of Assam, East, Central and North Bengal, the hills and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the south-east and hills divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. Within these seventeen divisions the average actual rainfall ranges from 2·24 inches in the Assam Valley, 1·67 inches in Coorg, 1·38 inches in South-Central Madras, and 1·08 inches in the Assam Hills to 0·11 inch in the South-East Punjab and 0·10 inch in the Bombay Deccan. In addition to the above mentioned seventeen divisions, no less than twenty-two more divisions received rain, though the average fall per division was less than one-tenth of an inch. Still that thirty-nine divisions received rain during the week shows the very large area of country affected by the unsettled weather. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall was heavier than the average normal in the case of seventeen divisions, *viz.*, the Assam Valley, East, Central and North divisions of Bengal, North Bihar, the Hills and the West and West submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the South-East Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. Elsewhere the week's rainfall was short of the average, the deficiency being large in Assam Surma, but generally unimportant in the other divisions.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Assam	Tezpur	4·18 inches.
	Debrugarh	3·56 "
	Sonapur (Gauhati)	2·79 "
Bengal	Mymensingh	4·23 "
	Nator (Rampore Boalia)	1·66 "
	Dinajpur	1·43 "
Bihar	Purnea	1·11 "
N.-W. P.	Bijnor	1·13 "
	Pithoragarh	1·07 "
Punjab	Thanesar (Karnal)	0·74 inch.
Malabar	Perinselmanna	3·70 inches.
Nilgiris	Kodanad	4·23 "
Mysore	Devanhalli	2·05 "
Deccan	Halkalanjada	1·30 "
East Coast	Kangundi (North Arcot)	2·75 "
South Madras	Palamcotta	2·92 "

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the rainfall for the period 26th February to the 8th of April, and show that in general the actual rainfall is much behind the normal. In the case of the Hill and Brahmaputra divisions of Assam, North Bengal, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan and Sind the rainfall has been heavier than usual, but practically in all the remaining divisions it has been short, and in some parts of North-West India—more particularly on the hills—this deficiency has been considerable.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending April 8th, 1890.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 8th, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to April 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·83	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·55	— 100
	3. Central do.	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	0·01	0·17	— 94
	4. Upper do.	0·04	0·09	— 0·05	0·07	0·72	— 90
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·41	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·68	0·42	+ 0·26	2·96	3·39	— 13
	7. Assam Surma	0·82	3·01	— 2·19	10·47	13·06	— 20
	8. Do. Hills	1·08	1·61	— 0·53	10·96	6·41	+ 71
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·24	1·35	+ 0·89	7·12	5·46	+ 30
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·05	0·33	— 0·28	1·02	2·32	— 56
	11. Central do.	0·32	0·20	+ 0·12	0·81	1·21	— 33
	12. North do.	0·54	0·40	+ 0·14	2·86	1·87	+ 53
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·58	— 0·58	2·38	2·73	— 13
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·19	1·28	— 85
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	0·06	1·14	— 95
	16. South Bihar	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	0·04	0·40	— 90
	17. North do.	0·08	0·07	+ 0·01	0·09	0·47	— 81
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·32	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·35	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·49	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·34	— 97
	22. Do. West	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	0·09	0·51	— 82
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	0·01	0·38	— 97
	24. Do. West do.	0·16	0·07	+ 0·09	0·25	1·05	— 76
	25. Do. Hills	0·53	0·29	+ 0·24	0·78	3·07	— 75
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·11	0·06	+ 0·05	0·12	0·59	— 80
	27. South do.	0·05	0·05	0	0·05	0·59	— 92
	28. Central do.	0·08	0·17	— 0·09	0·53	1·30	— 59
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·09	0·12	— 0·03	0·21	1·28	— 84
	30. Do. Hills	0·48	0·39	+ 0·09	0·74	3·24	— 77
	31. North Punjab	0·01	0·44	— 0·43	1·27	2·83	— 55
	32. West do.	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·18	0·68	— 74
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·70	0·42	+ 0·28	1·66	1·39	+ 19
	34. Madras South-Central	1·38	0·32	+ 1·06	1·49	1·23	+ 21
	35. Coorg	1·67	0·52	+ 1·15	1·86	1·51	+ 23
	36. Mysore	0·67	0·16	+ 0·51	0·74	0·48	+ 54
	37. Konkan	0·09	0·03	+ 0·06	0·09	0·07	+ 29
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·10	0·13	— 0·03	0·32	0·32	0
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·03	0·06	— 50
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	0·11	0·26	— 58
	42. Central Provinces West	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·04	0·37	— 89
	43. Do do. Central	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	0·09	0·62	— 85
	44. Do. do. East	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	0·03	0·83	— 96
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·67	0·26	+ 158
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·06	0·47	— 0·41	2·17	2·63	— 17
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·18	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·19	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·22	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·04	0·09	— 0·05	0·11	0·63	— 82
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0	0	0	1·55	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·72	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·08	0·19	— 58
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·34	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·21	0·07	+ 0·14	0·27	0·45	— 40
	57. Madras South	0·54	0·23	+ 0·31	0·70	1·42	— 51

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SIMLA, *13th April, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Light showers fell in parts of the Circars and Bellary, and heavy rain in parts of the Central, West Coast, and Southern districts. The water-supply is becoming exhausted, but is almost normal for the season. Some sowings under irrigation are in progress. The standing crops are generally in good condition, but are suffering from exhaustion of the water-supply in parts. The harvest continues to yield a normal outturn. Pasture has dried up, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Slight rain fell in parts of six districts. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in twelve and preparations for next season in eighteen districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in seven and fallen in two districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th April.*—There was rain during the week in almost all parts of Bengal Proper and in places in North Bihar and in the Balasore and Hazaribagh districts. Ploughing is proceeding rapidly and the sowing of autumn rice and jute is going on in parts. The planting of sugarcane is also in progress. Spring rice is doing well, though some more rain is still required in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. The spring crops are still being harvested in places. A good crop of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is being gathered in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpore divisions. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient, except at Midnapore. Prices continue practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th April.*—The weather was generally unsettled during the week and rain has fallen in several districts. Harvesting of the spring crops is nearly over and threshing and winnowing are in active progress. Extra crops and sugarcane are being sown, planted and irrigated. Opium weighments have commenced. Prospects are favourable and supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to rise in a few districts, but are generally stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi, Jullundur, Shahpur, and Peshawar. Harvesting of spring and sowings of extra spring and autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are average and of unirrigated crops below average or poor. The yield is generally expected to be below average. Cattle are in fair condition, except in Delhi and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and parts of Hissar, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Sialkot, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Hissar, Jullundur, and Rawalpindi;

and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16¾ to 21½, gram 20 to 23½, barley 32, bulrush-millet 19 to 29, maize 28 to 39, great millet 20, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th April.*—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy, and high winds prevail almost everywhere. Slight showers of rain fell in eight districts. The threshing of spring crops is approaching completion and the planting of sugarcane continues in Bhandara and Sambalpur. In Saugor labourers find occupation in gathering *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) and other minor products from Government forests. In parts of Damoh also the forests have been thrown open to the poorer classes and village relief is being organised in the northern half of that district. The water-supply is becoming scanty in some villages of the Mandla, Betul, Wardha, and Chhindwara districts. Fodder is reported insufficient in parts of Seoni, Wardha, Nagpur, and Sambalpur. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts, and has slightly risen in others. A tendency to rise is shown mainly in the Jubbulpore division, but both there and elsewhere prices are below normal, the cheapest being—wheat 21, gram 35, rice 22, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 12, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 19 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th April.*—In Upper Burma sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy are not yet completed in some districts. The crop promises well, except in Mandalay, where prospects are poor and in a few villages of the Ruby Mines district in which more water is needed. Wheat is being harvested in Sagaing and reaping of miscellaneous crops is progressing generally in Myitkyina and the Ruby Mines district. Land is being cleared for cultivation of hill side paddy. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Pegu, and Pakôkku, and has risen in Amherst.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rain in most districts has facilitated cultivation. Ploughing for and sowing of early and late broadcast rice continue. Transplanted early rice is somewhat damaged by rise of water in Sunamganj. Plucking of tea is in progress and prospects are generally good, except in Cachar, where red spider and blight prevail. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished; the outturn is poor in Sylhet, elsewhere it is generally good. Ploughing for and sowing of jute continue in Goalpara and Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Sylhet 19; Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16; Tezpur 15; Sibsagar 10; and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall 53 cents in the Civil and Military station and slight rain in parts of the Province. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Hassan, and Shimoga; and have risen in Kolar, Kadur, and Mysore.

COORG: Rainfall 17 cents. Coffee has blossomed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th April.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and occasionally cloudy. Preparation of land for the ensuing rain crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating.

NOTE.—In the Assam report for the week ending 4th April *delete* the words "and heavy rain from Sylhet".

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring harvest is progressing and the standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition. Prices of grain continue steady. Prices—wheat 9¾, coarse rice 10¼, and *jowari* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th April.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops are in fairly good condition. Prices continue above normal in Bundelkhand. The condition of the opium crop is fair in Malwa and good in Gwalior and Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, except in Merwara. The state of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara, where it is fair. The harvesting of crops is almost completed. Cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in States reported last week. Prices are falling in two States and are steady elsewhere. Twenty persons emigrated from Ajmere and seven from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,342. The numbers employed on relief works were—440 in Ajmere, 3 262 in Merwara, and 970 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20⅓, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee. The water-supply threatens to fail in Kherwara and remedial operations have been started.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Rain fell during the week. The prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling at 18 and maize 25 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Rainfall 0·34 inch. The weather is cold, windy, and stormy. Crop prospects are good. The price of rice is 9⅓ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 11—124-2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration),—dated Simla, the 7th April, 1899.

Read—

The Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.

The Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1897-98 shows satisfactory progress in all directions. The results of the famine in the shape of high prices and scarcity of fodder continued to affect the operations of the Department and added in no small degree to the anxieties of the Inspector General and his officers The number of Government stallions employed was somewhat smaller than in the previous year. The average number of mares covered per Government stallion employed in the three most important breeding centres—the North-Western Provinces, North Punjab and South Punjab—fell from 52 to 49. The Government of India, however, agree with the Inspector General that, considering the sufferings of these Provinces from scarcity, and the strain on the resources of the Punjab caused by the frontier campaigns, it is satisfactory that the decrease was not more marked. The increase in the corresponding figures for Baluchistan, which is one of the best breeding-grounds, is very satisfactory.

As in the previous year the high cost of feed and keep of Government stallions was unavoidable. The Inspector General exercised the closest personal supervision over expenditure under this head in all the Provincial departments under his charge, and the Government of India are satisfied that the utmost possible economy was observed.

The condition of the Bombay market for Arab stallions during the year was most unsatisfactory. In 1896-97 only half the usual number of horses was landed, but in the year under review, owing to previous losses sustained by dealers and fear of plague, only 1,500 horses were landed against a yearly average under normal conditions of 5,000. Under circumstances so unfavourable, it is creditable to Veterinary Colonel Queripel that he obtained the requisite number of Arab stallions of high class.

The suggestions for remedying existing defects in the accommodation provided for stallions on board hired transports have been referred to a Committee appointed to consider the matter.

2. The removal of the Punjab Stallion Depôt at Babugarh to a site near the cantonment of Abbottabad has now been practically approved, and the plans and estimates for the new buildings are at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The location of the stables on the new site should have the best results, as regards the acclimatization and treatment of horses, and is likely to act as a stimulus to horse-breeding in the Punjab generally.

3. Steps have been taken to carry into effect the proposal of the Inspector General that the attention of Officers Commanding British Cavalry Regiments mounted on country-breds should be specially directed to the working of those horses whose pedigrees are known, for the purpose of comparing the working capabilities of horses got by the different classes of sires.

4. There was a reduction, for the most part due to the destruction of old donkeys who were no longer fit for breeding, in the number of donkey stallions employed as compared with the figure for the preceding year.

Similarly, there was a falling off in the percentage of mares covered per donkey stallion employed. These reductions were due to the peculiar circumstances of the year, considering which the results shown are satisfactory In addition to scarcity there was the demand for transport for the late frontier expeditions, which undoubtedly caused a serious drain on the pony-mare supply, and of which the effect is likely to be seen to a still greater extent in the figures for 1898-99. To meet the demand for donkey stallions which exceeds the supply, the purchase of 25 additional jacks per annum for the next three years has recently been sanctioned.

5. The increase in the number of branded mares is satisfactory. Little advantage has been taken of the concession granted a few years ago of allowing unbranded mares to be covered on certificates granted by District Officers. The Government of India, however, agree that there is no harm in giving the system a further trial except in the Bombay Presidency proper, where no reasons for its continuance exist. There was a slight falling off in the total number of mares covered, but considering the various unfavourable conditions of the year the results are not unsatisfactory.

6. Though the season was less unfavourable to horse fairs and shows than the preceding year, owing to the plague and other causes a certain number could not be held, whilst in other cases the attendance was below the average. There was a falling off in the number of purchases made by the Army Remount Department, but the class of animals obtained was well up to the average of former years. On the other hand, the purchases made by the Native Cavalry exceeded by 94 the figure for the preceding year. It is satisfactory that the award of silver medals to owners of the best collections of brood mares and young stock is so much appreciated and continues to excite keen competition.

7. The Instruction Farms continue to fulfil a useful purpose. It was thought advisable during the year to sell the pony and donkey mares attached to the two Farms and gradually to increase the stock of big mares. The changes will have the advantage, amongst others, of enabling experiments to be carried out as to the value of the different crosses.

8. A considerable advance was made during the year towards completing the equipment of the bacteriological laboratory at Muktesar and placing the staff on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. As the result of an informal conference held at Simla which was attended by Veterinary-Colonel Queripel and Dr. Lingard, a Veterinary Officer has been posted as Assistant to the Imperial Bacteriologist to attend to the practical work outside the laboratory, as well as to assist in the laboratory itself. A trained German head laboratory assistant has been attached to the laboratory, and most of the buildings and appliances required have been provided. Government have unfortunately been deprived temporarily of Dr. Lingard's services owing to his being obliged to take sick leave, but Captain Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., has been appointed to carry on his work, and a number of important experiments are in progress in connection with rinderpest, whilst the manufacture of mallein and other reagents is being carried on. It is a source of satisfaction to Government that the laboratory is at length in working order and the various objects of the institution are being actively pursued.

Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act have been extended during the year. In particular the Act was amended in order to meet the paucity of qualified Veterinary Practitioners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by utilizing with the express permission of the military authorities the services of Veterinary Officers of the Army Veterinary Department in cases of urgent necessity. Rules have been framed for the working of the Act in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the difficulty caused by the absence of any qualified Veterinary Practitioner has been met by the appointment as Veterinary Surgeon under section 7 of the Act of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, or, in his absence, of the Senior Veterinary Assistant. Glanders was prevalent in most of the Provinces, but not to any serious extent except in Bombay City. Further information has been collected regarding *surra* disease which shows how widespread this fatal malady is. So far inquiries have been confined to the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, and investigations should be directed to ascertaining whether the disease affects animals elsewhere in the Indian Peninsula and, if so, to what extent. It is to be regretted

that no progress has been made in investigating the Ludhiana disease or anthrax. The Imperial Bacteriologist may possibly be able to undertake this duty in the near future.

9. It is satisfactory that the Inspector General has succeeded in inducing the railway companies to adopt a uniform system for the cleansing of horse-boxes and railway trucks, and that the railways have now definitely adopted a uniform set of rules for this purpose.

10. The Inspector General's account of horse-breeding in the Native States shows a satisfactory state of things, and it is evident that the *durbars* generally conduct their operations with energy and intelligence.

11. There was a slight falling off in the number of horse, pony and donkey stallions maintained by District Boards, but the interest taken in horse-breeding by local bodies, more especially in Northern India, is well maintained and the demand for suitable stallions considerably exceeds the supply. The Arab sire maintains his popularity with the owners of mares, and there was an increase in the number of coverings and of foals. Pony-breeding continues to yield most encouraging results, the fillies produced not only being sufficiently well developed to admit of their being branded and served by Imperial stallions, but in a few instances being up to the remount standard.

12. Much attention was paid during the year to the investigation and prevention of cattle disease, and opportunity was taken of the visit of Dr. Koch to this country to depute as many officers as possible to attend the demonstrations of his methods kindly given by him at Muktesar.

13. Much good work was done in the veterinary dispensaries during the year and there is ample evidence of the steady increase of these institutions in popularity. Bombay still leads the way as regards numbers, but Bengal is rapidly drawing up, and the Punjab and the Central Provinces are doing their best with limited resources. The utility of dispensaries as a means not only of alleviating much suffering but of enlisting the sympathies and securing the confidence of the people in Western veterinary methods cannot be overestimated, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in provinces like Madras, where at present not a single dispensary exists, and in the North-Western Provinces, where there is only one, there will be no unavoidable delay in taking action in the matter.

14. The results of the final examinations held at the Veterinary Schools were generally satisfactory, the Lahore Veterinary School being the most successful. At the Bombay School only 7 out of 14 passed; but the fact that the curriculum of study is altogether of a higher standard, and the tests somewhat more stringent there than at other schools, is no doubt partly responsible for the somewhat disappointing result.

15. In conclusion the Government of India desire to endorse the tribute paid by the Inspector General to the excellent work of the officers of the Department, and are glad again to acknowledge the care, zeal, and energy with which Veterinary-Colonel Queripel carried on the administration of the Department in a year of more than ordinary difficulty.

To the Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
" " Burma.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Ajmere-Merwara.
" Resident, Hyderabad.
" Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

ORDERED, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary-General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector .General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information and to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for communication to the Imperial Bacteriologist.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Last 12 days of March 1898.			Last 13 days of March 1899.			Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,710	22,02,896	1,266	1,747	22,82,000	1,306	1,58,71,165	1,61,25,000	2,53,835	...
Bengal Central	162	125	49,707	398	125	45,100	361	2,82,314	2,78,000	...	4,314
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	3,14,241	365	1,186	3,79,000	320	19,87,495	24,95,000	5,07,505	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	766	2,17,931	285	868	2,36,000	272	16,61,650	17,88,000	1,26,350	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	7,343	350	21	5,900	281	53,604	36,300	...	17,304
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	1,545	172	9	1,800	200	13,533	14,100	567	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	7,40,712	408	1,815	8,10,000	446	53,75,037	63,39,000	9,63,963	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,103	65	17	1,100	65	7,227	9,500	2,273	...
South Indian	161	1,042	3,15,466	303	1,023	3,05,000	298	19,87,775	19,37,000	...	50,775
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	9,211	171	54	10,100	187	54,559	53,000	...	1,559
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	103	1,165	2,09,729	180	1,165	2,14,000	184	13,83,491	13,52,000	..	31,491
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	51,579	174	296	34,600	117	4,08,650	2,34,000	...	1,74,650
Bengal and North-Western system	162	844	2,52,742	299	1,082	2,34,000	216	17,28,842	18,14,000	85,158	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	45,234	196	231	40,700	176	2,80,252	3,00,000	19,748	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	57,228	200	415	59,100	142	3,34,120	4,48,000	1,13,880	...
Burma	223	936	3,92,391	419	936	3,27,000	349	29,31,930	25,73,000	...	3,58,930
TOTAL	266	10,209	48,69,058	477	10,990	49,85,400	454	3,43,61,644	3,57,95,900	14,34,256	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	287	2,886	14,52,307	503	2,886	12,64,000	438	1,01,89,745	85,68,000	...	16,21,745
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	875	3,62,897	415	1,013	3,80,000	375	23,95,649	25,41,000	1,45,351	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	5,12,312	626	825	4,81,000	583	37,76,504	31,54,000	...	6,22,504
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	1,34,729	251	795	1,61,000	203	8,19,095	9,53,000	1,33,905	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	2,969	106	28	2,700	96	25,484	22,900	...	2,584
Cherra-Companyganj	20	8	342	43	8	300	38	(*c*) 424	6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,151	24,65,556	479	5,555	22,89,000	412	1,72,06,901	1,52,45,300	...	19,61,601
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	15,39,990	1,033	1,491	13,95,000	936	93,76,085	1,12,91,000	19,14,915	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	5,87,069	1,273	461	5,97,000	1,295	33,72,618	41,14,000	7,41,382	...
Madras	258	840	3,85,980	459	840	3,48,000	414	27,13,643	22,95,000	...	4,18,643
TOTAL	180	2,792	25,13,039	900	2,792	23,40,000	838	1,54,62,316	1,77,00,000	22,37,654	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,152	98,47,653	543	19,337	96,11,400	497	6,70,30,891	6,87,41,200	17,10,309	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	71,277	440	162	68,100	420	5,01,423	3,45,000	...	1,56,423
Tarkessur	320	22	12,004	546	22	12,000	545	93,364	85,900	...	7,464
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	35,802	89	423	44,000	104	2,29,616	3,00,000	70,384	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,800	78	...	19,400	19,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	..		33	2,300	70	...	17,300	17,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	26,090	395	66	17,100	264	93,023	1,04,000	10,977	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	900	50	...	(*d*) 2,100	2,100	...
Bengal Dooars	166	36	6,199	172	36	4,900	136	45,266	35,400	...	9,866
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	30,413	390	78	29,500	378	1,99,859	2,31,000	31,141	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	4,718	86	55	5,600	102	29,748	41,400	11,652	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	26,468	519	51	29,700	582	1,41,769	1,45,000	3,231	...
Bársi	156	21	6,531	311	21	7,700	367	43,632	52,500	8,868	...
TOTAL	135	891	2,19,502	216	1,001	2,24,900	225	13,77,700	13,79,000	1,309	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	3,686	50	74	7,600	103	24,943	66,200	41,257	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	13,852	122	114	23,800	209	1,05,827	1,47,000	41,173	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	5,208	149	34	4,100	121	31,479	27,200	...	4,279
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	1,37,118	411	334	1,43,000	428	9,57,583	9,81,000	23,417	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,154	89	13	1,900	146	5,898	11,100	5,202	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	22,566	209	108	20,300	188	1,84,726	1,38,000	...	46,726
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	7,345	735	10	3,500	350	52,120	40,300	...	11,820
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	7,704	117	66	6,000	91	55,944	34,200	...	21,744
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	12,491	134	93	11,200	120	79,156	84,400	5,244	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,525	87	29	5,000	172	17,900	32,100	14,200	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	7,977	101	79	8,600	109	44,498	50,900	6,402	...
Rajpipla	13	19	465	24	24	1,500	63	2,239	9,200	6,961	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	3,492	159	25	2,000	80	19,740	15,700	...	4,040
TOTAL	133	996	2,25,583	226	1,003	2,38,500	228	15,82,053	16,37,300	55,247	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	64,477	193	334	69,200	207	4,10,745	5,13,000	1,02,255	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	6,154	134	46	6,700	146	42,528	50,000	7,472	...
Jámnagar	38	54	3,545	66	54	3,600	67	21,271	27,800	6,529	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	2,600	124	...	18,000	18,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	45,035	124	407	75,100	185	2,98,482	4,90,000	1,91,518	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,948	66	60	4,600	77	26,275	39,100	12,825	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	9,250	98	94	14,800	157	72,837	1,03,000	30,163	...
TOTAL	86	952	1,32,409	139	1,016	1,76,600	174	8,72,138	12,40,900	3,68,762	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,991	1,04,25,147	497	22,357	1,02,54,400	459	7,08,62,782	7,29,98,400	21,35,618	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(*d*) From 1st to 31st March 1899.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 13th April, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. L of 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Last 12 days of March 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Last 12 days of March 1898. Earnings. Total.	Last 12 days of March 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Last 13 days of March 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Last 13 days of March 1899. Earnings. Total.	Last 13 days of March 1899. Earnings. Per mile open	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	22,02,896	1,266	1,747	22,82,000	1,306	5,91,73,559	5,99,10,000	7,66,441	...
Bengal Central	183	125	49,707	398	125	45,100	361	11,90,810	10,30,000	...	1,60,840
Bengal Nágpur	139	862	3,14,241	365	1,186	3,79,000	320	62,52,768	73,86,000	11,33,232	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	766	2,17,931	285	868	2,36,000	272	61,34,378	63,10,000	1,75,622	..
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	7,343	350	21	5 900	281	1,72,109	1,52,000	...	20,109
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	1,545	172	9	1,800	200	59,211	44,400	...	14,811
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	7,40,712	408	1,815	8,10.000	446	1,97,96,918	2,31,30,000	33,33,082	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,103	65	17	1,100	65	39,694	40,300	606	...
South Indian	166	1,042	3,15,466	303	1,023	3,05,000	298	89,95,323	83,98,000	...	5,97,323
Máyavaram-Mutnpet	92	54	9,211	171	54	10,100	187	2,58,918	2,44,000	...	14,918
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G. M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	2,09.729	180	1,165	2,14,000	184	68,41,886	54.56,000	...	13,85,886
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	51,579	174	296	34,600	117	18,99,315	12,19,000	...	6,80,315
Bengal and North-Western system	147	844	2,52,742	299	1,082	2,34,000	216	62,53,448	65,61.000	3,07,552	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	45,234	196	231	40.700	176	8,92,306	10,55,000	1,62,694	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	57,228	200	415	59,100	142	10.46.711	14.22,000	3,75,289	...
Burma	186	936	3,92,391	419	936	3.27,000	349	87,08,089	86.31,000	...	77,089
Total	243	10,209	48,69,058	477	10,990	49,85,400	454	12,77,15,473	13,10,18,700	33,03,227	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	14,52,307	503	2,886	12,64,000	438	3,57,33,439	3.62,51,000	5,17,561	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	875	3,62,897	415	1,013	3,80,000	375	88,46.187	1,00.63,000	12,16,813	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	5,12,312	626	825	4,81,000	583	1.54,02,904	1,41,60,900	...	12,42,904
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	1,34,729	251	795	1,61,000	203	29,66,438	28,99,000	...	67,438
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2.969	106	28	2,700	96	96,890	91,600	...	5,290
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	342	43	8	300	38	(*c*) 4,681	(*d*) 7.400	2,719	...
Total	235	5,151	24,65,556	479	5,555	22,89,000	412	6,30,50,539	6,34,72,000	4,21,461	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula	381	1,491	15,39,990	1,033	1,491	13,95,000	936	2,95,64,854	3,67,94,000	72,29,146	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	5,87,069	1,273	461	5,97,000	1,295	1,40,55,506	1,63,23,000	22,67,494	...
Madras	261	840	3,85,980	459	840	3,48,000	414	1,13,90,665	1,03,04,000	..	10,86,665
Total	379	2,792	25,13,039	900	2,792	23,40,000	838	5,50,11,025	6,34 21,000	84,09,975	...
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	262	18,152	98,47,653	513	19,337	96,14,400	497	24,57,77,037	25,79,11,700	1,21,34,663	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	71,277	440	162	68,100	420	17,44,363	14,51,000	...	2,93,363
Tarkessur	278	22	12,004	546	22	12,000	545	3,18,634	3,05,000	...	13,634
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	35,802	89	423	44,000	104	(*e*) 3,33,257	14,67,000	11,33,743	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	..	...	36	2,800	78	...	(*f*) 22,100	22,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...		...	33	2,300	70	...	(*g*) 25,300	25,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	26,090	395	66	17.400	264	4,17.870	4,74,000	56,130	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	900	50	...	(*h*) 2,100	2,100	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	6,199	172	36	4.900	136	2,77,976	2,59,000	...	18,976
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	30,413	390	78	29,500	378	7.91,626	8.27,000	35,374	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	4,718	86	55	5.600	102	(*i*) 98,816	1,60,000	61,184	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	26,468	519	51	29.700	582	7,30.318	7.39,000	8,682	...
Bársi	125	21	6,531	311	21	7.700	367	1.40.360	1.35,000	...	5,360
Total	147	891	2,19,502	246	1,001	2,24,900	225	48,53,220	58,66,500	10,13,280	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	3,686	50	74	7,600	103	96,551	1.67,000	70,449	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	13,852	122	114	23,800	209	3,59,026	4,53,000	93,974	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	5,208	149	34	4.100	121	1,08,863	1,21,000	12,137	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	1,37.118	411	334	1,43,000	428	36,47,983	39,31,000	2,83,017	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1.154	89	13	1,900	146	58.005	56,100	...	1,905
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	22.566	209	108	20.300	188	6,96,565	6 56,000	...	40,565
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	7,345	735	10	3,500	350	2,08,983	1,92,000	...	16,983
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	7,704	117	66	6,000	91	2,91,473	1,90,000	...	1,01,473
The Gaekwar's Mohsána	71	93	12.491	134	93	11.200	120	3,41,368	3,18,000	6.632	...
Kolhápur	57	29	2,525	87	29	5,000	172	86,204	92,400	6,196	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	7,977	101	79	8,600	109	2,05,536	2,16,000	10,464	...
Rajpipla	11	19	465	24	24	1,500	63	7.944	17,600	9.656	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	3,492	159	25	2,000	80	62.662	64,300	1,638	...
Total	120	996	2,25,583	226	1,003	2,38,500	238	61,71,163	65,04,400	3,33,237	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	64,477	193	334	69.200	207	16,88,466	18,01,000	1,12,534	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	6,154	134	46	6,700	146	1,96.592	1,86,000	...	10,592
Jámnagar	38	54	3,545	66	54	3,600	67	(*j*) 1,05,747	1,10,000	4,253	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	2,600	124	...	(*k*) 41,400	41,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	45,035	124	407	75.100	185	11,80,984	15,43,000	3,62,016	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3,948	66	60	4,600	77	1,18,980	1,55,000	36,020	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9.250	98	94	14.800	157	4,06,909	4.06,000	...	909
Total	75	952	1,32,409	139	1,016	1.76,600	174	36.97.678	42.42.400	5.44.722	..
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,991	1,04,25,147	497	22,357	1,02,54,400	459	26,04,99,198	27,45,25,000	1,40,25,902	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) From 1st April to 12th June 1897 and from 9th to 31st March 1898.
(*d*) From 1st to 29th April and from 23rd December 1898 to 31st March 1899.
(*e*) From 10th November 1897 to 31st March 1898.
(*f*) From 1st December 1898 to 31st March 1899.
(*g*) From 15th October 1898 to 31st March 1899.
(*h*) From 1st to 31st March 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May 1897 to 31st March 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April 1897 to 31st March 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June 1898 to 18th March 1899.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla, *the 13th April, 1899.*

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. J. G. Morison, Barrister-at-Law, substantive *pro tempore* Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1899.

No. 279.—The services of Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 18th April, 1899.

No. 291.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, a Divisional Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th March 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 17th April, 1899.

No. 638.—The services of Major R. J. Windle, M.B., R.A.M C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 18th April, 1899.

No. 646.—Captain J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for eight months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 647.—Captain H. G. Melville, M B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, during the absence on furlough of Captain J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 664.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty:

Captain H. A. Merewether, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

Captain H. L. Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Captain H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. B. Hill, 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant J. C. M. Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J McK. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant G. A. Preston, 40th Pathans.

Lieutenant H. H. Spronle, 1st Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant W. T. Barry, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 672.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY.

The 18th April, 1899.

No. 1481.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 14th April 1899, is published for general information:

Netherlands declare Calcutta infected plague. Vessels leaving ten days or less before 11th April last will be considered suspected.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 1494.—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:

(F. and H. 5003.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 27, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Alexandria, intimating that the plague regulations against arrivals from Tamatave have been removed.

(F. and H. 5104.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 27, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Paris, intimating that the epidemic of plague at Tamatave has disappeared and that clean bills of health are now issued to departures from that port.

No. 1495.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th April 1899, is published for general information:

Telegram, dated London, the 17th April 1899.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

My telegram* of 2nd March last. Lorenzo Marques withdraws prohibition against dhows and sailing vessels from India.

* Published in Home Department Notification No. 852, dated the 3rd March 1899 (*Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1899, Part I).

JUDICIAL.

The 17th April, 1899.

No. 589.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, in supersession of the arrangement announced in the Notification of this Department, No. 446, dated the 24th March 1899, appointed Mr. E. P. Chapman, Indian Civil Service, to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 9th March 1899, the date of the appointment of Mr. T. W. Richardson, Indian Civil Service, to be a District and Sessions Judge.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 609.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrates:

Captain M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry.

Captain N. T. Parker, 6th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant F. S. Walker, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 140.—The Reverend Cecil George Stokoe has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1899.

No. 835.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Brevet-Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, for seven months. Pension service,—17th year commenced 25th July 1898.

METEOROLOGY.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 1236—17-4.—Mr. R. L. Jones, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras, is appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1899.

FORESTS.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 378-*F*.—Privilege leave for two months and seventeen days is granted, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. A. F. Gradon, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1899.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st April, 1899.

No. 841 (*a*)-*I.-B*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Sutna within the limits of the Central India Agency:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department cited in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said local area the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898):

No. 4370-I., dated the 28th November 1892.

Provided that all references to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 in the said notification shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and that the latter Code, as now applied, shall be subject to the provisions of the said notification so construed.

No. 841 (*b*)-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Manpur and Bijasini Chowki which passes through the Bhopawar Agency, the following portions of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), in the modified form set forth in the first schedule annexed hereto.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department specified in the second schedule, annexed hereto, are hereby superseded to the extent set forth in the third column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

The Police Act, 1861, as modified and applied.

Whereas it is expedient to re-organize the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime; It is enacted as follows:

Interpretation-clause.

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:

The words "general police-district" shall embrace the local areas comprising the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Manpur and Bijasini Chowki which passes through the Bhopawar Agency.

The words "Magistrate of the district" shall mean, as regards the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong, the Cantonment Magistrates, and, as regards the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and the Agra and Bombay Road, the officer or respective officers exercising within the said local areas respectively the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons within the general police-district exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate:

The word "police" shall include all persons appointed under this Act:

The words "District Superintendent" and "District Superintendent of Police" shall include any Assistant District Superintendent or other person appointed by the general or special order of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to perform all or any of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under this Act:

The word "property" shall include any moveable property, money or valuable security:

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number:

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females:

The word "person" shall include a company or corporation:

The word "month" shall mean a calendar month:

The provisions of this Act relating to cattle shall apply also to elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

Superintendence in the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. The superintendence of the police throughout the general police-district shall vest in, and, subject to the general control of the Governor-General in Council, be exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and, except as authorized under the provisions of this Act, no person, officer or Court shall be empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General to appoint, supersede or control any police functionary.

Inspector-General of Police, etc.

4. The administration of the police throughout the general police-district shall be vested in the person for the time being holding the office of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to be styled the Inspector-General of Police, and, under the general control and direction of the Magistrate of the district, in a District Superintendent or Assistaut District Superintendent of Police.

* * * * * * * * *

Appointment, dismissal and punishment of inferior officers.

7. The appointment of all police-officers other than those mentioned in section 4 of this Act shall, under such rules as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Inspector-General and the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police—

who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any police-officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or unfit for the same,

or may award any one or more of the following punishments to any police-officer who shall discharge his duty in a careless or negligent manner, or who by any act of his own shall render himself unfit for the discharge thereof, namely:

(*a*) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay;

(*b*) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding fifteen days, with or without punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;

(*c*) deprivation of good-conduct pay;

(*d*) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument.

8. Every police-officer so appointed shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form annexed to this Act, under the signature of the Inspector-General or such other officer as the Inspector-General may appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police-officer.

Certificates of appointment.

Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it ceases for any reason to be a police-officer, and, on his ceasing to be such an officer, shall be forthwith surrendered by him to any officer empowered to receive the same.

A police-officer shall not, by reason of being suspended from office, cease to be a police-officer During the term of such suspension the powers, functions and privileges vested in him as a police officer shall be in abeyance. but he shall continue, subject to the same responsibilities, discipline and penalties and to the same authorities, as if he had not been suspended.

9. No police-officer shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent or, without the leave of the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, to resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice, in writing, for a period of not less than two months of his intention to resign.

Police-officer not to resign without leave or two months' notice.

10. No police-officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under his Act, unless permitted to do so by the Inspector-General.

Police-officers not to engage in other employment.

* * * * * * * * *

12. The Inspector-General of Police may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organization, classification and distribution of the police force, the places at which the members of the force shall reside and the particular services to be performed by them; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information; and all such other orders and rules relative to the police force as the Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties.

Power of Inspector-General to make rules.

13. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police or for the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, subject to the general direction of the Magistrate of the district, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof to depute any additional number of police-officers to keep the peace at any place within the general police district and for such time as shall be deemed proper. Such force shall be exclusively under the orders of the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, and shall be at the charge of the person making the application:

Additional police-officers employed at cost of individuals.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Inspector-General or to the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, to require that the police-officers so deputed shall be withdrawn; and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional force from the expiration of such notice.

* * * * * * * * *

16. (1) All moneys payable under section 13 shall be recoverable by the Magistrate of the district in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the recovery of fines, or by suit in any competent Court.

Recovery of moneys payable under section 13 and disposal of same when recovered.

(2) All moneys paid or recovered under section 13 shall be credited to a fund to be called "The General Police Fund" and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force under such orders as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall pass.

17. When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended, and that the police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in any part of the general police-district, it shall be lawful for any police-officer, not below the rank of Inspector, to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the residents therein as such police-officer may require to act as special police-officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate, to whom such application is made, shall, unless he sees cause to the contrary, comply with the application.

Special police-officers.

18. Every special police-officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties, and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary officers of police.

Powers of special police-officers.

2

19. If any person being appointed a special police-officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

Refusal to serve as special police-officers.

* * * * * * * * *

22. Every police-officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be always on duty, and may at any time be employed as a police-officer in any part of the general police-district, as the Inspector-General of Police may direct.

Police-officers always on duty and may be employed in any part of certain areas.

23. It shall be the duty of every police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists; and it shall be lawful for every police-officer for any of the purposes mentioned in this section without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

Duties of police-officers.

24. It shall be lawful for any police-officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, and to apply for a summons, warrant, search-warrant or such other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence.

Police-officers may lay information, etc.

25. It shall be the duty of every police-officer to take charge of all unclaimed property, and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the district.

Police-officer to take charge of unclaimed property, and be subject to Magistrate's orders as to disposal.

Police-officers shall be guided, as to the disposal of such property, by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the district.

26. (1) The Magistrate of the district may detain the property and issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Magistrate may detain property and issue proclamation.

(2) The provisions of section 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be applicable to property referred to in this section

27. (1) If no person shall within the period allowed claim such property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, it may, if not already sold under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section, be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the district.

Confiscation of property if no claimant appears.

(2) The sale proceeds of property sold under the preceding sub-section and the proceeds of property sold under section 26, to which no claim has been established, shall be at the disposal of Government.

28. Every person having ceased to be a police-officer under this Act, who shall not forthwith deliver up his certificate and the clothing, accoutrements, appointments and other necessaries which shall have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

Persons refusing to deliver up certificate, etc., on ceasing to be police-officers.

29. Every police-officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority,

Penalties for neglect of duty, etc.

or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, or who, being absent on leave, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave,

or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his police duty,

or who shall be guilty of cowardice,

or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

30. (1) The District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.

Regulation of public assemblies and processions, and of music in the streets.

(2) He may also, on being satisfied that it is intended by any person or class of persons to convene or collect an assembly in any such road, street or thoroughfare, or to form a procession which would, in the judgment of the Magistrate of the district or of the sub-division of a district, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause a breach of the peace, require by general or special notice that the persons convening or collecting such assembly or directing or promoting such procession shall apply for a license.

(3) On such application being made, he may issue a license specifying the names of the licensees and defining the conditions on which alone such assembly or such procession is to be permitted to take place, and otherwise giving effect to this section, provided that no fee shall be charged on the application for, or grant of, any such license.

(4) He may also regulate the extent to which music may be used in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies.

Powers with regard to assemblies and processions violating conditions of license.

30-A. (1) Any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Assistant District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police or any police-officer in charge of a station may stop any procession which violates the conditions of a license granted under the last foregoing section, and may order it or any assembly which violates any such conditions as aforesaid to disperse.

(2) Any procession or assembly, which neglects or refuses to obey any order given under the last preceding sub-section, shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.

Police to keep order in public roads, etc.

31. It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghâts and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghât or landing-place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed.

Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections, etc.

32. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last three preceding sections, or violating the conditions of any license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Saving of control of Magistrate of district.

33. Nothing in the last four preceding sections shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate of the district over the matters referred to therein.

Punishment for certain offences on roads, etc.

34. Any person who, on any road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the general police-district, commits any of the following offences to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents or passengers, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any police-officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who within his view commits any of such offences, namely:

Slaughtering cattle, furious riding, etc.

1st.—Any person who slaughters any cattle or cleans any carcass; any person who rides or drives any cattle recklessly or furiously, or trains or breaks any horse or other cattle.

Cruelty to animals.

2nd.—Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal.

Obstructing passengers.

3rd.—Any person who keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who leaves any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

Exposing goods for sale.

4th.—Any person who exposes any goods for sale.

Throwing dirt into streets, etc.

5th.—Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any cow-shed, stable or the like; or causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap or the like.

Being found drunk or riotous.

6th.—Any person who is found drunk or riotous or who is incapable of taking care of himself.

7th.—Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself, or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

Indecent exposure of person.

8th.—Any person who neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure.

Neglect to protect dangerous places.

35. Every charge against a police-officer above the rank of a constable under this Act shall be enquired into and determined only by a Magistrate of the first class.

Jurisdiction.

36. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by this Act or from being liable, under any other Regulation or Act, to any other or higher penality or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act:

Power to prosecute under other law not affected.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

37. The provisions of sections 64 to 70, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of sections 386 to 389, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with respect to fines, shall apply to penalties and fines imposed under this Act on conviction before a Magistrate:

Recovery of penalties and fines imposed by Magistrates.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in section 65 of the first-mentioned Code, any person sentenced to fine under section 34 of this Act may be imprisoned in default of payment of such fine for any period not exceeding eight days.

* * * * * * * * *

41. All sums paid for the service of process by police-officers, and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers, shall, when the information is laid by a police-officer, be paid into the General Police Fund.

Rewards to police and informers payable to General Police Fund.

42. Notice in writing of all actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act or under the general police powers hereby given, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, or to the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police, one month at least before the commencement of the action.

Notice of actions and prosecutions and tender of amends.

No plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and, though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial is held shall certify his approbation of the action:

Provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

43. When any action or prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate.

Plea that act was done under warrant.

Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act, and purporting to be signed by such Magistrate, and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. No proof of the signature of such Magistrate shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine:

Provided always that any remedy, which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant, shall not be affected by anything contained in this section.

44. It shall be the duty of every officer in charge of a police-station to keep a general diary in such form as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and to record therein all complaints and charges preferred, the names of all persons arrested, the names of the complainants, the offences charged against them, the weapons or property that shall have been taken from their possession or otherwise, and the names of the witnesses who shall have been examined.

Certain police-officers to keep diaries.

The Magistrate of the district shall be at liberty to call for and inspect such diary.

45. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may direct the submission of such returns by the Inspector-General and other police-officers, as to him shall seem proper and may prescribe the form in which such returns shall be made.

Agent to the Governor-General may prescribe form of returns.

46. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may, from time to time, by notification in the Central India Agency Orders, make rules consistent with this Act—

Powers of Agent to the Governor-General to make rules.

(a) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Magistrates and police-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and,

(b) generally, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, be amended, added to or cancelled by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

FORM.

(See section 8.)

A. B. has been appointed a member of the police force under the Police Act, 1861, as applied to the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and part of the Agra and Bombay Road, for the purposes of the said Act, and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police-officer.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Number and date.	Part superseded.	Remarks.
No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890.	Paragraph 1, clause (5) . .	Makes certain modifications in section 12 of Act XIII of 1889 as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow.
No. 1376-I., dated the 25th April 1890.	Paragraph 1, clause (5) . .	Ditto as regards the Cantonment of Neemuch.
No. 5022-I., dated the 24th December 1891.	So much of Part I as refers to Act XX of 1856 or Act V of 1861 and the whole of Part IV.	Part I applies Act XX of 1856 to the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the Cantonments of Nowgong, Mhow and Neemuch and the Civil Lines of Nowgong. Part IV vests the administration of the police in the Cantonment Magistrate controlled by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.
No. 5024-I., dated the 24th December 1891.	Paragraph 1, clause (7) . .	Makes certain modifications in section 12 of Act XIII of 1889 as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th April, 1899.

No. 560-*G.*—Mr. A. Warden, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Okhamandal District, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Harrison, or until further orders.

The 19th April, 1899.

No. 573-*G.*—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April, 1899.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 578-*G.*—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Government College at Ajmere and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 587-*G.*—With reference to notification No. 499-G., dated the 3rd April, 1899, and consequent on the death of Mr. C. E. Biddulph, a Special Assistant Commissioner, the following changes are ordered in the constitution of the Berar Commission, with effect from the 7th March, 1899:

The appointment of Special Assistant Commissioner is abolished; the number of

Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class is increased to two; the number of Deputy Commissioners of the 2nd class is decreased to two; and the number of Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class is increased to five.

The following substantive promotions are made from the above date:

Major W. Hastings, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class.

Munshi Aziz-ud-din, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

No. 589-*G*.—Mr. L. T. Harris of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 5th April, 1899, *vice* Mr. A. M. Slight, and until further orders.

No. 1017-*I.-A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that—

(*a*) when in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only, and

(*b*) when in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps, adhesive stamps being employed only in respect of fractions (if any) of less than Rs. 10.

No. 1018-*I.-A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2370-I., dated the 24th June, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

I.—So much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, issued under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and amended by the Notification of the same Department, No. 4276-S.-R., dated the 23rd September, 1897, as is specified below, shall apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely,—

(*a*) The preamble;

(*b*) Clauses (1) to (11), both inclusive:

Provided that—

(i) the refund authorized by clause (3) shall not be made unless the stamp in question has been purchased from the Resident's Treasury, or from a person duly authorized to sell Court-fee stamps in the said station; and

(ii) in clause (6) "clause (*c*)" shall be inserted after "section 244;"

(*c*) Clauses (13) to (19A), both inclusive:

Provided that in clause (15) for the figures "1882" the words and figures "1898 (Act V of 1898)," shall be substituted; and

(*d*) Clause (35), except the words "in the Presidency of Bombay or by the Sadar Court in Sind."

II.—No Court-fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine, or of any portion of a fine, the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority.

No. 1019-*I.-A*.—Lala Banarsi Das, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 7th grade in the Punjab, is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1899.

No. 1679-*GI*.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th April 1899.

No. 1685-*GI*.—Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, with effect from the 1st March 1899, or until further orders.

The 19th April, 1899.

No. 1707-*GI*.—Mr. H. C. King, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr. R. Barton, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Mr. King, or until further orders.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 1735-*GI*.—Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to hold charge of the Central Provinces and Berar Circle during the absence of Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka on leave, or until further orders.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 1757-Gl.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Deputy Post Master General, Bihar, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 5th April 1899, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:

Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to be placed in charge of the Bihar Circle.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerji to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to be placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, with effect from the 28th March 1899.

No. 1760-Gl.—Mr. M. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th April 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st April, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 422.—The undermentioned Lieutenant of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the establishment noted below in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1898, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

William Glen Liston (Madras),—15th October 1898.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 423.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (*1*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the tax on buildings imposed in the Murree Cantonment, by the notification of the Punjab Government, No. 1899, dated the 10th October 1896, shall not be levied in respect of the building used as a "Soldiers' Home" at Upper Topa in that cantonment.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 424.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., Corps of Guides, Commanding Khyber Brigade, to command a first class district in the Punjab Command, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Lieutenant-General G. C. Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., who has vacated. Dated 1st April 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 425.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 28th March 1899, page 2082.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 28th March, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

Staff,— * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of colonel in the army, *vice* Colonel A. McC. Bruce, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th January 1899.

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BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

H. R. D. Thomas, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th February 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No 426.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated the 19th August 1898.

Edward Bovill, M.D., F.R.C.S., *vice* J. O'Brien, M.D., retired.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 427.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Thomas Hutchinson Haughton,—14th March 1899.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 428.—Store-Sergeant Frederick Donlan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. T. Davis, retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 429.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Captain FitzWarren Lloyd to be Major, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Showers, promoted.

No. 430.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Pascoe Grenfell, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February 1899.

No. 431.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

William Mitchell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Lieutenant George Meredyth Young resigns his commission.

No. 432.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel and temporary Colonel the *Hon'ble* Lawrence Hugh Jenkins resigns his commission.

No. 433.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain George Alfred Tweedy, Lieutenant Ernest Lumley Kelly and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Oliver Johnstone resign their commissions, with effect from the 14th April 1899.

No. 434.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Graham Thomas Walters Olver, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parrott, promoted.

No. 435.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Williams to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sladen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Behramji Hormusji Jamsetji Rustomji to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Stephen Anderson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cumming, promoted.

No 436.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain Arthur George Romilly to be Major, *vice* Pope, transferred to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No 12.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, till 16th September 1899, pending retirement.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1899.

No. 157.—The services of Captain W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., in Class II, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which were lent to the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company in Public Works Department Notification No. 324, dated the 20th July 1898, have been lent to the Egyptian Government.

No. 158.—The services of Lieutenant A. Adams, R.E., in Class II, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, which were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, have been lent to the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company.

No. 159.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 160.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

No. 162.—Mr. C. Thomson, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section of the North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that railway during the absence of Mr. G. H. List on leave, or until further orders.

No. 163.—Mr. G. Humfress, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section of the North-Western Railway, is transferred in the same capacity to the Southern Section of that railway.

No. 164.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section of the North-Western Railway with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

The 18th April, 1899.

No. 167.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	With effect from
P. C. Mole . . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I (*new classification*).	Examiner, Class IV (*new classification*).	4th February 1899.
W. Ogden . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class .	22nd February 1899.
K. Balarama Iyer . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	23rd February 1899.
G. W. V. deRhe Philipe .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	11th March 1899.

No. 168.—The twelve months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. E. J. Moore, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, in Public Works Department Notification No. 555, dated the 8th December 1898, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough on private affairs for the same period.

The 19th April, 1899.

No. 169.—Mr. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways (Provincial Establishment), officiated as Executive Engineer from 1st October 1898 to the afternoon of the 19th January 1899.

No. 170.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 408, dated 8th September 1898, Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 171.—Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. C. D. D. Wilson on three months' privilege leave.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 172.—The following is published for general information:

No. 349 R. T., dated Simla, the 15th April, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Modified rule 110 of Part I.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 345, dated the 14th August 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th August 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 640 R. T., dated the 12th August 1896, sanctioning the application of the General Rules read above to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the

25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India memorandum No. 411 R. T., dated the 21st April 1898, promulgating the amended rule No. 110 above referred to.

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 450 R., dated the 18th March 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Director of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company has applied that the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and promulgated with the Government of India memorandum No. 411 R. T., dated the 21st April 1898, may be made applicable to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway in supersession of the corresponding rule No. 110 which was promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1895, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47, sub sections (3) and (1), of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890, the application to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway of the amended rule No. 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 referred to in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.— Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 ; also that the General Rules as amended—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th April, 1899.

No. 161.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated the 25th January 1899, expunge the word " Ditto " in column 4, opposite Mr. A. F. Higgins' name.

The 17th April, 1899.

No. 165.—Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1899, under Article 712 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 166.—Mr. W. P. Brodie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1899, *vice* Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, retired.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 173.—Public Works Department Notification No. 136, dated 1st April 1899, replacing the services of Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

USE OF CHURCHES CONSECRATED FOR THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR THE SERVICES OF PRESBYTERIANS AND WESLEYANS.

NOS. 146—161.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—under date Simla, the 20th April, 1899.

Read—

The Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 271—86, dated the 17th June 1898, regarding the use by other denominations of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the use of churches consecrated for the service of the Church of England for the services of other denominations in supersession of the rules contained in the Resolution of the Government of India read in the preamble :

(1) A Church provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England may be used for the services of Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

(2) The use of the Church shall be permissible both to Scotch Chaplains on the regular establishment and to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers officiating with troops.

(3) It shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in each case.

(4) The Bishop, or the Church of England Chaplain, or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain, shall, under the Bishop's instructions fix the hours at which the Church shall be made available to the Presbyterian, or Wesleyan congregations.

(5) The care of the Church and Church furniture and the expenditure and control of the Church establishment shall remain exclusively in the hands of the Chaplain or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain.

(6) The Bishop of the Diocese may withdraw his assent to use the Church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit.

(7) If in any case dissatisfaction is felt with any order passed under these rules either as to the use of a Church by a congregation not belonging to the Church of England or as to the hour at which it is made available for the use of such congregation, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, may bring the matter before the Lieutenant-General of the Command, through the General Officer Commanding the District; and the Lieutenant-General shall then, if he considers this necessary, communicate with the Bishop in order, if possible, to arrange the matter with him. Should the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the Command and the Bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision to the Metropolitan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta, the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church and the Foreign and Military Departments.

Ordered, also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 15th, 1899.

The general conditions of weather have been unusual and irregular during the week under review. Pressure has been high over North-East India and relatively high along the foot of the Himalayas, while it has been low over the Western desert and over Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. As a result, conditions have been favourable for easterly winds over a large part of India, and moist winds from easterly directions have prevailed over a considerable part of the country instead of the dry westerly winds which are usual at this season of the year. As a consequence, the weather has been much more unsettled than usual, and thunderstorms giving rain and hail have been very widespread, but have been particularly frequent over Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal, over the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas and over the southern half of the Peninsula. Accompanying the rainfall over North-East India and the Peninsula there has been very cool weather, but over North-West India the thunderstorms were too light and too local to largely affect temperature, which during the week in these regions has been generally excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 9th.*—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere, and the depression, which was noticed over the western desert at the close of the preceding week, had commenced an eastward movement down the Gangetic Plain. It was central near Agra where pressure was largely below the normal. Pressure was highest and slightly to moderately above the normal over Burma and North-East India. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over North-West India and southerly and south-easterly over the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, while along the foot of the hills in Bengal and the North-West Provinces the direction was easterly. The weather was unsettled and cloudy. Thunder and dust storms had occasioned rain over parts of Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Himalayas, Malabar, the east of the Central Provinces and Madras. Generally the rainfall had been moderate or light. The mean temperature was low over Assam and Bengal, about normal over South Madras and higher than usual elsewhere.

Monday, April 10th.—The lowest pressures had been re-transferred westward, and the depression was again shown over the Western desert. Pressure remained highest over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and, while the barometer read 0·091 inch higher than usual at Sibsagar, it read 0·152 inch lower than usual at Multan and Deesa. The winds generally were little changed, but the easterly current in Northern India had increased and extended, and easterly and south-easterly winds blew from Central Bengal to the Punjab. The weather had been fairly fine, though here and there disturbed by thundershowers, over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but over Northern India and Burma showers had been remarkably prevalent. The mean temperature was falling almost everywhere, and the areas of deficient temperature over North-East India and over the south of the Peninsula were both increasing in extent and intensity. In North-West and Central India and part of Burma the heat still remained excessive.

Tuesday, April 11th.—Pressure had changed irregularly. The barometer continued to read unusually high in North-East India and unusually low in North-West India, so that conditions, favourable for easterly winds over Northern India, continued, and winds from easterly directions prevailed from Bengal to the Punjab. South-easterly winds prevailed over the Peninsula and variable winds over Lower Bengal. The weather had cleared, and the rainfall become lighter and less extensive over North-West India, but over Burma, Assam and Bengal rain had continued both general and heavy, and fair showers had been received over

the south of the Peninsula and some central districts. The area of deficient temperature continued to extend, and mean temperatures exceeding the normal were only reported from the extreme north-west of India and the Madras Coast districts. In Bengal the weather was remarkably cool. The following variations from the normal explain the general distribution of temperature relatively to the normal: Patna —15·2°, Berhampore —14·0°, Jacobabad +8·2°, Madras +1·6° and Madura —5·5°.

Wednesday, April 12th.—Pressure continued to change irregularly. Pressure remained highest and higher than usual over Assam and Upper Burma and lowest and lower than usual over the Western desert, so that the general conditions were unaltered, and easterly and south-easterly winds continued over North and West Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain. In North-West India squally cyclonic winds prevailed around the depression over the Western desert, while south-easterly or variable winds were reported over the Peninsula. Thunder and dust storms had continued to give rain over North-East and North-West India, the southern half of the Peninsula and the east of the Central Provinces. In the North-West Provinces, the central parts of India (except the east) and the northern half of the Peninsula the weather was fine, but elsewhere it was more or less disturbed. The weather was remarkably cool over North-East India and the east and south of the Peninsula, while the heat was excessive over the north-western and central parts of the country.

Thursday, April 13th.—Pressure had risen over Northern India and had been nearly steady over Burma and the Peninsula. The storm in the north-west had become shallower and more diffused, but, on the contrary, the high pressure area in the north-east had become more strongly marked. Easterly winds continued from Central Bengal to the Punjab, but the cyclonic circulation in the north-west had died down. South-easterly and variable winds continued over the Peninsula. The weather remained unsettled and disturbed with dust and thunder storms over Northern India and the south of the Peninsula, but was fine in the intervening regions. The rainfall amounts were larger than usual. The mean temperature conditions were similar to those reported on the preceding day, the heat having been greater than usual over North-Western and Central India and less than usual elsewhere.

Friday, April 14th.—The barometer had changed irregularly and in some places by considerable amounts. Pressure was highest and largely above the normal along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas; it was lowest and slightly below the normal over the Western desert and relatively low and considerably lower than usual over Ceylon. The depression over the Western desert was somewhat better defined than on the 13th. Westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed in Bombay and southerly to easterly winds in most other places. Fairly general thundershowers had been received over Lower Bengal, Assam and the North-West Provinces and scattered showers over the Peninsula and the east and south of the Central Provinces. The temperature conditions were generally similar to those reported on the preceding day, but both the excess in the north-west and the deficiency in the north-east were smaller.

Saturday, April 15th.—Pressure had changed very little. Barometric readings were highest along the foot of the hills, lowest over the Western desert and relatively low near Ceylon. Easterly and south-easterly winds continued over Northern India and variable breezes elsewhere. The rainfall area had contracted somewhat over Northern India, but thundershowers continued to be reported from Assam, North and West Bengal and the North-West Provinces. In the Peninsula, on the contrary, the rainfall area had extended and the showers become heavier. The heat had been greater than usual over the greater part of North-Western and Western India and over Burma, while it had been less than usual in all other places. The following variations from the average explain the distribution relatively to the normal: Jacobabad + 6·0°, Madura —7·4°, Gorakhpur —12·8°, Dhubri —12·0° and Tounghoo + 6·4°.

Temperature.—The heavyish rainfall at the commencement of the week in North-East India and in the south of the Peninsula produced in those two

regions areas of deficient temperature which were comparatively small and comparatively slight on the 9th. The rainfall continuing these areas of relatively low temperature increased both in intensity and size till, during the latter half of the week, they embraced most parts of the country except the north-west and centre. In the two latter regions the mean temperature was steadily excessive during the week, the showers in those areas having been insufficient to seriously affect the temperature conditions.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week :

PROVINCE.	APRIL 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·1	—0·3	—3·5	—4·1	—1·9	+0·1	+1·8	—1·0
Assam	—3·0	—5·6	—9·5	—7·9	—7·0	—2·2	—4·1	—5·6
Bengal	—2·3	—4·5	—9·4	—7·5	—5·8	—5·8	—6·5	—6·0
Orissa	—2·7	—5·3	—9·6	—5·1	—2·8	—6·9	—6·0	—5·5
Bihar	—0·8	—2·7	—13·5	—9·2	—5·5	—8·6	—9·5	—7·1
Chota Nagpur	+2·7	—2·1	—12·1	—5·7	—4·0	—8·9	—10·6	—5·8
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+2·7	—1·3	—4·9	—3·1	—1·1	—6·5	—5·3	—2·8
Punjab	+3·0	+1·2	—0·1	+2·5	—1·2	—0·4	—0·4	+0·7
Sind	+7·3	+4·9	+6·9	+5·4	+3·8	+3·2	+3·7	+5·0
Rajputana	+7·1	+3·0	+1·9	+5·5	+5·5	—0·2	+1·4	+3·5
Gujarat	+5·9	+1·0	+2·8	+2·6	+1·4	+0·5	+2·2	+2·3
Central India	+5·3	+3·[illegible]	+1·4	+3·0	+4·1	—1·1	—0·9	+2·1
Central Provinces	+3·5	—0·7	—2·5	—0·1	+0·6	—0·9	—2·1	—0·1
Berar	+4·7	+3·8	+2·2	+3·2	+2·9	+0·5	+1·1	+2·6
West Coast	+1·3	—0·1	—1·0	—1·4	—1·0	—0·6	—1·7	—0·6
Bombay Deccan	+1·8	—0·4	—0·9	—0·5	—0·4	—1·3	+0·3	—0·2
Mysore	—0·3	—0·4	+0·4	—2·2	—3·2	—1·7	—2·9	—1·5
Madras Coast	+0·9	+0·8	+1·4	—0·9	—0·9	—1·1	—2·5	—0·3
Madras Deccan	+0·2	+0·6	—0·7	—1·6	—1·8	—1·5	—4·6	—1·3
South India	—2·2	—2·6	—4·4	—6·4	—6·8	—5·0	—5·5	—4·7
Mean for whole of India	+1·8	—0·3	—2·8	—1·6	—1·3	—2·4	—2·6	—1·3

On the first day of the week the heat of the whole country was greater than usual, but between the 9th and the 10th there occurred a fall of over 2°, and from that date onward the temperature of the whole of India was below the normal, the deficiency being considerable on the 11th, 14th and 15th. The provincial variations show that the weather during the week was warmer than usual in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Berar; that the mean temperature was about normal in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the West Coast, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Coast; and that it was less than usual in all the remaining provinces. The deficiency was greatest in Behar where from the 11th to the 15th the mean temperature was very largely below the normal.

The following were the highest maxima recorded on each day:

April 9th	. . . . . .	109·4°	at Rajkote.
„ 10th	. . . . . .	108·2°	„ Bhavnagar.
„ 11th	. . . . . .	109·3°	„ Jacobabad.
„ 12th	. . . . . .	107·2°	„ Jodhpur.
„ 13th	. . . . . .	106·7°	„ Akola.
„ 14th	. . . . . .	105·1°	„ Hyderabad (Sind).
„ 15th	. . . . . .	107·4°	„ Jacobabad.

Rain.—The past week has been one of exceptionally widespread and heavy rainfall considering the time of year. The only practically rainless regions during the week were Lower Burma and North Bombay with the adjoining parts of Rajputana and Central India. In all other parts of the Indian area rain has been received, the rainfall amounts ranging from a few cents over the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula, to several inches in Assam and the south of the Peninsula The daily rainfall returns for the week show that rain was received principally between the 9th and 12th in Upper Burma; between the 9th and 13th in Assam; on most days of the week in Bengal; on the 9th, 11th and 12th in Bihar; on the 13th and 14th in the east and centre of the North-West Provinces; on different days of the week in the west of the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab, on all days of the week in the south of the Peninsula; and between the 12th and the 15th in the east of the Peninsula.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that the average actual rainfall of the week exceeded 0·10 inch in all the rainfall divisions except Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, the South Punjab, the West Punjab, the Konkan, Khandesh, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India and Rajputana where the week's rainfall has been actually or practically *nil*. In all the remaining divisions effective rain has been received, the average actual rainfall ranging from 7·02 inches in the Assam Hills, 4·91 inches in the Surma Valley, 4·33 inches in Malabar and 4·40 inches in South Madras, to 0·13 inch in Upper Burma, 0·14 inch in the South-East Punjab, 0·13 inch in the Central Punjab, 0·16 inch in the centre of the Central Provinces and 0·18 inch in the central division of Madras. The third column of the table shows that in no less than thirty-nine of the rainfall divisions the week's rain has been in excess of the normal. These thirty-nine divisions covered Arakan, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Provinces, the South-East Punjab, the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and the excess amounted to 4·99 inches in the Assam Hills, to 4·12 inches in South Madras, to 3·77 inches in Malabar, to over 2 inches in South-Central Madras, Coorg, Orissa and East Bengal and to over 1 inch in the Assam Valley, Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, and the north (*a*) division of the East Coast.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma . . .	Akyab	2·07 inches.
Assam . . .	Cherra Poonjee	20·30 "
	Borkhola (Cachar)	6·44 "
Bengal . . .	Ramchanda (Tippera) . . .	5·60 "
	Goalundo (Faridpur) . . .	4·96 "
	Alipurduar (Jalpaiguri) . . .	3·41 "
Bihar . . .	Sitamarhi (Muzaffarpur) . . .	4·82 "
N.-W. P. . . .	Padrauna (Gurakhpur) . . .	2·95 "
	Ukimath (Garhwal)	3·10 "
Punjab . . .	Chakwal (Jhelum)	0·66 inch.
	Hangu (Kohat)	1·25 inches.
Malabar . . .	Alleppy	11·20 "
Nilgiris . . .	Kilkundah	10·82 "
Mysore . . .	Holalkeri	4·71 "
Madras . . .	Jehapur (Ganjam)	4·80 "
	Pattukattai (Tanjore) . . .	4·71 "
	Uslampetty (Madura) . . .	7·63 "

The three concluding columns of the table show that the heavy rainfall of the past week has brought about a considerable change in the condition of the seasonal rainfall. In Assam, Bengal, the west of the Peninsula and South Madras the actual fall between February 26th and April 15th has been in excess of the average, while in other parts of the country, though the rainfall is still short, the deficiency has been considerably reduced.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM FEBRUARY 26TH TO APRIL 15TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to April 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·62	— 0·62	0	1·45	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·97	— 100
	3. Central do.	0·20	0·21	— 0·01	0·21	0·38	— 45
	4. Upper do.	0·13	0·17	— 0·04	0·19	0·88	— 78
	5. Arakan	0·49	0·18	+ 0·31	0·49	0·59	— 17
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3·20	0·75	+ 2·45	6·16	4·15	+ 48
	7. Assam Surma	4·91	4·05	+ 0·86	15·38	17·11	— 10
	8. Do. Hills	7·02	2·03	+ 4·99	17·97	8·44	+ 113
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·88	1·38	+ 1·50	9·99	6·84	+ 46
	10 Deltaic Bengal	2·42	0·43	+ 1·99	3·44	2·74	+ 26
	11. Central do.	0·88	0·32	+ 0·56	1·70	1·53	+ 11
	12 North do.	2·24	0·42	+ 1·82	5·10	2·29	+ 123
	13. Bengal Hills	2·39	0·89	+ 1·50	5·14	3·62	+ 42
	14 Orissa	2·39	0·29	+ 2·10	2·58	1·57	+ 64
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·79	0·15	+ 1·64	1·85	1·29	+ 43
	16 South Bihar	0·70	0·05	+ 0·65	0·73	0·48	+ 52
	17. North do.	1·34	0·17	+ 1·17	1·42	0·64	+ 122
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·44	0·03	+ 0·41	0·44	0·35	+ 26
	19. South Oudh	0·35	0·04	+ 0·31	0·34	0·38	— 11
	20. North do.	0·38	0·06	+ 0·32	0·38	0·55	— 31
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·31	0·02	+ 0·29	0·32	0·36	— 11
	22. Do. West	0·18	0·06	+ 0·12	0·28	0·57	— 51
	23 Do. East Submontane	0·90	0·09	+ 0·81	0·92	0·46	+ 100
	24. Do West do.	0·20	0·15	+ 0·05	0·45	1·21	— 63
	25. Do. Hills	0·81	0·35	+ 0·46	1·59	3·42	— 54
PUNJAB	26 South-East Punjab	0·14	0·11	+ 0·03	0·26	0·70	— 63
	27 South do.	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	0·07	0·79	— 91
	28 Central do.	0·13	0·33	— 0·20	0·66	1·63	— 60
	29 Punjab Submontane	0·16	0·30	— 0·14	0·38	1·58	— 70
	30. Do. Hills	0·22	0·30	— 0·37	0·62	3·86	— 84
	31 North Punjab	0·44	0·59	— 0·15	1·55	3·62	— 57
	32. West do.	0·03	0·13	— 0·10	0·21	0·81	— 74
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	4·33	0·56	+ 3·77	5·99	1·95	+ 207
	34 Madras South-Central	2·31	0·29	+ 2·02	3·80	1·52	+ 150
	35. Coorg	2·65	0·52	+ 2·13	4·51	2·03	+ 122
	36 Mysore	1·08	0·17	+ 0·91	1·82	0·65	+ 180
	37. Konkan	0·09	0·02	+ 0·07	0·18	0·09	+ 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·28	0·12	+ 0·16	0·60	0·44	+ 36
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·03	0·09	— 67
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·12	0·29	— 59
	42. Central Provinces West	0·09	0·07	+ 0·02	0·14	0·44	— 64
	43. Do do. Central	0·16	0·10	+ 0·06	0·25	0·72	— 65
	44 Do do. East	0·84	0·19	+ 0·65	0·87	1·02	— 15
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·22	— 100
	47 Sind	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·67	0·33	+ 103
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·43	— 0·43	2·17	3·06	— 29
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49 Central India East	0·06	0·02	+ 0·04	0·06	0·20	— 70
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·06	0·02	0	0·02	0·21	— 90
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·26	— 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0·83	0·07	+ 0·76	0·94	0·70	+ 34
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	1·10	0·03	+ 1·07	1·10	1·58	— 30
	53 Hyderabad South	0·28	0·26	+ 0·02	0·28	0·98	— 71
	54 Madras Central	0·18	0·05	+ 0·13	0·26	0·24	+ 8
	55 East Coast Central	0·15	0·03	+ 0·12	0·15	0·37	— 59
	56 Do. South	1·02	0·10	+ 0·92	1·29	0·55	+ 135
	57 Madras South	4·40	0·28	+ 4·12	5·09	1·70	+ 199

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *20th April, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th April.*—The rainfall was most exceptional during the week; it was heavy on the West Coast and in the Southern districts and in parts of the Carnatic, the Central districts, and the Circars, and light showers were general elsewhere. Since the end of week more heavy rain has fallen on the East Coast and the south of Nellore and light rain in inland districts. The water-supply is generally sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan. Some sowings under irrigation and on the West Coast are going on. Preparations for the new season have begun. The standing crop is in good condition. Harvesting continues in some places and the yield is normal. Pasture is very scanty, but fodder is sufficient. The recent rain will benefit the standing crops, especially under wells, and produce some pasture. Prices continue almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Slight rain fell in parts of six districts during the week. Reaping of late crops continues in eight and cotton-picking in four districts. Preparations for next season are progressing generally. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Rain, sufficient for present requirements, fell in all parts of the Province during the week; but in places in Bihar it is said to have injured the spring crops lying on the threshing ground. Ploughing is now general and sowing of autumn rice and jute and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Spring rice is maturing and in some places is being reaped. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) harvest in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpore divisions is almost over, and the outturn has been good. No want of fodder is reported. Prices are generally stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Stormy weather prevailed during the week accompanied by rain and hail in several districts. Slight damage from hail is reported in places. Harvesting operations are nearing completion and new grain is coming into the markets in parts. Sugarcane and extra crops are being irrigated where necessary. Indigo is being sown. Markets are well-stocked and fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen in a few districts, but are otherwise stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, and Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of standing spring crops and sowings of extra spring and certain autumn crops continue. Sugarcane and cotton crops are being watered. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are reported average and of unirrigated crops below average or poor. More rain is wanted for autumn sowings in Shahpur. The outturn of spring crops is generally expected to be average or below average. The standing spring crops have been seriously damaged by hail in parts of the

Lahore, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The condition of cattle is poor in Delhi and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and good elsewhere. Fodder is reported sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Umballa, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, the chief food-staple, are rising in Umballa and Jullundur; falling in Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16 to 21, gram 20 to 23, barley 30 to 32, bulrush-millet 19 to 25, maize 28 to 35, great millet 20, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th April.*—The weather was generally unsettled during the week and rain has fallen in twelve districts, the rainfall in four districts measuring more than half-an-inch. The threshing of spring crops is proceeding. The planting of sugarcane is also in progress in Bhandara and Sambalpur. An abundant crop of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is being gathered and labourers derive much benefit from forest concessions in consequence. Village relief is being gradually extended in the distressed areas in Saugor and has been started in the Damoh tahsil. Water is getting scanty in parts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, and Chhindwara. Fodder is insufficient in parts of seven districts and grain stocks are reported to be insufficient in the Hinghanghat tahsil of Wardha. The range of prices is generally below the normal: the cheapest prices are—wheat 21, gram 35, rice 22, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 12½, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 22 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th April.*—In Upper Burma reaping of island crops is approaching completion. Dry weather paddy is being harvested in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Kyaukse. The prospects of the standing crops continue unchanged. Slight rain fell during the week in several districts of Upper and Lower Burma. The price of paddy has risen in Prome, Pakôkku, and Minbu; and has fallen in Thaton and Amherst, and has also slightly fallen in Rangoon.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. Ploughing for and sowing of late broadcast rice are in progress. Transplanted early rice has been slightly damaged by hail in Sunamganj and Habiganj sub-divisions. Plucking of tea continues. Prospects are generally good, except in parts of Cachar, where red spider prevails. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished; the outturn is poor in Sylhet, but elsewhere is generally good. Sowing of jute continues in Sylhet and Goalpara. Planting of sugarcane has commenced in Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Tezpur, and Nowgong 16; Sylhet and Dhubri 17; and Gauhati 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—fifteen cents in the Civil and Military station and general good rain in parts of the Province. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in Kolar, Kadur, and Shimoga.

COORG: Rainfall—2 inches 87 cents. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th April.*—BERAR: The weather is hot and cloudy. Breaking up of land for the ensuing monsoon crop

continues. The fodder and water-supply remain insufficient in parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 21 cents. The spring harvest is almost over. The standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition and is being harvested in parts. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *jowari* 24½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th April.*—There was a slight fall of rain in Bundelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. The prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is fair in Malwa and good in Gwalior.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Rainfall in cents—Abu 27; Ulwar 16; Kherwara 13½; and slight rain in Haraoti. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, except in Merwara. The state of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara, where it is fair. Harvesting of crops is approaching completion. The average estimated spring outturn in Kherwara is 3 and 6 annas. Cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in the States reported last week. Prices are rising in three States and are steady elsewhere. Twenty persons emigrated from Ajmere and 18 from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,360. The numbers employed on relief works were—422 in Ajmere, 3,257 in Merwara, and 960 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20½, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Rain fell during the week. The prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rainfall 1·50 inches. The weather has been cold and stormy, but the rain has benefited the wheat, and ground is now being prepared for the early rice crops. Price of rice 9½ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH APRIL 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH APRIL 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	First 9 days of April 1898. Mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of April 1898. Earnings. Total.	First 9 days of April 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 8 days of April 1899. Mean mileage worked.	First 8 days of April 1899. Earnings. Total.	First 8 days of April 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th April 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 8th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	694	1,740	15,81,919	911	1,747	14,65,000	839	1,74,56,084	1,76,16,000	1,59,916	...
Bengal Central	162	125	23,870	191	125	19,800	158	3,06,184	2,96,000	...	10,184
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	2,44,245	283	1,186	2,15,000	181	22,31,740	27,09,000	4,77,260	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,73,598	217	868	1,56,000	180	18,35,248	19,56,000	1,20,752	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	8,158	388	21	3,800	181	61,762	40,500	...	21,262
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	1,324	147	9	1,100	122	14,857	15,800	943	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	5,95,213	328	1,815	5,30,000	292	59,70,250	68,90,000	9,19,750	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	860	51	17	800	47	8,087	10,400	2,313	...
South Indian	161	1,042	2,17,813	209	1,023	1,87,000	183	22,05,588	21,34,000	...	71,588
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	8,540	158	54	6,000	111	63,099	59,200	...	3,899
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Front. sec.)	103	1,165	1,95,240	168	1,165	1,38,000	118	15,78,731	14,98,000	..	80,731
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	43,486	147	296	21,100	71	4,52,106	2,51,000	...	2,01,136
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,95,205	229	1,082	1,59,600	147	19,24,047	19,73,000	48,953	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	29,964	130	231	31,500	136	3,10,216	3,33,000	22,784	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	40,848	143	415	35,600	86	3,74,968	4,84,000	1,09,032	...
Burma	223	936	2,42,281	259	936	1,99,000	213	31,74,211	27,76,000	...	3,98,211
TOTAL	266	10,253	36,05,564	352	10,990	31,68,700	288	3,79,67,208	3,90,41,900	10,74,692	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	11,10,090	385	2,959	8,36,000	283	1,12,99,835	94,04,000	...	18,95,835
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	967	2,71,423	281	1,013	2,32,000	229	26,67,072	27,79,000	1,11,928	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	3,19,231	390	834	2,69,000	323	40,95,7[illegible]5	34,23,000	...	6,72,735
East Coast (b)	116	536	81,687	152	795	1,05,000	132	9,00,782	10,58,000	1,57,218	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	2,028	72	28	1,500	54	27,512	24,400	...	3,112
Chorra-Companyganj	20	...	...		...	(c)		(d) 424	6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,255	17,84,459	341	5,629	14,43,500	256	1,89,91,3[illegible]0	1,66,94,800	...	22,96,560
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	11,75,394	788	1,491	8,29,000	556	1,05,51,479	1,21,44,000	15,92,521	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	5,22,250	1,133	461	3,67,000	796	38,94,868	41,75,000	5,80,132	...
Madras	258	840	2,84,186	338	840	2,27,000	270	29,97,829	25,21,000	...	4,76,829
TOTAL	480	2,792	19,81,830	710	2,792	14,23,000	510	1,74,44,176	1,91,40,000	16,95,824	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,280	73,71,853	[illegible]	19,411	60,35,200	311	7,44,0[illegible],744	7,48,76,700	4,73,956	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	48,491	299	162	43,800	270	5,49,914	3,88,000	...	1,61,914
Tarkessur	320	22	14,046	638	22	12,300	559	1,07,410	98,600	...	8,810
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	31,614	79	423	32,000	76	2,61,230	3,32,000	70,770	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,900	53	...	22,000	22,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	.	25	700	28	...	(f) 700	700	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	..	...	33	1,500	45	...	18,800	18,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	19,415	294	66	10,800	164	1,12,438	1,14,000	1,562	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...		...	..	18	800	44	...	(e) 2,700	2,700	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,226	90	36	3,000	83	48,492	38,400	...	10,092
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	21,955	281	78	19,400	249	2,21,814	2,51,000	29,186	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	3,967	72	55	3,400	62	33,715	45,900	12,185	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	28,088	551	51	14,300	280	1,69,857	1,59,000	...	10,857
Bársi	156	21	4,812	229	21	4,300	205	48,444	56,800	8,356	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,75,614	197	1,026	1,48,200	144	15,53,314	15,27,900	...	25,414
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	3,685	50	74	4,200	57	28,628	68,900	40,272	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	10,952	96	114	13,700	120	1,16,759	1,56,000	39,241	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	4,291	123	34	2,500	74	35,770	30,000	...	5,770
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	331	1,14,340	342	331	83,200	249	10,71,923	10,63,000	...	8,923
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,254	96	13	1,400	108	7,152	12,600	5,448	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	16,547	153	108	13,300	123	2,01,273	1,51,000	...	50,273
Kolar Gold fields	408	10	5,022	502	10	3,300	330	57,142	43,700	...	13,442
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	7,523	114	66	3,900	59	63,467	38,800	...	24,667
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	9,949	107	93	8,100	87	89,105	94,000	4,895	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,151	74	29	2,800	97	20,051	34,500	14,449	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	5,936	75	79	4,300	54	50,434	55,400	4,966	...
Rajpipla	13	19	386	20	24	1,200	50	2,625	10,400	7,775	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,254	102	25	2,400	96	21,994	18,100	..	3,894
TOTAL	133	[illegible]96	1,84,270	185	1,003	1,44,500	144	17,66,323	17,76,400	10,077	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	56,685	170	324	48,100	144	4,67,430	5,62,000	94,570	...
Jetalsar Rájkot	80	46	4,888	106	46	4,500	98	47,416	54,500	7,084	...
Jámnagar	38	54	3,172	59	54	3,000	56	24,443	31,000	6,557	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,800	86	...	19,800	19,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	30,741	84	407	44,400	109	3,29,223	5,37,000	2,07,777	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,952	49	60	2,800	47	29,227	42,300	13,073	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	9,372	100	94	9,700	103	82,209	1,13,000	30,791	...
TOTAL	86	952	1,07,810	113	1,016	1,14,300	112	9,79,948	13,59,600	3,79,652	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,119	78,39,547	371	22,456	64,42,200	287	7,87,02,329	7,95,40,600	8,38,271	...

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic owing to floods.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st March to 8th April 1899.
(f) From 1st to 8th April 1899.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, the 20th April, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98	First 9 days of April 1898. Mean mileage worked	First 9 days of April 1898. Earnings. Total.	First 9 days of April 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 8 days of April 1899. Mean mileage worked.	First 8 days of April 1899. Earnings. Total.	First 8 days of April 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 9th April 1898	Earnings from 1st to 8th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	15,84,919	911	1,747	14,65,000	839	15,84,919	14,65,000	...	1,19,919
Bengal Central	183	125	23,870	191	125	19,800	158	23,870	19,800	...	4,070
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	2,44,245	283	1,186	2,15,000	181	2,44,245	2,15,000	...	29,245
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,73,598	217	868	1,56,000	180	1,73,598	1,56,000	..	17,598
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	8,158	388	21	3,800	181	8,158	3,800	...	4,358
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	1,324	147	9	1,100	122	1,324	1,100	...	224
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	5,95,213	328	1,815	5,30,000	292	5,95,213	5,30,000	...	65,213
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	860	51	17	800	47	860	800	...	60
South Indian	166	1,042	2,17,813	209	1,023	1,87,000	183	2,17,813	1,87,000	...	30,813
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	8,540	158	54	6,000	111	8,540	6,000	...	2,540
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G. M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,95,240	168	1,165	1,38,000	118	1,95,240	1,38,000	...	57,240
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	43,486	147	296	21,100	71	43,486	21,100	...	22,386
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,95,205	229	1,082	1,59,000	147	1,95,205	1,59,000	...	36,205
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	29,964	130	231	31,500	136	29,964	31,500	1,536	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	40,848	143	415	35,600	86	40,848	35,600	...	5,248
Burma	186	936	2,42,281	259	936	1,99,000	213	2,42,281	1,99,000	...	43,281
TOTAL	243	10,253	36,05,564	352	10,990	31,68,700	288	36,05,564	31,68,700	...	1,36,864
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	11,10,090	385	2,959	8,36,000	283	11,10,090	8,36,000	...	2,74,090
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	967	2,71,423	281	1,013	2,32,000	229	2,71,423	2,32,000	...	39,423
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	3,19,231	390	834	2,69,000	323	3,19,231	2,69,000	...	50,231
East Coast (b)	106	536	81,687	152	795	1,05,000	132	81,687	1,05,000	23,313	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2,028	72	28	1,500	54	2,028	1,500	...	528
Cherra-Companyganj	41	...	...	..	...	(c)	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,235	17,84,459	341	5,629	14,43,500	256	17,84,459	14,43,500	...	3,40,959
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	11,75,394	788	1,491	8,29,000	556	11,75,394	8,29,000	.	3,46,394
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	5,22,250	1,133	461	3,67,000	796	5,22,250	3,67,000	...	1,55,250
Madras	261	840	2,84,186	338	840	2,27,000	270	2,84,186	2,27,000	..	57,186
TOTAL	349	2,792	19,81,830	710	2,792	14,23,000	510	19,81,830	14,23,000	...	5,58,830
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,280	73,71,853	403	19,411	60,35,200	311	73,71,853	60,35,200	...	13,36,653
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge -											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	48,491	299	162	43,800	270	48,491	43,800	.	4,691
Tarkessur	278	22	14,046	638	22	12,300	559	14,046	12,300	...	1,746
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	31,614	79	423	32,000	76	31,614	32,000	386	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,900	53	...	1,900	1,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	.	..	...	25	700	28	...	700	700	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	..	..	33	1,500	45	...	1,500	1,500	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	121	66	19,415	294	66	10,800	164	19,415	10,800	...	8,615
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	800	44	...	800	800	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,226	90	36	3,000	83	3,226	3,000	...	226
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	21,955	281	78	19,400	249	21,955	19,400	...	2,555
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	3,967	72	55	3,400	62	3,967	3,400	.	567
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	28,088	551	51	14,300	280	28,088	14,300	...	13,788
Bársi	125	21	4,812	229	21	4,300	205	4,812	4,300	...	512
TOTAL	147	891	1,75,614	197	1,026	1,48,200	144	1,75,614	1,48,200	...	27,414
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	3,685	50	74	4,200	57	3,685	4,200	515	
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	10,932	96	114	13,700	120	10,932	13,700	2,768	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	4,291	123	34	2,500	74	4,291	2,500	...	1,791
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	1,14,340	342	334	83,200	249	1,14,340	83,200	...	31,140
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,254	96	13	1,400	108	1,254	1,400	146	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	16,547	153	108	13,300	123	16,547	13,300	...	3,247
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	5,022	502	10	3,500	350	5,022	3,500	...	1,522
Metre gauge –											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	7,523	114	66	3,900	59	7,523	3,900	...	3,623
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	9,949	107	93	8,100	87	9,949	8,100	...	1,849
Kolhápur	57	29	2,151	74	29	2,800	97	2,151	2,800	649	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	5,936	75	79	4,300	54	5,936	4,300	..	1,636
Rajpipla	11	19	386	20	24	1,200	50	386	1,200	814	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	2,254	102	25	2,400	96	2,254	2,400	146	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,84,270	185	1,003	1,44,500	144	1,84,270	1,44,500	...	39,770
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	56,685	170	334	48,100	144	56,685	48,100	...	8,585
Jotalsar-Rájkot	82	46	4,888	106	46	4,500	98	4,888	4,500	...	388
Jámnagar	38	54	3,172	59	54	3,000	56	3,172	3,000	...	172
Dhrángadrá	...	...	..	...	21	1,800	86	...	1,800	1,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	30,741	84	407	44,400	109	30,741	44,400	13,659	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,952	49	60	2,800	47	2,952	2,800	...	152
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,372	100	94	9,700	103	9,372	9,700	328	...
TOTAL	75	952	1,07,810	113	1,016	1,14,300	112	1,07,810	1,14,300	6,490	..
GRAND TOTAL	24[illegible]	21,119	78,39,547	371	22,456	64,42,200	287	78,39,547	64,42,200	...	13,97,347

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bozwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic owing to floods.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut.*, *R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 20th April, 1899.*

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 137.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eleven months of the year 1898-99 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to February.					Whole year.		April to February.			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99	1807-08	1898-90.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,648,400	28,669,100	20,136,900	22,053,300	1,916,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,179,800	5,679,400	4,830,000	5,209,200	379,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,594,200	9,047,200	7,734,000	8,233,400	499,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,837,000	4,839,900	4,364,700	4,365,500	800	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Excise	5,489,500	5,731,000	4,822,600	5,043,200	220,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,641,300	4,898,400	4,069,900	4,290,300	220,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,728,800	9,113,900	7,431,100	7,758,400	327,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,119,000	67,978,900	53,389,200	56,953,300	3,564,100	...
20,200	28,000	15,800	27,000	11,200	...	Interest	840,700	928,100	776,800	862,900	86,100	...
4,200	7,400	4 200	6,300	2,100	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,364,000	3,043,300	3,019,600	2,797,600	...	222,000
1,900	1,000	1,100	1 200	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,720,500	1,745,600	1,466,900	1,474,000	7,100	...
90,600	104 900	89 500	104 900	15,400	...	Miscellaneous	799,400	827,400	528,800	509,900	..	18,900
1,500	500	1,500	500	...	1,000	Railways	21,258,600	22,735,600	19,463,900	21,114,500	1,650,600	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,605,100	2,472,000	2,292,600	2,159,200	...	133,400
28,900	30,100	28,200	29,500	1,300	...	Buildings and Roads	622,600	651,300	517,700	548,200	30,500	...
46,400	59,700	23,800	37,500	13,700	...	Receipts by Military Department	809,400	835,200	712,200	745,000	32,800	...
193,700	232,500	164,100	206,900	42,800	...	TOTAL REVENUE	96,139,300	101,217,400	82,167,700	87,164,600	4,996,900	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
3,497,200	1,912,800	3,498,300	1,918,300	...	1,580,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,580,600	954,800	2,589,900	964,900	...	1,625,000
5 000,000	..	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	291,600	...	...	...	...
300	200	...	200	200	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	1,800,400	231,600	...	...	231,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,100	140,800	133,300	226,300	93,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	858,000	893,400	726,000	712,700	...	13,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	803,200	908,100	...	582,100	582,100	..
9,506,100	19,000,000	7,498,300	16,584,800	9,086,500	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,003,600	20,913,000	15,996,600	18,503,300	2,506,700	...	TOTAL	4,341,900	4,989,100	3,680,800	2,486,000	...	1,194,800
18,197,300	21,145,500	16,160,700	18,710,200	2,549,500	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,481,200	106,206,500	85,848,500	89,650,600	3,802,100	...
2,832,400	2,534,200	2,832,400	2,534,200	...	298,200	Opening Balance	13,873,800	15,982,400	13,873,800	15,982,400	2,108,600	...
21,029,700	23,679,700	18,993,100	21,244,400	2,251,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	122,188,900	99,722,300	105,633,000	5,910,700	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to February.					Whole year.		April to February.			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
43,400	49,300	39,500	40,900	1,400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,749,000	10,638,300	8,945,900	8,775,400	...	170,500
2,879,300	2,806,000	2,879,300	2,805,900	...	73,400	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,334,900	4,448,900	3,765,300	3,813,800	48,500	...
293,800	283,400	258,000	228,900	...	29,100	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,410,200	2,465,800	2,126,700	2,110,000	...	16,700
544,500	531,100	510,700	474,400	...	36,300	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,888,500	14,919,300	13,289,500	13,165,900	...	123,600
2,180,100	2,290,900	2,066,900	2,165,400	98,500	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,309,100	2,337,900	2,197,900	2,234,400	36,500	...
1,700	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	5,360,400	1,176,100	5,526,700	—59,000	...	5,585,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,800	4,200	3,400	600	...	2,800
5,841,900	5,874,200	5,834,400	5,866,700	32,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,482,900	10,535,700	8,429,700	9,367,400	937,700	...
1,100	2,600	1,600	1,800	200	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,858,100	1,904,600	1,513,800	1,534,200	20,400	...
150,500	156,600	133,600	139,300	5,700	...	Buildings and Roads	5,183,700	5,607,200	3,972,900	4,395,300	422,400	...
4,244,200	4,324,100	3,202,900	3,951,200	748,300	...	Army Services	20,362,500	17,565,200	18,-68,400	15,779,800	...	2,4[illegible]8,600
17,800	5,500	2,500	200	...	2,300	Special Defence Works	—4,000	100	100	...	...	100
16,196,300	16,323,700	14,931,100	15,674,700	743,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	76,939,100	71,603,300	68,040,300	61,117,800	...	6,922,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	203,200	1,419,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	660,900	2,000	...	...	...	...
16,198,300	16,323,700	14,931,100	15,674,700	743,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	76,481,400	73,021,200	68,040,300	61,117,800	...	6,922 500
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
815,600	791,100	774,000	644,200	...	129,800	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,053,700	2,383,700	2,711,300	3,578,600	867,300	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	308,200	...	6225,00	77,700	...	544,800
...	...	300	...	...	300	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,205,200	...	...	210,800	210,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,200	100,800	27,600	183,400	155,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,411,000	670,900	1,338,100	252,000	...	1,086,100
344,500	597,600	248,100	262,000	1[illegible],900	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,062,400	873,300	798,200	955,200	157,000	..
1,137,100	102,900	1,054,600	1,044,300	...	10,300	Remittances (net)	...	...	120,000	...	...	120,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	9,472,700	18,695,200	7,564,800	16,651,900	9,087,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	5,322,200	9,371,800	4,351,000	8,380,600	4,029,600	...
1,481,600	2,260,500	1,303,000	2,806,300	1,503,300	...	TOTAL	18,837,500	29,712,000	14,822,200	26,711,600	11,889,400	...
18,495,500	19,375,300	17,008,100	19,125,200	2,117,100	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	98,372,600	105,116,900	85,573,800	91,408,000	5,834,200	...
2,534,200	4,304,400	1 985,000	2,119,200	134,200	...	Closing Balance	15,982,400	17,072,000	14,148,500	14,225,000	76,500	...
21,029,700	23,679,700	18,993,100	21,244,400	2,251,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	122,188,900	99,722,300	105,633,000	5,910,700	...

The 20th April 1899.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th April, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1269 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th April 1899:—

No. 125 of 1899.—Emile Suter, Ph.D., manager, the Agave Fibre company, Powai, near Bombay. *Improvements in fibre extractors.*

No. 126 of 1899.—James Baird, engineer, of Devonport, near the city of Auckland in the provincial district of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *An improved rotary engine.*

No. 127 of 1899.—William John Brewer, civil engineer, of 15 Denbigh place, Belgrave road, Pimlico, London, and John Edward Cooper, engineer, of 1 Gladstone villas, Prince's avenue, Withernsea, in the county of York. *Improvements in auto-motor carriages or vehicles.*

No. 128 of 1899.—Horace Leonard Short, consulting mechanical engineer, of New Malden, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, increasing the volume of sounds from telephonic or phonographic instruments, and transmitting such sounds to distances.*

No. 129 of 1899.—Charles Joseph Bertrand, engine driver, G. I. P. railway, Igatpuri, Bombay Presidency. *Bertrand's rail joint nut check.*

No. 130 of 1899.—John Charles Henry McCaskill, lieutenant, Indian staff corps, Mardan Punjab. *Fastening ties.*

No. 131 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in speed varying devices, and electric motors for use therein.*

No. 132 of 1899.—Clemens Dörr, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Germersheim, Germany. *A process of manufacturing hard masses by heating tar and solid bodies.*

No. 133 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in means of supporting the bearings of spindles or shafts in wall brackets or frames.*

No. 134 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.*

No. 135 of 1899.—Solomon Robert Dresser, inventor, of the city of Bradford, in the county of McKean, in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S. A. *Improvements in insulated pipe couplings.*

No. 136 of 1899.—Fred. Michael, engineer, of 6 Bridge road, Hastings, Calcutta. *An electric belt.*

No. 137 of 1899.—John Christmas Chorley, chemist, of Lodge lane, Bewsey, Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the method of, and means for, producing cellulose films for photographic and other purposes.*

No. 138 of 1899.—Charles Henry Dyer, chief clerk, goods superintendent's office, East Indian railway, Howrah. *Metal seals for railway wagons, postal and railway mail and cash bags, and the like.*

No. 1270 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 381 of 1898.—Konrad Trobach, civil engineer, of 28 Berlinerstrasse, of Pankow, near Berlin, and Kurt Schultze, manager, of 4 Neue Promenade, of Berlin. *Improvements in and connected with gas-incandescence-lamps.* (Specification filed 8 April 1899.)

No. 400 of 1898.—Victor Bergman, wheelwright, and William George Boyle, storekeeper, both of Mysia, in the colony of Victoria. *Improvements in fastenings or clasps for boots and other articles.* (Specification filed 11 April 1899.)

No. 482 of 1898.—Uriah Dudley, mine manager and mining engineer, of Drake, in the colony of New South Wales. *Improvements in clips or binders.* (Specification filed 11 April 1899.)

No. 1271 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 155 of 1888.—Ludwig Mond and Carl Langer. *Improvements in gas batteries.* (From 10 April 1899 to 10 April 1900.)

No. 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm. *Improvements in the manufacture of dynamite.* (From 11 April 1899 to 11 April 1900.)

No. 229 of 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales.* (From 11 April 1899 to 11 April 1900.)

No. 275 of 1891.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault. *Improvements in and connected with the ventilation of drains and sewers.* (From 5 May 1899 to 5 May 1900.)

No. 283 of 1892.—Carl Olof Lundholm and Joseph Sayers. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 21 April 1899 to 21 April 1900.)

No. 14 of 1895.—John Frederick Duke. *Improvements in the means for automatically lighting gas.* (From 11 April 1899 to 11 April 1900.)

No. 1272 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 51 of 1894.—George Falvey Beyts. *A single rail elevated tramway and in vehicles therefor.* (Specification filed 15 January 1895.)

No. 60 of 1894.—Thomas Headly Stackhouse. *Reciprocating machines for printing from stencils.* (Specification filed 10 January 1895.)

No. 182 of 1894.—Daniel McGill. *An improved method of, and means for, the compression of air or other gases.* (Specification filed 10 January 1895.)

No. 193 of 1894.—John Stewart MacArthur. *Improvements in precipitating precious metals from cyanide or similar solutions.* (Specification filed 11 January 1895.)

No. 364 of 1894.—Abraham Martin. *A new mechanical toy.* (Specification filed 14 January 1895.)

No. 370 of 1894.—Manning Prentice. *Improvements in the manufacture of nitric acid.* (Specification filed 11 January 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie. *A road watering cart.* (Specification filed 11 January 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell. Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son) (claim received from his brother and forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster for payment).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Howie, Conductor Thomas, Unattached List	John Howie (son), Gunner, 33rd Field Battery, R. A.
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half Pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, Foreman J., Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Ethel McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Eleaner Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Dora Collins (orphan) (claim received, but will be paid hereafter).

F. BURGESS, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 29th March, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st March, 1899	1,79,76,600	1,90,37,100	13,63,69,500	2,70,02,300	1,37,69,400	3,700	...	19,61,82,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,44,12,334
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1899	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1899	...	...	3,20,000	9,500	...	...	...	3,29,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1899	2,52,500	3,500	3,19,200	8,700	10,000	...	...	3,41,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,900
	1,82,29,100	1,90,40,600	13,70,38,700	2,70,20,300	1,37,79,400	3,700	...	19,68,82,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,53,65,734
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	37,500	11,67,500	1,93,300	32,100	...	...	14,30,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,30,400
Balance on 15th April, 1899	1,82,29,100	1,90,03,100	13,58,71,200	2,68,27,200	1,37,47,300	3,700	...	19,54,52,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,39,35,334

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Feb., 1899, enfaced from India 10,119 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,309 lakhs.
" 16th Feb., 1899, " 28th " " ditto 16 " ditto 10 "
" 1st March " " 15th March " ditto 8 " ditto 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 14 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 9 lakhs. ditto 14 "

10,153 lakhs. 9,364 lakhs.
9,364 "

Balance against India . 789 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th April, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th April, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,65,902	14	1	1,81,74,385	1	9
Public Deposits at Branches	93,08,482	[illegible]	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,37,46,958	0	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,41,105	3	7
Sundries				23,81,092	7	7
RUPEES				10,38 43,540	13	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				77,27,889	0	0
Other authorized Investments				71,63,645	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,30,06,003	2	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,90,37,700	0	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,77,46,681	7	8
Balances with other Banks				8,17,127	1	7
Bullion				13,619	0	4
Dead Stock				13,11,562	7	4
Stamps				11,759	11	9
[illegible]				16,73,396	1	3
				7,85,09,383	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,07,07,683	4	4	2,53,34,157	5	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,46,26,474	0	8			
RUPEES				10,38,43,540	13	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th April, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33·8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th April, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th April 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	56,80,000	10,25,65,050	10,82,45,050	4,10,53,947	78,85,464	4,89,39,411
Allahabad	...	1,20,27,475	1,20,27,475	1,45,93,407	...	1,45,93,407
Lahore	...	2,52,13,060	2,52,13,060	2,76,48,785	...	2,76,48,785
Bombay	1,05,60,355	7,22,31,465	8,27,91,820	1,37,26,059	2,46,11,652	3,83,37,711
Karachi	...	74,69,745	74,69,745	27,12,865	...	27,12,865
Madras	38,60,215	3,11,39,895	3,50,00,110	2,44,62,785	...	2,44,62,785
Calicut	...	9,96,830	9,96,830	4,32,690	...	4,32,690
Rangoon	...	71,38,885	71,38,885	2,15,90,030	135	2,15,90,165
	2,01,00,570	25,87,82,405	27,88,82,975			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,65,210			
TOTAL			27,87,17,765	14,62,20,568	3,24,97,251	17,87,17,819
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						17,87,17,819
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						27,87,17,765

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Lennon, Mr. W. (of the Central Provinces).	Jhansi . . .	21st February, 1899 .	District Judge, Jhansi, on 3rd April, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Dingwell, Mrs. Janet Lennie (of "Fife Neuk," Naini Tal).	"Fife Neuk," Naini Tal.	10th March, 1899 .	Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, on 29th March, 1899.	Deceased left a Will, dated 28th November, 1888, which is in possession of the Commissioner, Kumaun Division, Naini Tal. No one has applied for Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration.
Dyett, Mr. H. (of Kidderpore).	Presidency General Hospital.	27th March, 1899 .	District Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 4th April, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Fergusson, Mr. J. (of ship *Lindfield*).	Ditto . .	27th March, 1899 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Authwaite, Mr. H. J. (of No. 3, Lindsay Street).	Ditto . .	28th March, 1899 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Creed, Mr. C. R. (of Desergarh, thana Raniganj, district Burdwan, Contractor to the Equitable Coal Company, Limited).	Not stated . .	21st December, 1898 .	Officiating District Judge of Burdwan, on 8th April, 1899.	No Will found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Madge, Mr. H. J. (of No. 6, Dhurrumtollah Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	4th April, 1899 .	District Judge of 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 10th April, 1899.	Ditto.
Savi, Mr. W. A. R. (of No. 8, Ripon Street).	Ditto . .	5th April, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 11th April, 1899.	Ditto.
Benson, Mr. W. (of No. 64 Ross Road, Howrah).	Ditto . .	7th April, 1899 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 20th April, 1899.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April, 1899.

No. 4.—Offices reported opened and closed during March, 1899 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Arvi . . .	Central Provinces	19th March	Opened.
Ashreth (Field Office).	Chitral . .	31st „	Ditto.
Dharmsala Cantonment.	Punjab . .	25th „	Ditto.
Haldummulla .	Ceylon . .	13th „	Ditto.
Itakhola . .	Assam . .	4th „	Ditto.
Knanghat . .	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto.
Killa Saifulla .	Baluchistan .	20th „	Opened.
Manipay . .	Ceylon . .	10th „	Ditto.
Mashobra . .	Punjab . .	17th „	Ditto.
Mirkanni (*Field Office*).	Chitral . .	20th „	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	30th „	Closed.
Pattikonda . .	Madras . .	28th „	Opened.
Pur Camp* . .	Punjab . .	20th „	Closed.
Raghunathpali .	Bengal . .	27th „	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	North-Western Provinces.	8th „	Ditto.
Rawalpindi Race Course.	Punjab . .	23rd „	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto .	29th „	Closed.
Tirupunitorah .	Madras . .	1st „	Opened.
Umballa Race Course.	Punjab . .	4th „	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	9th „	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Bansdih Road .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	4th March	Opened.
Chilkahar . .	Ditto	4th „	Ditto.
Dashghara . .	Bengal Provincial Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Ghazipur City .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	4th „	Ditto.
Jakhanian . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Kadipur . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Mahpur . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Mananwala . .	North Western Railway.	14th „	Ditto.
Manjhi Ghat .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	4th „	Ditto.
Phepna . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Pipri Dih . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Rajawari . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Ratanpura . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Reoti . . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Rosra . . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Sahatwar . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Saiyedpur Bhitri .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Suraimanpur .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Taraon . .	Ditto .	4th „	Ditto.
Taru . . .	North Western Railway.	1st „	Ditto.

*Opened in connection with Military Camps of Exercise.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1899.

No. 15.—No. 490, first grade Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Bengal), attached to No. 3 Survey Party (Topographical), is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 17th April, 1899.

No. 16.—The services of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Muhammad, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Persian Gulf.

R. HARVEY, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.*
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th April, 1899.

No. 362.—Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 1st April, 1899.

No. 3267.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned enactments are in force in the Pargana of Manpur, namely :—

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) ;

The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) ;

The Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864) ;

The Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872) ;

The Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877) ; and

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) ;

Provided that the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall, for the purposes of the said enactments, exercise in the said Pargana the powers of the Local Government and also those of the High Court.

W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM.

Quetta, the 10th April, 1899.

No. 2805.—In this office Notification No. 2104, dated the 1st April, 1898, after the rates "for firewood imported in any other manner" in rule IV-A (1), insert the following words:—

"The above rates shall not apply to the Khojak Sub-division of the Pishin District, where royalty shall be levied on every description of firewood at a uniform rate of one anna per maund, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

By order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th April, 1899.

No. 2960.—Consequent on the suspension of Munshi Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands, Munshi Shah Nawaz Khan, 2nd Clerk in the office of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, is appointed, until further orders, to hold charge of the current duties of the Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March, 1899.

By order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th April, 1899.

No. 292—675-*III*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Diwan's Estate Regulation (III of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

The 14th April, 1899.

No. 324—269-*II*.—In exercise of the authority vested in him by section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to confer upon the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, being a District Magistrate, the power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

This office Notification No. 1024, dated the 2nd September, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th April, 1899.

No. 1604.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th April, 1899.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E., handed over and Major F. W. T. Attree, R.E., took charge of the office of the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 5th April, 1899.

No. 2.—Major F. W. T. Attree, R.E., handed over and Lieutenant Colonel E. Glennie, R.E., took charge of the office of the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of 13th April, 1899.

J. H. S. MURRAY, *Captain, R.E.,*

for Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. Department.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.
(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th April, 1899.

No. 1142-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment for a period of one year of the three members of the Kekri Municipal Committee, named below, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

(1) Mehta Chagan Lal from 1st April, 1899.
(2) Jodhraj Lumberdar from 1st April, 1899.
(3) Bohra Pertab Mal from 1st April, 1899.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 13th April, 1899.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer is ranted leave to proceed out of India on medial certificate, under the leave rules contained n paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to ount from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Lieutenant F. V. de Burgh, for one year.

The 15th April, 1899.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131 Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Assistant Engineer A. A. McDonald, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R. N.*,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th April, 1899.

No. 2.—Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed on the 3rd April, 1899, the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in paragraph 29, Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

W. V. CONSTABLE, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama. Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th April, 1899.

No. 703—17A. 5.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, in charge of the Chittagong Division, is appointed permanently as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his appointment in the Bombay Circle.

Babu Pran Gopal Mukerji, M.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the Chittagong Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Betham, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, or until further orders.

The 19th April, 1899.

No. 864.—Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the appointment.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th April, 1899.

Bartlett, J. W. G.
Bengal-Assam Steam-ship Co.
Buckland Virgo.
Buckwill, W. (King Chamberlain & Co)
Butler, Dr.
Calcutta Angling Club, The Secretary.
Cameron, Stuart & Co.
Davidson, John Douglas.
Davies & Co., S. and C.
Editor, "Masonic Sun."
Fahia & Co.
Gilbert, G. F.
Grains Supply Co.
Grohner, E.
Hacking, C. H.
Harry & Co., E. B.
Hickies, Mr.
Howard, James (Ship Builder).
Indian Loan Trust, Ld., The Manager.
Jacob & Co.
John Burns & Co.
King & Co., Bianchi.
Lamb, Miss E. L.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Livaridis & Co., P. (Tobacconist).
Machonchie, E.
Matheran & Co., F.
National Assurance Company of Ireland.
North-West Province Produce Co.,—The Agent.
Nowaghur Coal Co., Agent.
Rabien, Mr.
Smallman, T. G.
Summars, Fred. H.
Stanley, Clark & Co.
"Students' Friends," The Manager.
Toogood, S. (Steamer Agent).
Thomas & Curtis (Photographers).
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson, Esq.
Thompson & Co., Ld., F. G.
Thorpe, Miss, care of Mr. D rgey.
Universal Watch Co.
Valchy, G. J.
Walters & Co., F.
Wickes, S. H.
Wingate & Johnstone (Shipping Agents).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Bedford, F.
Benee, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, I. A.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Borringdon, The Viscount.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof
Brown, J. H.
Brown, W. H.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burn, Mr.
Burn, Mrs.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, Walter.
Cobbold, R. P.
Collings, Miss.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
Cross, Mr.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Gould, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groser, Miss J.
Groves, Thos B.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hewak, A. (of Leith)
Higgins, H. W.
Hodding, J.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jamie, D. M.
Jenkinson, George.
Jenkinson, J. H.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, H. A G.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Lacon, H. P.
Langman, A.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Manuel, P.
McGillivray, D.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Michel, Prof. M.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Braun (Inventors Guide of Bombay).
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs de.
Newman, F.
Newton, Miss F.
O Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm, of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Patterson, R. F.
Pescio, J.
Pflanger, W. C.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W G.
Porter, T.
Puiach.
Quin, Nicholls W.
Rannie, D. M.
Rapp I, Alex.
Ratan Manikjee.
Raymond, F.
Robb, D. St. John.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, F.
Robinson, F. J.
Robinson, Miss Gertrude.
Roullet, Mr.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Sandrais, Jules R.
Sandys, H. M.
Scrivenor, H.
Shave, E. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stanlersley, Mr.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Sullivan, H.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Thielmann, Mrs. E. E.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Vignon, Lieut.
Watson, Major J.
Webster, R. A.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Williams, D. A. C.
Williams, S.
Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Wilson, G. H.
Wrenn, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Hara, Lucy.
Johnstone, R.
Oxborough, H. G Revd.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.
Von. Blucher.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th April, 1899.

Nil.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aitkin, W. E.
Alexeondrovitere, Fitsco.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Alan, Arthur G.
Armstrong, F. C.
Bates, L. W.
Batty, Edith R., Miss.
Burrows, W.
Barnard, Miss.
Birachin, H. J.
Brooke, W. J.
Beeston, Mrs.
Cattani, F.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Condon, Miss.
Cox, T. L.
Collins, E.
Campbell, J. S., Mrs.
Cumber, Miss.
Chappier, E.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani Khakrul Sawhar.
Davies, A M., Mrs.
Fox, F. H.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner Mrs.
Fry, Duncan, Mrs.
Glover, Miss.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Glaeser, Curt Wilh.
Ganchrane, Mr.
Gundry, Hugh, Mrs.
Gordon, J. E., Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hilgers, Miss.
Hartnall, Miss.
Hakins Syed Ameer Hussein.
Hart, Horatio, Mrs.
Hutton, H. K.
Hill, F., Mrs.
James, L.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Jones, V., Miss.
Jackson, Josephine, Miss.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kirkman, Miss.
Kydd, Thomas Rae.
Long, W. D.
Lindguist, Karl Axele.
Lambert, J.
Louse, J. L. Miss.
Leechler, W. I.
Merritt
Muller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R D.
McCarton, H., Revd.
Mohomed Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Maneckji Nowroji Taraporevala.
Mukerji, K. K.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Primadis, Anton.
Patterson, W. Kelby.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Phipps, W.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Rose, L.
Raleigh, F.
Sen, B. B.
Seidman, Ishak.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Smith, Mrs.
Spencer, F., Miss.
Stainforth, P. T.
Shoot, Miss.
Sparrow, C., Miss.
Steele, I. M.
Seymour, A. J. C.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thulher, Willoughby, Mrs.
Vignan, A. du.
Venour, E., Miss.
Watts, Mrs
Weinwarm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Winsom, Theodore, Mrs.
Winter, Mrs.
Wilkins, Mrs.
Young, H.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 22nd April, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899 27th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	26th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	22nd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	29th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	24th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	25th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Umlazi*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	26th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours :—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours :—

Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Allahabad, this 19th day of April, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4975, Private George Milsom.
Age,—22 years.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—10th February, 1897.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born.—Bedminster, Bristol, Somerset.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th April, 1899.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Allahabad.
Marks,—Scar back of head.
Under three years' service.

E. WILFORD, *Lt.-Colonel,*

Commanding 1st Gloucestershire Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Allahabad, this 19th day of April, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4755, Private John Schneider.
Age,—23 years.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Porter.
Date of Enlistment,—5th December, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born.—Stroud, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th April, 1899.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Allahabad.
Marks,—+ Right Forearm.
Under four years' service.

E. WILFORD, *Lt.-Colonel,*

Commanding 1st Gloucestershire Regiment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April, 1899.

No. 7-*A*.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	7th March, 1899.
Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	9th March, 1899.
Lieutenant W. D. Pearson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	13th March, 1899.
Lieutenant A. Rolland, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	17th March, 1899.
Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	19th March, 1899.
Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	2[illegible]th March, 1899.

S. C. TURNER, *Major-General,*

Director General of Military Works in India.

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FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

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3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

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5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G S. Price R3.

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11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 4th April, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 5th June, 1899. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, 1899, together with a Registration fee of R1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which

he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in June next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For natives there will be at least eleven vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

With the exception of students on the Free and Reduced Fee lists, all apprentices will pay a tuition fee of R3 a month for each month of the year.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can, therefore, be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.
† R2 per mensem.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 4th April, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸৹
½ আধ „	„	৮।৹	„	৯,
¼ শিকি „	„	৪।৹	„	৪৸৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

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It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

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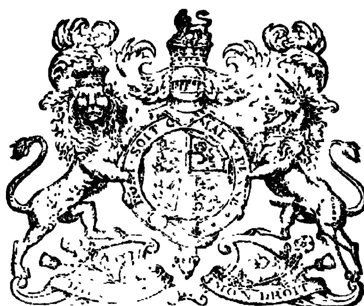
Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3*a*.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

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Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thóngwa	...		30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·85	...	31·85	...	...	...	...	...	5·79	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	34·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	23·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12·5	17·5	25	35·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	23·12	34·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	18·75	31·87	26·25	48·75	...	...	12·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	25	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	30	36·25	...	...	20	25	20	21·25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	22·5	29·37	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	33·28	24·22	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	21·25	31·25	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	21·72	23·44	29·06	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	24·37	19·06	30·78	...	...	12·5	22·19	10·62	19·06
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	22·81	26·56	22·19	36·25	...	...	12·66	27·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·59	28·59	25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15·62	22·29	27·29	37·19	24·79	32·6	27·92	37·4	15·78	20·36	15·31	10·62
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·3	20	26·67	34·79	21·61	27·6	25·42	31·35	14·27	18·18	14·79	17·76
Jhánsi	14·69	21·09	32·03	37·19	24·58	34·69	29·06	40·94	15	19·06	14·17	16·41
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	28·54	30	27·6	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	38·12	40	24·37	33·28	29·37	...	15·31	17·5	15·62	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	27·4	...	20·78	28·54	...	...	12·29	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	14·27	20·73	28·44	36·35	21·67	27·34	26·67	30·1	12·86	19·69	13·38	19·22
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·53	18·59	33·33	...	22·19	28·12 and 32·5	...	...	...	20·05 and 23·12	13·28	17·29

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenessarim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	37·66	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thòngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·29	...	20·65	...	42·1	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·71	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	45	...	420	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	37·5	30	35	400	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	350	Midnapur.
22·5	22·5	...	...	12·5	23·12	22·5	35	32·5	35	320	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	30	28·75	35·62	300	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	42·5	31·25	36·25	500	400	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	20	47·5	40	60	350	310	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	...	...	20·94	26·56	17·97	23·44	335	345	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	8·75	17·5	13·75	24·06	19·06	...	280	240	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
—	...	...	...	12·66	17·81	15·16	27·5	29·06	21·87	350	320	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	21·56	17·4	20	17·4	40	25	50	320	278·28	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	20·94	...	...	13·33	...	15·47	23·49	23·96	34·53	325·88	317·19	Benares.
												Central—
15·36	19·06	...	...	12·13	17·4	16·3	20·78	21·04	32·03	278·28	266·67	Cawnpore.
...	18·75	...	...	12·5	17·19	16·09	30·21	23·12	32·34	270	240	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·24	26·56	...	...	304·74	...	Meerut.
17·5	17·5	...	...	13·75	...	18·12	38·59	23·12	33·28	280	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·76	...	...	...	300	250	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·79	20·73	...	...	12·5	19·06	18·54	26·93	21·04	...	310	295	Lucknow.
												Northern—
14·53	19·27	...	...	13·44	18·96	19·06	28·59 and 32·19	...	...	295	272·29	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	37·5	60	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	35·62	55 and 85	50 and 62·5	...	..	...	...	1·56	1·11
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	34·37	60	70	...	...	8·38	6·25	6·25	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	2·81
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·12	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	80	60	...	...	3·75	7(*a*)	5	7(*a*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	30·62	45	60	...	...	5·57	5·56	4·37	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	37·5	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·79	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·19	41·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	36·35	...	...	52·5	67·5	110	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·5	42·03	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	30	...	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	43·33	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	3·33	3·75	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·56	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(*a*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	30	45	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	3·33	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	30·78	34·68	...	...	23·85	22·19	20	21·09
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·37	20	40	...	22·86	28·75	28·54	33·75	14·79	20	18·18	21·25
Central—												
Lahore	17·4	24·69	30·83	42·08	22·86	26·56	25·88	30·91	11·41	18·59	19·53	20·52
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·04	25	30·78	36·35	23·54	27·6	27·6	39·17	15·99	16·67	18·18	18·59
Submontane—												
Amritsar	18·18	25·78	33·33	45·73	21·04	26·25	23·91	30·21	...	...	19·06	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16·67	20	47·66	47·03	24·06	25	26·67	28·59	14·84	15·42	12·5	18·23
Western—												
Multan	14·27	14·27	24·22	30·73	24·58	34·79	30·16	37·19	15·57	18·18	15·36	20·99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	28·75	41·25	30	38·75	...	...	19·37	25	...	22·81
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	23·85	27·19	...	...	15·62	...	...	22·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25·62 to 27·5	40	60	65	21·25	27·5	18·12	24·37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·31
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	24·22	...	...	...	...	...	12·81	20·31
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·12	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	28·02	...	...	...	...	...	16·35	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	30·47	32·86	...	...	...	...	15·73	17·29
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	31·67	38·18	...	...	...	...	18·54	25·21
Ahmadabad	22·5	...	..	...	32·5	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	25	28	28	35	33·31	44·5	...	...	16·31	21·75
Central—												
Jubbulpore	21·06	...	22·19	26·69	25	32	28·56	38·06	...	...	17·37	19·06
Eastern—												
Raipur	16	...	21	26	21·5	30	31	44	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	32·14	46·43	...	...	...	...	11·54	20·19
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	36·36	40	44·44	50	...	...	14·81	19·06
Amráoti	...	...	40	40	33·33	40	40	47·19	...	...	13·33	19·12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	22	28·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	19
Cuddapah	17·8	46·4	33·6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	24·7
Karnul	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17·3	31·1	31·3	54·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	18·3	22·9	32·6	41·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	30·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·15	27·98	32·91	40·22	35·26	48·98	64·46	54·85	...	...	...	14·62
Bangalore	12·75	19·6	39	54·87	38·25	50·54	48	54·88	...	...	15·87	24·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Bagi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
25	25	...	...	20	21·09	25	26·56	...	...	305	336·87	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
20	21·25	...	...	14·27	20·94	15·18	23·75	40	57·5	305	340	Ferozpur.
												Central—
18·18	22·19	...	...	14·84	22·34	19·37	25·62	31·35	50	320	320	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
20	18·59	...	...	15·99	19·06	20·52	25	27·6	42·08	320	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	13·18	18·59	17·97	26·67	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
19·53	21·25	...	...	15·78	17·4	19·53	27·6	33·33	57·13	290·94	320	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
17·4	23·59	...	...	13·33	21·22	21·04	30·21	...	...	336·56	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·25	25·94	...	...	...	...	25·62	33·12	...	40	...	300	Karáchi.
16·56	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	28·28	...	...	308·12	312·5	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	40	...	320	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·62	...	...	...	..	Dharwar.
17·03	...	...	...	...	...	20·21	28·7	22·29	...	...	...	Sholapur.
20·31	29·01	...	...	...	...	26·09	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
22·71	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26	20	25	333·31	320	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	23·5	...	...	280	255	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26	...	...	280	265	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	40	...	...	...	...	25	30·75	25	40	360	320	Ellichpur.
15·39	27·5	...	...	...	...	25	30	25	28·59	290	300	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·9	21·9	...	...	...	...	31·3	43·1	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	17·6	24·2	...	...	...	...	22·1	30·3	299·7	326·1	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...		24·7	40	16·8	...	261·9	380·4	Bellary.
17·2	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·4	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	17·1	26·7	...	...	...	...	20·4	30·5	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	56·6	...	...	279·8	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	17·5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	28·9	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	18·62	20·57	...	...	18·44	27·29	65·82	75·43	368·75	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	14	23·51	...	...	16·25	35·28	39·25	50·96	359·5	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	44·43	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·33	3·12	4·01	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	330·57	123·07	8·02	10	4·01	5·31
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	114·27	7·97	6·67	10	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	5·31
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	97·5	5	5	5	5·31
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	153·28	133·33	5·31	3·07	5	5·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	105	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	53·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	48·33	63·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	150	110	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	42	120	180	100	67	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·25	4	8	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	140	120	·31(a)	·19(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	65·6	...	...	...	...	...	131·3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	124·1	137·3	68·5	58·2	...	...	6	6·8
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	48·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	..	...	69·1	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	66·7	...	92·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	47·7	49·4	...	...	139·9	131·7	85·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	68·56	...	...	374	374	132·46	101·29	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	38·5	55·69	...	...	351	342·75	171·25	85·69	9	3·5	10	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
...	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	112·5	105	*Central—* Lahore.
10	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
4·01	6·15	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
7·03	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	*Quetta.*
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	42	26	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3(a)	·12(a)	...	...	55	50	...	...	90	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
2·5	2·5	...	...	...	90	...	90	60	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
2·5	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	62·5	80	62·5	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·63	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	130	130	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
April 21, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	.	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 2	10 —	...	...	11 —	10 14	14 2	14 —	...	...	.	...
Thôngwa	...	..	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	...	..	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	..	...	...	9 5	8 5	10 5	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	.		...	...
Thayetmyo	12 12	13 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 12	13 12	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 6	12 14	...	...	12 —	11 9	12 5	12 1	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	..	12 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 13	10 10	9 13	18 8	21 2	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 2	21 —	21 —	..	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 1	12 12	13 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	..	...	15 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	17 8	14 8	19 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 9	16 —	16 —	...	...	.	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 14	5 6	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	20 —	20 1	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	31 —	32 —	37 —	38 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	21 —	22 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Kámrúp	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 3	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 3	16 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 13	12 13	26 8	26 —	11 10	11 10	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 14	14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 14 and 10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	16 13	2 —	...	6 11	6 11	15 9	15 4	..	...	...	...
Jessore	13 —	12 —	36 —	12 —	13 —	12 12	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	18 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	18 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	10 4	10 —	19 8	19 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thrawadi.
...	...	...	...	12 7	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	37 9	37 9	10 7	9 3	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	18 12	20 4	...	40 4	9 7	9 8	16 11	16 15	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 9	9 —	9 —	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	15 —	17 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	21 13	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 5	10 5	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	9 2¼	8 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 6	11 6	7 —	6 14	6 2	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 12	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 13	18 4	...	...	14 4	13 14	11 —	10 10	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	29 1	26 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 —	12 12	10 —	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	23 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	15 —	13 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	15 —	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	20 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	18 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 8	13 8	30 —	30 —	12 8	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	22 8	20 —	41 4	30 —	12 —	12 —	18 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	18 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	30 —	..	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 10	14 6	21 10	21 —	...	...	..	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	18 6	17 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	13 —	30 —	20 —	14 —	14 6	22 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	...
Lorhárdaga	8 — to 15 —	8 — to 13 —	22 —	18 —	8 — to 14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	18 9	18 9	30 6	30 6	16 14	18 9	18 9	20 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	14 —	13 4	20 —	22 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	15 12	24 —	...	10 —	11 9	14 8	14 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	18 —	18 —	27 —	25 —	10 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	21 —	27 —	...	...
Patna	20 —	19 —	30 —	32 —	15 —	14 —	21 8	21 —	36 —	29 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — and 18 —	16 — and 17 —	26 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	15 — to 18 —	14 — to 17 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	16 8	19 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 10	30 8	30 4	13 14	13 14	17 —	17 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 —	15 —	25 8	25 —	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	10 —	11 —	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	...
Champaran	15 8	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 8	14 8	26 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	24 8	24 —	22 —	21 —
Benares	15 7	15 9½	24 — ¼	23 1	8 6½	8 2¼	13 9	13 13	24 8½	24 5	22 —	21 12
Ghazipur	15 14	16 10	20 14	22 8	7 10	7 4	13 —	13 14	20 4	20 2	20 4	20 6
Jaunpur	16 8	16 8	28 —	26 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 8	14 4	23 —	22 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	13 8	23 —	22 —	21 8	18 8
Central—												
Banda	16 —	15 —	23 —	27 —	5 8	5 8	13 12	14 12	24 —	24 —	25 8	24 —
Fatehpur	16 —	15 8	24 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Hamirpur	16 8	15 8	24 —	25 4	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 15	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Jalaun	16 —	15 —	26 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	25 —	26 —	24 —
Cawnpore	18 —	16 8	27 —	26 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	26 —	26 —	25 8	25 —
Jhánsi	16 —	15 —	26 8	26 12	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	28 —	28 —	25 8	25 8
Etawah	18 —	16 12	25 —	23 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	30 —	26 4	25 —	24 12
Farukhabad	18 6	18 6	30 —	30 —	4 12	4 12	14 5	14 5	28 10	25 14	27 4	27 4
Mainpuri	19 12	18 4	32 8	29 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	29 8	25 8	32 8	29 8
Etah	18 8	18 4	33 8	32 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 8	30 8	27 8	...	28 8
Western—												
Meerut	16 8	15 8	23 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Muttra	17 4	16 12	29 12	28 4	7 8	7 4	14 2	12 12	25 8	26 4	23 2	23 10
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	30 —	25 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	27 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Bulandshahr	19 —	17 —	32 —	28 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	29 —	24 4	25 —	23 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 4	17 —	24 —	23 —	9 —	6 8	15 —	14 —	22 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Azamgarh	16 —	15 8	24 5	23 4	4 7	4 7	14 8	16 12	25 1	25 1	...	...
Gorakhpur	18 14	18 —	30 9	30 9	13 10	13 8	15 7	15 5	27 —	28 13	22 8	22 8
Basti	19 12	19 8	28 —	25 —	11 4	15 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	Bardwan.
...	..	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	29 —	26 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	11 —½	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	30 —	38 —	25 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	26 4	25 8	...	...	26 4	30 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 —	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 4	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	18 6*	18 6*	...	...	21 —	21 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singbhum.
...	...	...	...	18 8	20 —	..	24 —	18 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
35 —	35 —	...	...	19 — to 20 —	20 — to 21 —	28 —	27 —	11 — to 13 —	11 — to 13 —	9 8	9 8	Lohárdaga.
33 12	30 6	...	...	23 10	25 4	38 —	29 —	16 14	18 —	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
28 —	28 —	...	...	22 8	22 —	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 —	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	..	22 —	21 2	25 —	25 8	20 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	14 —	14 8	27 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	22 —	17 —	28 —	28 —	45 —	30 —	20 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	25 — and 26 —	24 — and 25 —	...	...	23 — and 24 —	...	10 8	10 12	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	25 4	21 8	30 8	28 —	13 14	13 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	23 —	25 —	23 —	22 8	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
25 —	25 —	16 —	18 —	25 —	24 —	29 8	25 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
...	.	...		20 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 —	12 —	26 —	24 —	27 —	26 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 5	16 9	25 —	24 2	27 10	27 2	16 —	15 11½	10 6½	10 11	Benares.
...	...	16 4	15 12	27 2	23 2	28 8	27 8	16 14	16 4	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 8	28 —	25 —	...	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	22 —	23 8	21 12	26 8	26 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	18 —	29 —	27 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Banda.
...	...	..	..	25 —	21 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	..	...	...	25 4	25 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 4	10 8	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	26 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	23 —	24 —	24 —	23 8	32 —	28 —	18 —	18 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...		24 8	26 —	32 —	32 —	17 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	14 —	16 —	25 —	23 4	30 —	25 8	19 —	16 —	11 4	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	23 3	22 8	...	30 —	16 5	17 1	11 4	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 —	34 8	33 —	19 8	18 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	37 8	35 8	18 8	26 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	24 —	25 —	14 8	15 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	22 2	21 2	...	...	15 8	15 2	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	17 —	17 —	...	21 —	19 8	33 —	29 —	...	18 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	23 —	23 —	20 8	19 4	33 —	28 —	17 —	16 8	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
14 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	27 —	27 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	21 14	20 15	25 1	25 1	16 15	16 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
2[illegible] 6	23 6	16 4	16 4	19 13	19 13	27 14	27 —	20 7	20 7	10 9	10 13	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 12	25 12	18 4	18 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	19 —	18 —	32 —	31 —	10 4	11 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	26 —	25 —
Budaun	17 4& 17 8	17 8	29 —& 30 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Pilibít	17 4	17 8	28 —	28 —	5 4	5 4	16 4	16 4	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 8
Bareli	16 9	16 14	26 14	26 14	6 14	5 —	11 14	11 14	26 4	26 4	23 2	23 12
Moradabad	17 12	17 4	28 8	28 8	5 4	5 4	13 4	13 4	26 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Bijnor	16 14	16 5	30 6	27 —	4 8	4 8	11 13	12 6	...	...	20 4	...
Muzaffarnagar	18 4	17 15	23 2	23 2	...	...	12 2	12 1	...	22 8	...	...
Sahiranpur	18 12	17 11	29 8	26 5	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	22 9	23 10	23 10	23 10
Dehra-Dún	16 6	17 13	28 —	30 —	7 —	7 4	12 5	12 12	18 —	21 8	20 6	22 9
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	20 —	16 8	30 —	29 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	24 —	26 —	24 —	24 8
Sultanpur	18 —	18 8	28 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 —	24 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	19 12	19 —	29 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	15 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Unao	16 8	17 —	25 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	22 8	22 8
Lucknow	18 4	17 4	30 —	29 —	5 8	5 4	13 8	14 —	29 —	28 8	26 —	25 —
Hardoi	19 8	18 —	35 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	30 —	28 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 11	17 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	29 8	29 8	22 8	22 8
Barabanki	20 —	16 8	...	24 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	28 —	22 —	23 —	24 —
Gonda	18 4	18 2	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 4	15 10	32 8	30 8	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	37 —	35 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	38 —	33 —	28 —	28 —
Sitapur	20 —	17 8	32 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 8	28 8	29 —	27 —	28 —
Kheri	19 8	18 —	39 —	35 —	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 —	40 —	36 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	20 5	18 12	31 4	...	7 13	7 —	14 1	12 8	37 8	37 8	18 12	18 12
Bánswara	14 6	14 1	12 8	13 12	5 —	5 10	12 8	13 2	...	..	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	14 7	14 13	20 5	21 7	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	27 5	28 14	15 13	14 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	7 8	8 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	14 8	14 8	21 14	21 14	6 10	6 10	9 2	9 2	20 4	20 4	16 11	16 11
Ajmere	13 8	13 13½	18 —	19 —	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	20 8	21 5½	17 2½	18 5½
Abu	12 4& 13 7	12 5& 13 13½	17 14	18 5	5 11	5 9	7 10	7 11	...	...	14 8	14 10
Kishengarh	13 4	13 4	17 12	17 12	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	19 8	19 4	17 12	18 —
Bundi	16 3	16 3	25 8	25 5	6 8	7 12	7 8	7 8	27 8	26 9	18 8	18 8
Kotah	18 8	18 4	30 —	31 8	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 —	33 4	32 8	20 —	20 —
Jhallawar	15 12	15 15	34 10	37 7½	7 11½	7 13	12 3	12 5½	30 6	29 13	20 6½	20 10
Tonk	14 —	14 12	21 —	20 12	5 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 13	18 —	...
Jaipur	11 12	12 —	19 —	18 —	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	18 8	19 8	16 4	17 8
Kerauli	15 —	15 10	25 8	28 2	9 1	10 —	9 11	11 4	27 2	27 8	23 12	23 12
Dholpur	15 7½	15 5¼	25 5	25 5	9 5¾	9 9	10 2	10 2	26 3½	26 7½	26 3	26 4½
Bhartpur	15 15	15 7	27 6	26 7	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	26 10	26 7	25 —	24 11
Alwar	14 14	15 10	22 4½	22 1	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 4	23 9½	23 4	20 11½	21 5
Deoli Cantonment	15 5	15 11	21 9	22 6	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	23 8	23 15	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	13 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8
Bálmer	13 4	1 10	15 —	...	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 8	17 —	...	15 4	14 10
Anádra	12 9& 14 5	13—& 14 6	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	15 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 & 13 7	13 — & 13 8	17 3	17 3	6 15	7 —	8 6	8 7	17 10½	18 —	16 4	15 — & 16 3
Jaisalmer	10 —	10 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 3	13 6	13 —
Bikaner	12 —	11 5	16 —	10 —	3 9	3 12	6 —	5 8	...	...	13 8	12 8
Central India—												
Indore	13 —	12 8	18 4	19 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Gwalior	9 11	10 1½	19 2	19 2	5 13½	5 13½	6 10½	6 14½	19 10½	19 10½	17 4½	17 4½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	17 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 —	17 —	33 —	34 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	22 —
Gujranwala	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	26 —	21 —	28 —
Gujrat	17 —	17 —	23 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelam	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	22 8	21 —	...	...	18 4	18 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	34 —	34 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	22 —	31 —	31 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	21 4	17 8	17 13	19 6	31 4	31 —	13 12	15 —	10 —	10 10	Baroli.
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 8	18 12	32 8	28 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 7	28 2	14 12	13 8	14 10	11 2	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 7	27 —	24 12	14 5	14 5	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
25 13	26 14	23 10	25 13	18 8	19 9	27 11	29 —	13 15	13 15	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
26 8	27 9	...	...	17 8	19 7	26 8	29 6	16 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
17 —	17 8	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —‖	8 —‖	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	26 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	10 12	11 —	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	24 —	22 —	20 —	29 —	27 —	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 8	30 —	30 —	18 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	22 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	29 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	19 —	18 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 8	23 8	29 8	29 8	18 8	18 4	10 8	10 10	Gonda.
45 —	44 5	17 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	33 —	33 —	21 —	21 —	10 8	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	25 —	23 —	28 —	29 —	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 8	38 —	36 —	28 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	28 2	26 4	39 1	39 1	35 2	15 10	19 1	19 2	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	28 12	25 10	32 8	33 12	...	...	7 12	7 13	Bánswara.
...	...	13 4	13 4	14 7	14 13	25 12	27 11	11 11	11 11	10 5	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	15 —	16 —	22 8	24 —	34 —	35 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 4	9 8	16 8	16 13½	21 2½	21 2½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	15 14	16 8	20 7	20 3	10 4& 10 13	10 4& 11 10	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	16 8	16 8	19 8	19 12	*	*	12 12	13 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	26 10	26 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 4	28 —	29 8	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	29 —½	29 6½	20 15	18 9	42 —	42 10	10 15	10 12	10 14	10 1	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 11	24 8	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	16 8& 16 12	14 8& 17 —	19 —	19 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 14	23 12	20 15	23 12	...	...	19 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	Kerauli.
...	...	20 13	21 6	22 8½	22 15¼	...	...	16 6¼	16 5	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 13	20 9	20 13	30 —	27 4	13 10	13 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 11¼	18 12	21 5	22 4	24 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	..	12 —	9 12	17 7	...	10 —	...	14 3	12 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 2	21 6	21 8	8 12	8 8	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 6	18 6	18 1	9 11	9 13½	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 4	32 —	32 —	14 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 12	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	8 3	31 1½	16 7½	16 7½	24 2¾	24 7	9 9	9 —½	7 15½	8 3¾	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	22 —	21 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	28 —	28 —	10 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	13 2	12 12	Lahore.
‡	‡	19 —	22 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1899—continued. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Delhi	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Rohtak	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Karnal	18 —	18 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	19 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	29 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Ludhiána	20 —	20 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Julandhar	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdaspur	20 —	22 —	38 —	39 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	24 —	†	†
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	21 —	22 —
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	30 —	31 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	14 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	23 —	15 —	16 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16 —	16 —	26 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	31 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Hazara	17 —	18 —	29 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	32 —	32 —	18 —	18 —
Kohát	16 —	16 —	27 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	22 —	22 —
Bannu	22 —	21 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	45 —	41 —	24 —	24 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 —	18 —	24 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	18 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	29 —	25 —	26 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	28 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	29 —	28 —	‡	20 —
Dera Ismail Khan	19 —	19 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	27 8	26 8	25 —	24 8
Quetta	13 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 —	15 —
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 12	...	...	11 10	13 1	12 13	13 9	11 11	14 15	13 4	15 4
Alibág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	15 3	15 3	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 13	15 5	24 9	25 8	26 1	26 1
Belgaum	15 3	14 3	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 10	13 10	21 13	21 13	21 7	21 7
Satara	17 6	15 4	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 10	11 9	22 9	22 9	20 13	20 13
Sholapur	16 5	14 14	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	30 13	30 6	23 4	25 —
Bijápur	16 7	16 —	...	...	8 5	7 8	12 6	11 10	29 11	29 —	28 3	28 —
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	21 14	23 —	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 10	13 10	22 —	22 —	20 7	21 15
Násik	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 4	10 4	*	*	16 4	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	27 10	20 3	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 —	11 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	21 4	20 13	18 1	18 1
Broach	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 11	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	27 9	26 9	...	...
Khandwa	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 8	12 —	28 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	13 1	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	11 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	10 7	26 14	20 14	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	19 —	18 —	26 —	19 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
‡	‡	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	27 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	33 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	21 —	22 —	33 —	34 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	29 —	29 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	22 —	25 —	30 —	31 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gordáspur.
‡	‡	22 —	23 —	21 —	22 —	30 —	31 —	11 —	*	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	20 —	28 —	25 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	22 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	27 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	†	†	17 14	16 10	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	28 —	35 —	34 —	11 —	13 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	21 —	14 —	25 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
30 —	30 —	30 —	40 —	18 —	18 —	32 —	30 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	22 —	24 —	19 —	19 —	29 —	29 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	25 —	23 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	11 —	16 4	16 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	18 —	18 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	15 4	14 14	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 2	14 11	...	...	8 4	12 6	...	...	9 7	10 13	10 6	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	14 12	14 12	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
23 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 1	15 2	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	17 6	13 12	...	...	15 6	13 13	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	*	...	...	19 6	19 13	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 10	...	...	14 4	13 10	11 12	11 12	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 11	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	14 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 11	16 2	...	...	12 —	12 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	16 —	13 —	...	...	*		9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	22 2	20 9	...	...	12 —	14 6	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1899—concluded. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or cumbu (Penicillaria spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	14 8	13 12	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	24 —	21 13	...	...
Damoh	14 —	12 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	19 10	19 3	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 8	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	19 3	19 3	...	...	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	24 5	24 14	...	...
Bálághát	18 8	12 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	22 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	12 9	13 3	...	...	...	...	14 11	16 8	28 1	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	18 4	16 —	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	18 12	18 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	16 —	15 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	34 —	33 —	25 —	25 —
Básim	13 14	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	33 —	33 —	...	...
Akola	12 —	11 12	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 —	7 12	30 —	31 8	...	...
Ellichpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Amraoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	26 —	26 —
Wun	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	30 —	20 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	9 14	*	*	5 14	5 7	7 2	7 2	19 12	17 8½	19 12	16 10½
Bolárum	10 8	9 15	*	*	5 4	5 4	11 1	11 1	21 7	20 1	*	*
Chadarghát	9 8	9 8	*	*	6 4	6 4	9 12	10 —	22 —	21 4	22 —	23 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	18 5	18 5	20 11	21 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	20 14	20 8	18 6	18 —
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 —	29 6	29 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 5	26 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	24 8	23 11	21 —	21 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	34 5	32 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	23 13	24 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	21 2	23 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	20 8	16 10	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	17 —	19 10	18 8	16 14	16 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 11	18 6	13 11	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	*	19 2	*	17 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 13	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	24 11	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 8	17 8	17 8	20 14	21 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 6	14 5	14 5	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	17 13	17 13	17 10	*
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 8	9 12	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	24 8	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	11 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	12 10	...	13 10	8 6	8 6	13 2	13 10	28 6	31 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	38 —	36 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 4	6 12	7 7	7 5	13 2	13 3	8 12	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas), and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Dadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	20 10	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	25 —	20 —	...	...	11 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	30 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 1	13 —	9 10	9 10	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 4	15 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	14 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	8 —	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	...	...	12 —	13 4	11 4	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	18 8	*	*	13 14	13 14	*	*	12 2	9 14	9 2¼	9 2¼	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 4	16 2	*	*	...	*	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	15 —	16 4	*	*	13 12	13 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	12 14	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
22 8	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 and 13 3	11 13 and 13 3	Bellary.
27 8	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
27 —	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
20 10	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
21 13	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
22 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
20 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 8	Madras.
19 3	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
23 11	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
19 14	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
25 11	28 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
21 —	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
19 14	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	Tinnevelly.
21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
22 —	18 —	...	...	11 12	10 12	...	...	9 —	8 4	11 —	10 4	Mysore.
29 8	24 8	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.
32 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	Kolar.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
36 12	32 9	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	12 10	11 9	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
40 —	36 —	30 —	30 —	19 —	10 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
26 —	26 8	...	...	24 —	25 8	...	...	9 8	7 8	10 8	11 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	12 10	11 10	...	...	8 10	9 2	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
April 21, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river ***January to 28th February 1899, compared with the***

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in February.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	10,879	4,635	2,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,879	4,635	2,842
N.-W. P. & Oudh	48,075	40,368	53,651	30,130	36,241	60,467	...	...	...	78,205	76,609	114,118
Panjab	4,823	8,541	11,156	6,539	18,176	11,528	62,078	64,433	43,245	73,440	91,150	65,929
Cent. Provs.	4,166	3,059	1,284	55,861	73,285	103,689	...	...	...	60,027	76,344	104,973
Bombay	...	...	...	299,309	261,113	402,335	...	...	...	299,309	261,113	402,335
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,554	19,022	33,295	16,554	19,022	33,295
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	392
Berar	12,238	17,041	17,628	205,125	287,881	410,434	...	...	...	217,363	304,922	428,062
Assam	2,210	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	825	...
Raj. & C. I.	6,389	4,627	8,879	95,128	55,085	112,849	...	...	...	101,517	59,712	121,728
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	196
Mysore	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
TOTAL	88,780	79,096	95,440	692,182	731,781	1,101,890	78,632	83,455	76,540	859,594	894,332	1,273,870
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,413	2,295	2,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	2,295	2,612
Bombay	8,256	3,040	4,176	7	771	2,500	...	...	...	8,263	3,811	6,676
Sind	...	...	...	2,868	6,534	569	...	...	...	2,868	6,534	569
Madras	...	...	3,462	1	13	1,073	...	...	...	1	13	4,535
Burma	290	1,030	5,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	1,030	5,983
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	66,028	17,239	155,410	...	...	...	66,028	17,239	155,410
Foreign countries	23	455	11	4,954	9,110	2,744	...	...	...	4,977	9,565	2,755
TOTAL	9,982	6,820	16,244	73,858	33,667	162,296	...	...	...	83,840	40,487	178,540
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	98,762	85,916	111,684	766,040	765,448	1,264,186	78,632	83,455	76,540	943,434	934,819	1,452,410
	Imports in January and February.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	16,126	6,445	4,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,126	6,445	4,607
N.-W. P. & Oudh	93,156	65,319	114,563	75,812	106,846	143,864	...	...	...	168,968	172,165	258,427
Panjab	7,966	12,626	17,058	14,254	37,048	23,410	121,615	131,072	90,163	143,835	180,746	130,631
Cent. Provs.	8,382	3,918	4,417	114,828	123,284	198,777	...	...	...	123,210	127,202	203,194
Bombay	...	...	...	517,422	505,366	745,447	...	...	...	517,422	505,366	745,447
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,885	35,627	69,145	37,885	35,627	69,145
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	2,106
Berar	16,904	23,609	31,615	415,866	474,121	773,875	...	...	...	432,770	497,730	805,490
Assam	2,812	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,812	2,125	...
Raj. & C. I.	8,327	5,373	11,779	165,560	86,285	184,873	...	...	...	173,887	91,658	196,652
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	1,134
Mysore	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
TOTAL	153,673	119,415	184,039	1,303,832	1,332,950	2,073,486	159,500	166,699	159,308	1,617,005	1,619,064	2,416,833
By Sea—												
Bengal	2,060	3,511	3,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060	3,511	3,132
Bombay	19,377	7,599	11,244	816	1,197	4,159	...	...	...	20,193	8,796	15,403
Sind	...	...	...	5,546	21,455	1,463	...	...	...	5,546	21,455	1,463
Madras	...	1,471	7,650	1	283	1,341	...	...	...	1	1,754	8,991
Burma	540	2,494	11,187	...	...	17	...	...	...	540	2,494	11,204
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	80,183	29,338	264,931	...	...	...	80,183	29,338	264,931
Foreign countries	123	455	11	10,740	11,547	6,196	...	...	...	10,863	12,002	6,207
TOTAL	22,100	15,530	33,224	97,286	63,820	278,107	...	...	...	119,386	79,350	311,331
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	175,773	134,945	217,263	1,401,118	1,396,770	2,351,593	159,500	166,699	159,308	1,736,391	1,698,414	2,728,164

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of February 1899, and from 1st corresponding periods of the years 1897 and 1898.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports in February.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5 199	3,859	36,854	...	...	6	...	...	...	5,199	3,859	36,860
N.-W. P. & Oudh	4,025	153,905	188,844	...	8,851	20,918	...	...	15,435	4,025	167,756	225,197
Panjab	...	403	1,113	...	1,694	30,725	14,077	248,407	319,594	14,077	250,504	351,432
Cent. Provs.	3,177	67	...	11,361	4,246	10,135	...	...	...	14,538	4,313	10,135
Bombay	...	...	...	21,569	56,075	146,460	...	...	.	21,569	56,075	146,460
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,912	69,178	83,705	28,912	69,178	83,705
Madras	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Berar	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	11,866	1,782	8,620	...	...	2	11,866	1,782	8,622
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,401	163,234	226,811	44,946	72,666	216,886	42,989	317,585	418,736	100,336	553,485	862,433
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	7	15	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	...	...	...	...	...	2,957
Sind	...	...	...	57,585	47,473	23,946	...	...	...	57,585	47,473	23,946
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	28	65	23,279	...	...	...	28	65	23,279
Foreign countries	82,152	...	...	2,091	22	3	1,067	...	...	85,310	22	3
TOTAL	82,152	...	...	59,711	47,575	50,185	1,067	...	...	142,930	47,575	50,185
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	94,553	163,234	226,811	104,657	120,241	267,071	44,056	317,585	418,736	243,266	601,060	912,618
Imports in January and February.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	21,298	9,014	89,240	...	...	6	...	...	...	21,298	9,014	89,246
N.-W. P. & Oudh	29,698	297,293	439,198	...	15,349	62,506	...	...	59,106	29,698	312,642	560,810
Panjab	1,194	5,915	1,369	...	8,631	60,848	23,581	389,685	740,832	24,775	404,231	803,049
Cent. Provs.	19,302	67	...	11,377	5,598	27,895	...	...	...	30,679	5,665	27,895
Bombay	...	...	...	34,799	59,610	192,631	...	...	...	34,799	59,610	192,631
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,892	169,051	190,594	36,892	169,051	190,594
Madras	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Berar	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	277	...	...	12,368	7,795	25,827	...	...	2	12,645	7,795	25,829
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	87
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	71,769	312,289	529,807	58,694	97,001	369,800	60,473	558,736	990,534	190,936	968,026	1,890,141
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	7	15	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	5,411	...	2	...	...	6	5,411
Sind	...	...	...	69,202	146,991	29,657	...	...	...	69,202	146,991	29,657
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	28	70	35,733	...	...	...	28	70	35,733
Foreign countries	82,152	...	...	6,546	22	3	1,067	...	...	89,765	22	3
TOTAL	82,152	...	...	75,783	147,102	70,804	1,067	2	...	159,002	147,104	70,804
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	153,921	312,289	529,807	134,477	244,103	440,604	61,540	558,738	990,534	349,938	1,115,130	1,960,945

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 28th February 1899, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in February.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	23,260	113,813	73,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,260	113,813	73,216
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,949	27,087	47,024	25	1,231	932	..	...	...	10,974	28,318	47,956
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18
Cent. Provs.	...	1,870	2,200	2,132	13,954	35,049	...	...	...	2,132	15,824	37,249
Bombay	...	...	...	4,837	55,014	107,384	...	...	...	4,837	55,014	107,384
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,498	4,986	...	...	...	...	4,498	4,986
Berar	...	...	...	1,520	27,825	39,452	...	...	...	1,520	27,825	39,452
Assam	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	486	2,529	5,921	...	...	...	486	2,529	5,921
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	5,283	23,132	66,598	...	...	...	5,283	23,132	66,598
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	34,209	142,770	122,469	14,283	128,183	260,326	...	...	18	48,492	270,953	382,813
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	18	685	...	...	...	...	18	685
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	3,186	...	...	...	...	...	3,186
Foreign countries	...	...	...	55	160	241	...	...	...	55	160	241
TOTAL	...	...	...	55	178	4,112	...	...	...	55	178	4,112
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	34,209	142,770	122,469	14,338	128,361	264,438	...	...	18	48,547	271,131	386,925
	Imports in January and February.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	86,664	206,503	231,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,664	206,503	231,580
N.-W. P. & Oudh	17,385	51,804	108,574	25	1,466	3,844	...	...	...	17,410	53,270	112,418
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	442
Cent. Provs.	433	1,890	7,050	4,542	31,543	59,034	...	...	...	4,975	33,433	66,084
Bombay	...	...	...	14,022	87,716	155,166	...	...	...	14,022	87,716	155,166
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,498	6,363	...	...	...	...	4,498	6,363
Berar	...	...	...	3,392	52,609	45,979	...	...	...	3,392	52,609	45,979
Assam	438	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	415
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	996	893	4,558	13,339	...	...	...	893	4,558	14,335
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	9,323	35,617	79,340	...	...	...	9,323	35,617	79,340
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	104,920	260,197	348,615	32,197	218,007	363,069	...	...	442	137,117	478,204	712,126
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bombay	...	...	...	...	18	931	...	12	...	...	30	931
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	56	4,761	...	...	...	...	56	4,761
Foreign countries	...	...	...	135	835	380	...	...	4	135	835	384
TOTAL	...	...	48	135	909	6,072	...	12	4	135	921	6,124
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	104,920	260,197	348,663	32,332	218,916	369,141	...	12	446	137,252	479,125	718,259

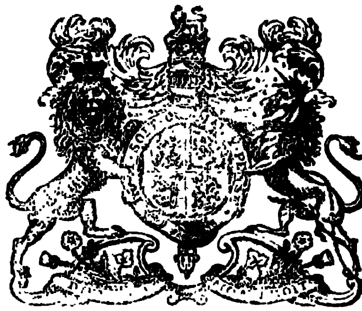
…ind by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of February 1899, and from …orresponding periods of the years 1897 and 1898—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in February.											
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,287	1,416	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,287	1,416	2,450
N.-W. P. & Oudh	459	323	561	...	...	24	...	...	...	459	323	585
Panjab	308	...	...	...	...	...	68	84	928	376	84	928
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	57	90	87	...	...	...	57	90	87
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	426	144	99	426	144
Madras	...	...	...	...	17	96	...	...	...	...	17	96
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	15	81	...	...	...	...	15	81	...
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6,054	1,739	3,012	72	188	207	167	510	1,072	6,293	2,437	4,291
…y Sea—												
Bengal	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	30
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	109	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	37	331	...	...	...	...	37	331
Madras	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	35	...	...	37	361	109	...	...	109	72	361
…OTAL OF IMPORTS	6,054	1,774	3,012	72	225	568	276	510	1,072	6,402	2,509	4,652
	Imports in January and February.											
INDIGO												
…y Rail and River—												
Bengal	15,810	8,033	15,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,810	8,033	15,735
N.-W. P. & Oudh	2,756	4,285	2,351	...	...	24	...	...	...	2,756	4,285	2,375
Panjab	308	...	...	...	...	...	68	641	1,162	370	641	1,102
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	104	578	232	...	...	...	104	578	232
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	728	503	560	728	503
Madras	...	...	...	...	152	195	...	...	...	...	152	195
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	25	160	14	...	...	...	25	160	14
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18,874	12,318	18,087	129	890	465	628	1,369	1,665	19,631	14,577	20,217
…y Sea—												
Bengal	...	30	...	...	10	63	...	...	...	...	40	63
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	166	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	10	636	469	...	...	...	10	636	469
Madras	...	5	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	35	...	10	681	532	166	...	3	176	716	535
…OTAL OF IMPORTS	18,874	12,353	18,087	139	1,571	997	794	1,369	1,668	19,807	15,293	20,752

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd April 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1899.

No. 488-*M*.—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Infantry Escort are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed at His Excellency's Levée :

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court should send in their names and addresses through the Gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's

Office not later than Monday, the 15th May 1899, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, Presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1899.

No. 11.—With reference to Notifications No. 2, dated the 5th January last, and No. 3, dated the 11th idem, Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., held the office of Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, respectively, substantively *pro tempore,* from the 22nd March to the 3rd April, 1899, both days inclusive.

No. 12.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th April, 1899.

No. 821.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to substitute for Rules 10 and 11 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1393, dated the 8th July 1897.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July, 1899.

Draft Rules.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden *and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam.* But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the Port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-Phyoo, Tavoy or Mergui, as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, the license to import the same may be granted, at the Port of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the Port of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden *or Negapatam*, by the District Magistrate.

No. 836.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be celebrated in India on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th April, 1899.

No. 301.—The services of Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 304.—The services of the Honourable Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 12th April 1899.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 305.—The services of Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 692.—Home Department Notification No. 612, dated the 14th April 1899, replacing the services of Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 695.—The services of Lieutenant H. R. Hopwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 698.—The services of Captain C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 704.—The services of Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 705.—The services of Captain W. H. Wooldridge, 24th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 708.—Lieutenant H. S. Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, was employed under the Government of Bombay on plague duty from the 15th May 1898 to the 6th March 1899. His services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th March 1899.

SANITARY.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 1555.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 6 (1) of the rules pub-

lished with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896:

6. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits), at least two of which shall be lifeboats, according to the following scale:

1	2	3
Gross tonnage of ship.	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits L. x B. x D. x ·6.
500 and under 600	3	600
600 " 700	3	700
700 " 800	4	800
800 " 900	4	900
900 " 1,000	4	1,000
1,000 " 1,250	4	1,200
1,250 " 1,500	6	1,500
1,500 " 1,750	6	1,700
1,750 " 2,000	6	1,800
2,000 " 2,250	6	1,900
2,250 " 2,500	6	2,000
2,500 " 2,750	6	2,050
2,750 " 3,000	6	2,100
3,000 " 3,250	8	2 400
3,250 " 3,500	8	2,500
3.500 " 3,750	8	2,600
3,750 " 4,000	8	2,700
4 000 " 4.250	8	2,800
4,250 " 4.500	8	2,900
4,500 " 4.750	8	[illegible]
4,750 " 5,000	10	3.300
5,000 " 5 250	10	3 400
5 250 " 5,500	10	3.500
5.500 " 5.750	10	[illegible]
5,750 " 6,000	10	3,700

PROVISO — Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 25th April, 1899.

No. 1524.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Puspagiri, in the hamlet of Kottur, in the Cuddapah taluk of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Chennakeswaraswami, Santana Malleswaraswami and Sri Vaidyanatheswaraswami festivals:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Cuddapah, Krishnapuram, Gangayapalle and Kamalapuram on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 15th May 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the aforesaid festivals.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 1550.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the

following regulation to be observed by all persons embarking on board vessels at any port in British India, namely:

"1. No person, without the written or printed permission in this behalf of the Local Government in whose territories the port is situated, under the signature of a Secretary to Government, first obtained, shall take either on his own person, or in any baggage or parcel, or as cargo or otherwise howsoever, or shall send or permit to be taken or sent on his account either on the person of another, or in any baggage or parcel, or as cargo or otherwise howsoever, any plague microbes or cultures on board any vessel in any port in British India.

2. No person, whether he has or has not obtained permission as hereinbefore required, shall take, send or permit to be taken or sent as aforesaid any such microbes or cultures, on any such vessel at any such port unless and until he has—

(1) given 14 clear days' notice in writing of his intention so to do to the Health Officer of such port, and,

(2) by a certificate in the form hereinafter contained and signed by such person, and in such other manner as may be required by such officer, satisfied such officer that all such microbes or cultures—

(*a*) are addressed to, and intended for scientific purposes at, some recognized constituted Laboratory or Laboratories specified by such person in his own handwriting, and

(*b*) are secured in a tin or tins—

(i) of adequate strength,

(ii) hermetically sealed, and

(iii) labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents thereof."

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN RULE 2 (2).

CERTIFIED that the plague microbes (or cultures) which I wish to send to ________ by the vessel which is timed to sail from the port of ________ on the ________ are addressed to the Scientific Laboratory at ________ and are intended for scientific purposes at that Laboratory or other recognized scientific Laboratories. Certified also that the microbes (or cultures) are secured in ________ tin(s) of adequate strength, hermetically sealed, and labelled.

(Signed)

DATED ________,

The *1899.*

JAILS.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 179.—The services of Captain E. E. Waters, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment in the Jail Department.

No. 182.—The services of Captain W. B. Lane, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 656.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to

appoint Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

POLICE.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 199.—The services of Mr. L. B Goad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 166—The Reverend T Scott. an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 10th April 1899.

No. 169.—The following extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :

No. 42 (Public-Ecclesiastical), dated the 23rd March 1899.

I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Reverend Henry Whitehead, M.A., to be Bishop of the See and Diocese of Madras in succession to the Right Reverend Frederick Gell. D.D., who has vacated that See.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Reverend George Lefroy to be Bishop of the See and Diocese of Lahore in succession to the Right Reverend Henry James Matthew, D.D., deceased.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1899.

No. 612-*G.*—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted special leave for six months, with effect from the 9th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 622-*G.*—Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 15th April, 1899.

Lieutenant Trevor is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 625-*G.*—Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

No. 626-*G.*—Mr. A. F. deLaessöe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 629-*G.*—The services of Mr. L. B. Goad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No. 632-*G.*—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 636-*G.*—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April, 1899.

The 27th April, 1899.

No. 638-*G.*—Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the

Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 24th April, 1899.

No. 648-*G*.—Captain R. A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted on return from privilege leave and foreign service as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 654-*G*.—Mr. R. B Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 656-*G*.—Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 658-*G*.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the 4th April, 1899.

[Notification No. 435-G., dated the 21st March, 1899, which granted special leave for six months to Captain Showers, is hereby cancelled.]

No. 659-*G*.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the 3rd April, 1899.

No. 660-*G*.—Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 661-*G*.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 1095-*I-A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the Umballa District, in the Punjab, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act for all places situate within the territory of His Highness the Raja of Nahan (Sirmur), and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, to be the Registrar-General to whom the said Registrar shall send certified copies of entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him.

No. 1096-*I-A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 438-I.-A., dated the 17th February, 1899:

(1) To Part I the following shall be added, namely:

"Provided that all references to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 in any notifications of the Government of India for the time being in force in the said cantonment shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (Act V of 1898), and that the latter Code, as now applied, shall be subject to the provisions of such notifications."

(2) For clause (7) of Part II the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(7) The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1163-I., dated the 23rd March, 1888, and the like Notification No. 2500-I.-A., dated the 7th October, 1898, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Baroda, are hereby cancelled."

No. 1097-*I.-A*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1290-I.A., dated the 13th May, 1898, and in exercise of the powers cited therein, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the rule made for all cantonments in British India and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 229 (Judicial), dated the 3rd March, 1899, to the cantonments of Secunderabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Deesa, Nowgong, Baroda and Bhuj, respectively.

No. 1098-*I.-A*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1291-I.A., dated the 13th May, 1898, and in exercise of the powers cited therein, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the rule made for all cantonments in British India and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 229 (Judicial), dated the 3rd March, 1899, to the cantonments of Quetta and Loralai, respectively.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1899.

No. 1939-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1899. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN MARCH. 1898-99.	IN MARCH. 1897-98.	TO END OF MARCH. 1898-99.	TO END OF MARCH. 1897-98.	WHOLE YEAR. Revised, 1898-99.	WHOLE YEAR. Final Actuals, 1897-98.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6,40	6,52	28,45	26,66	28,67	26,65
Opium	50	35	5,71	5,18	5,68	5,18
Salt	86	86	9,09	8,59	9,05	8,59
Stamps	43	47	4,80	4,84	4,84	4,84
Excise	71	66	5,75	5,48	5,73	5,49
Provincial Rates	58	61	3,96	3,76	3,95	3,72
Customs	48	57	4,77	4,64	4,90	4,64
Assessed Taxes	13	14	1,77	1,75	1,80	1,75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	9	5	45	44	47	48
Registration	5	5	45	49	45	49
Tributes from Native States	27	24	91	87	94	88
Other Civil Revenue	52	45	3,89	3,77	4,08	4,03
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	11,02	10,97	70,00	66,47	70,56	66,74
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	− 8	− 8	− 3,81	− 3,76	− 3,80	− 3,73
Opium	− 6	− 5	− 2,37	− 2,39	− 2,35	− 2,39
Famine Relief	...	+ 11	+ 3	− 2,00	− 44	− 1,97
Other Civil Expenditure	− 3,78	− 3,61	− 26,13	− 26,22	− 26,75	− 26,76
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	− 3,92	− 3,63	− 32,28	− 34,37	− 33,34	− 34,85
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than Issues)	− 5	− 1	− 3	− 58	+ 22	− 36
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 4	+ 53	+ 39	+ 52	+ 42
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 10	+ 73	+ 78	+ 81	+ 90
Military Issues	− 1,56	− 2,00	− 16,84	− 19,37	− 16,92	− 19,46
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 35	+ 37	+ 2,97	+ 3,29		
State Railways	+ 1,24	+ 1,44	+ 15,10	+ 14,61	+ 25,50	+ 24,30
East Indian Railway	+ 47	+ 48	+ 5,50	+ 5,49		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 33	+ 22	+ 3,08	+ 2,69	+ 3,97	+ 2,67
Telegraph	+ 6	+ 8	+ 72	+ 83	+ 86	+ 85
TOTAL	+ 2,45	+ 2,59	+ 28,27	+ 26,91	+ 30,33	+ 27,82
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	− 1,15	− 1,16	− 7,39	− 10,47		
State Railways	− 1,30	− 1,44	− 12,60	− 12,08	− 23,60	− 25,16
East Indian Railway	− 36	− 40	− 2,72	− 2,78		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	− 5	...	− 36	− 11	− 39	− 11
Telegraph	− 8	− 8	− 71	− 69	− 82	− 71
TOTAL	− 2,94	− 3,14	− 23,78	− 26,13	− 24,81	− 25,98
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	− 2,04	− 2,42	− 11,12	− 18,00	− 9,85	− 16,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than Payments)	− 1	− 1	+ 95	+ 2,58	+ 95	+ 2,58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 69	− 20	+ 11	− 42	+ 11	− 42
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	− 1,05	− 83	− 8,92	− 4,20	− 9,34	− 4,77
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	− 2,30	− 1,85	− 19,00	− 9,49	− 18,57	− 9,49
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 15	− 20	+ 1,04	− 46	+ 57	− 1,02
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	− 2,52	− 3,09	− 25,82	− 11,99	− 26,28	− 13,12
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 2,54	+ 1,83	+ 78	+ 2,11	+ 1,09	+ 2,11
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,22	14,15	15,98	13,87	15,98	13,87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,76	15,98	16,76	15,98	17,07	15,98

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

The 22nd April, 1899.

No. 1771-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt goods, the produce of Native States in India, which, after being exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 are returned to India, and which, if produced or manufactured in British India, might, under the proviso to section 25 of the said Act, be admitted without payment of duty, from the whole of the customs duty, if any, leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by III of 1896).

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 1947-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that hoop steel, galvanised, shall be assessed to duty on importation at one per cent. *ad valorem.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April, 1899.

No. 1813-*Gl.*—Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted an extension of furlough for the period 1st to 7th April 1899.

W. S. MEYER,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th April, 1899.

No. 1901-*Gl.*—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 20th April 1899, and the following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Mr. Pringle, or until further orders :

Mr. J. Bridgnell to officiate as Chief Superintendent, and Mr. W. B. Rostan to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 1926-*Gl.*—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Branson, or until further orders.

Mr. M. A Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

No 1930-*Gl.*—Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. W. D. Woollam, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

No. 1935-*Gl.*—In modification of this Department Notification No. 710-Gl., dated 10th February 1899, Mr. J. C. E. Branson is appointed substantively to Class II of Accountants General, with effect from the 12th December 1898.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th April, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 437.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel J. M. Babington, vacated. Dated 14th April 1899.

No. 438.—Major A J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Ferozepore, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major C. H. I. Hopkins, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th April 1899.

No 439.—Captain E. H. F. Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 4th Circle, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Major W. E. Sturges, who has vacated. Dated 20th April 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 440.—Colonel J. M. Beamish, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command. Dated 6th February 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 441.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to

the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

William Thomas Fetherstonhaugh Thompson. Dated 27th March 1899.

Herbert Trevor Raban. Dated 27th March 1899.

Richard Clifford. Dated 28th March 1899.

Athol Bulkley Merriman. Dated 28th March 1899.

James Lushington Morant. Dated 30th March 1899.

No. 442.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Seymour Bazett, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—28th March 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Bazett will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 443.—*6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Shib Lal, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 206 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 2nd March 1897.

COMMAND.

STATIONS.

No. 444.—Brevet-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, C.B., D.S.O., 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel Rennick. Dated 16th April 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 445.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette," dated the 4th April 1899, pages 2229 and 2230.*

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :

Colonel James Hay. Dated 16th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Boyd Cooke. Dated 17th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Browne. Dated 19th March 1899.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. C. Burton, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th August 1897.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 446.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Lewis Douglas Shewell,—3rd January 1899.

James Arthur Prendergast Manson,—28th January 1899.

Cyril Charlton Alfred Ashburner Hughes,—9th March 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 447.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Amir Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sipahdar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st March 1899.

No. 448.—*14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Nirmal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Dhara Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Surat Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 449.—*10th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ram Lal to be Subadar and Havildar Shiu-chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th February 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 450.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry*—

Jemadar Sundar to be Subadar and Havildar Bela to be Jemadar, *vice* Hathu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th March 1899.

No. 451.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Guranditta to be Subadar and Havildar Kishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sobha Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 452.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces, In charge No. 37, Native Field Hospital, Malakand Force, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 453.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Mallins, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, 1st Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 454.—Major L. T. Young, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay list, with effect from the 29th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 455.—Lieutenant Piercy Greig, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 456.—The undermentioned commissioned officers of the Army and Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Honorary Major Robert Johnson, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department,—12th March 1899.

Honorary-Lieutenant William Christopher Parfitt, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department,—7th March 1899.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 457.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on 31st March 1899:

Sergeant William Freer, Sergeant Richard Chadwick,	Commissariat Transport Department.
Farrier Quarter Master Sergeant Alfred Beedham.	Subordinate Veterinary Department.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 458.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Captain Herbert Charles Spry, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 459.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Edward Sharpe, supernumerary list, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles, to be Captain, on augmentation.

No. 460.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Captain Harry William Elphick, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Emerson, resigned.

No. 461.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Robert Bright, 3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 462.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 437 of the 22nd April 1898, sanctioning the combination of the Presidency Volunteer Rifles with the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles into one Corps of three battalions, His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to sanction the appointment of a second-in-command of the Corps thus constituted.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Bright, Commandant, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be second-in-command of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 463.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Bernard Heaton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fairweather, promoted.

No. 464.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Stuart Pennell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pritchard, resigned.

No. 465.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Tilton Steele, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Girard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 466.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Lieutenant George Raymond Pearse to be Captain, *vice* Sprott, resigned.

No. 467.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Alfred Stewart Judge, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 468.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Percy Albert Raynor.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April, 1899.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 29th April 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Radcliffe Herbert Raymond. (*a*)	Lieutenant .	Indian Staff Corps (4th Bombay Cavalry).	8th December 1898.	Intestate .	1,789 9 7	...	28th June 1899.

(*a*) *Next of kin*—
Father.—Colonel Elliot Arthur Raymond.
Address.—Torteval, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1899.

No. 174.—Mr. H. C. Sparke, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th January 1899.

No. 175.—Mr. P. V. McInerny, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

The 25th April, 1899.

No. 176.—Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is permitted to revert to Government service on expiry of the privilege leave granted him, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 177.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd June 1899, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 178.—The three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, into furlough on private affairs for eight months and twenty days.

The 27th April, 1899.

No. 180.—Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from Field Service, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 181.—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 182.—Mr. C. Muirhead, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 183.—Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class I, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th April 1899.

No. 184.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 183, dated 28th April 1899, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with temporary rank, in Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, until further orders.

No. 185.—The services of Mr. H. S. Harington, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, are lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, with effect from the date on which he landed in India on return from furlough.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 179.—Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 28th April, 1899.

No. 186.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further alterations be made with effect from the 1st May 1899 in the rules under the said Act published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs), No. 245, dated the 25th June 1897, and amended by the like Notifications Nos. 63, 273, 344 and 552, dated, respectively, the 10th February, the 16th June, the 27th July and the 5th December 1898 :

(1) For Rule 116 in Section II (Inland Telegrams) the following shall be substituted, namely :

"**116. Postage.**—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no telegraph office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, *e. g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration :

(i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union—

one anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and

three annas, if it is to be posted registered.

(ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—

three annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and

five annas, if it is to be posted registered."

(2) For Rule 117 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

"**117. Inland telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.**—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon should be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

Example.

Address—To *Colombo,* From *Calcutta.*

J. Young, *W. Collins.*

Oriental Hotel, Colombo,

Post Tuticorin.

Text.—*Start by first steamer.*

The charge for such a telegram is the usual inland rate according to class, and, as stated in Rule 116, there is no charge for postage."

(3) For Rule 118 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

"**118. Inland telegrams posted from Indian ports.**—An inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 to a place beyond

Indian limits must have the name of the port preceded by the words *Post* or *Post Registered*, according as the Sender wishes the message to be sent unregistered or registered, added to the address—

Example.

Class—(Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).

Address—To *Bombay* From *Calcutta*,

Mrs. Johnson, *W. Johnson.*

20, Cambridge Terrace,

Hyde Park, London,

Post Bombay.

Text.—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual inland rate according to the class (urgent, ordinary or deferred, at Sender's choice), *plus* one anna for postage under Rule 116. If the Sender desired the message to be registered before being posted, he would write "*Post registered Bombay*" in place of "*Post Bombay*" at the end of the address, and the charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 116.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post *registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail. If not to be registered, they will be posted if received within 1½ hours of the time of sailing."

(4) For Rule 119 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

" 119. Telegrams as in the preceding Rule may also be multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage and registration, as the case may be, according to the charges laid down in Rule 116. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram."

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 22nd, 1899.

Pressure conditions have changed considerably during the week under review. The relatively high pressures which existed over North-Eastern and Northern India last week have given way, and pressure has been steadily high in Southern and low in Northern India. But, though this distribution is more normal and regular, and the winds have been less easterly and more westerly than during the two preceding weeks, the weather has continued very unsettled and the mean temperature much lower than the average. The rainfall was general and moderately heavy over the Peninsula during the early part of the week under review, but after Wednesday, the 19th, the fall became both more scattered and lighter. Occasional showers have been received over the Central Provinces, while daily showers have been received over parts of Assam and Bengal. In North-West India there were some scattered showers at the beginning of the week, but during the latter half the weather was fine. The temperature conditions were very remarkable—more particularly at the close of the week, when in every province of India (excluding Burma) the heat was less than usual, and in some the deficiency of temperature was most exceptional.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 16th.*—Pressure was high and above the normal over Burma, North-East India and across the head of the Peninsula; it was low and below the normal over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon and was lowest and considerably below the normal over North-West India where a well-marked depression was shown. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west, easterly along the foot of the Himalayas and over part of the Peninsula and about normal elsewhere. The weather was very cloudy over the Peninsula where rain had fallen generally and was slightly clouded over the Central Provinces and part of North-East and North-West India where scattered light showers were received. The mean temperature was slightly or moderately higher than usual over Burma and slightly to largely higher than usual over the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, Central India and part of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the weather was cooler than usual—more particularly in Bengal and the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, April 17th.—The depression noticed in North-West India on the 16th had moved eastward, at the same time filling up and was apparently central near Agra. Pressure was becoming higher over Tenasserim and the Peninsula, but this was the only important change. There were still some easterly winds along the foot of the hills and in parts of the Peninsula, and the winds were more northerly than usual in the north-west. The weather was cloudy to overcast over the Peninsula where rain had again been fairly general and heavy, and some scattered showers had been received over Assam, some central districts

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and parts of North-West India. Temperature had fallen fast over the Punjab and the Madras Deccan and risen fast over North-East India. The mean temperature was very low over the Peninsula and considerably below the normal over parts of Bengal and the Punjab.

Tuesday, April 18th.—Pressure was low over the Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the Gangetic Plain and was high over the Peninsula and Sind. Consequently north-westerly winds prevailed over a large part of North-West India and westerly winds across the head of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Easterly breezes, however, continued to be reported along the foot of the Himalayas and south-easterly winds in parts of the Peninsula. Rain had continued to fall over the Peninsula, and scattered showers continued to be received over a considerable part of Northern India. Temperature had, on the whole, risen, but the heat remained largely below the normal over the Peninsula and considerably below over the Punjab and Bengal.

Wednesday, April 19th.—Pressure had changed irregularly, the principal change having been a large rise over part of North-West India. Pressure was lowest in the North-West Provinces and was relatively low over the Western desert and over Upper Burma, while it was highest in the extreme south. The wind was more northerly than usual over North-West India, more southerly than usual over the Peninsula, but was about normal elsewhere, though there were still some easterly winds along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas. Rain had continued to fall over the west of the Peninsula, but in the east, as well as over the plains of Northern India, the rainfall had almost ceased. The mean temperature had risen over parts of North-East India and of the south of the Peninsula, but had generally fallen elsewhere—more particularly in North-West India where the heat was much less than usual.

Thursday, April 20th.—Pressure had fallen again in the north-west where the change had been rapid. Pressure was low over Northern India and high in the extreme south. The winds were unusually northerly over North-West India; they were fairly normal over the Bay area and were variable in direction elsewhere. The weather was cloudy over parts of the Peninsula, of the central districts and of North-East India, and a few scattered showers had been received over those districts. Temperature had fallen fast over the North-West Provinces and Central India, and the heat was very low for the time of year over North-West India and over the Deccan.

Friday, April 21st.—Pressure remained low in the north and high in the south, and shallow depressions were shown—one over the west of the North-West Provinces and a second over Upper Burma. The wind directions were very variable, while the force was strong and gusty over a large part of the country. The weather was generally unchanged, and scattered showers had been received over parts of North-East India, the Central Provinces, North Madras and the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature had changed irregularly and was very low for the time of year except in Burma and North-East India.

Saturday, April 22nd.—The pressure changes were again irregular, but the general conditions were unchanged, pressure remaining low over Northern and

high over Southern India. The wind directions were variable, and calms were reported from the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain. Thunderstorms had given rain to parts of Bengal, Assam, the west of the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Temperature had risen a little in parts of North-Western and of Central India, but had fallen elsewhere. The heat was less than usual in all provinces or divisions except Burma, the deficiency being extraordinarily large in some central districts.

Temperature.—The most marked feature in the weather of the past week has been the very low temperature prevailing over the greater part of the country. This relative coolness has been in part due to the occurrence of snow on the North-West Himalayas, and an outflow of cold air from the mountain regions, in part due to abnormally heavy and extensive rainfall and in part to light thundershowers which have locally depressed the day temperatures—in some cases to an extraordinarily large extent.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

PROVINCE.	APRIL 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+0·7	+1·5	+1·7	+2·1	+2·3	+1·6	+1·6
Assam	—1·8	—1·3	—0·7	—2·4	—1·0	—0·1	—0·3	—1·1
Bengal	—3·0	—0·3	—0·5	+0·7	+1·7	+1·6	—2·9	—0·4
Orissa	—4·8	—1·6	—1·1	+1·4	+0·3	—2·8	—8·1	—2·4
Bihar	—6·0	—1·9	—1·8	+0·4	+1·2	+0·1	—1·8	—1·4
Chota Nagpur	—5·9	—3·5	—3·7	—0·7	—0·1	—5·3	—7·7	—3·8
N.-W. P. and Oudh	—2·2	+1·5	+1·6	+0·8	—5·1	—4·3	—4·2	—1·7
Punjab	+2·1	—2·[illegible]	—2·6	—9·7	—10·1	—7·7	—5·[illegible]	—5·2
Sind	+3·7	+2·3	+1·0	—6·2	—3·9	—6·4	—3·3	—1·8
Rajputana	+4·3	+4·1	+3·1	—6·8	—7·9	—5·5	—4·6	—1·9
Gujarat	+3·6	+3·5	+4·7	—1·3	—2·1	—5·0	—2·9	+0·5
Central India	+3·8	+3·7	+3·5	+1·2	—6·2	—4·5	—4·4	—0·4
Central Provinces	+0·2	+0·1	+1·8	+1·9	—0·4	—5·1	—8·6	—1·4
Berar	—0·3	0	+0·8	+1·1	+1·9	—5·0	—18·8	—2·9
West Coast	—2·4	—0·7	—0·3	—1·4	—1·8	—1·5	—2·6	—1·5
Bombay Deccan	—0·7	—1·9	—2·6	—2·6	—2·6	—5·3	—9·5	—3·5
Mysore	—6·4	—8·0	—3·6	—3·8	—3·7	—2·6	—2·9	—4·4
Madras Coast	—2·8	—4·2	—3·5	—1·9	+0·7	—1·4	—3·2	—2·3
Madras Deccan	—6·9	—10·5	—8·1	—6·7	—4·5	—4·8	—4·4	—6·6
South India	—10·8	—9·6	—6·4	—5·7	—3·9	—2·7	—2·5	—5·9
Mean for whole of India	—1·7	—1·5	—0·8	—2·0	—2·3	—3·3	—4·8	—2·3

The mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual on each day of the week, the deficiency ranging from 0·8° on the 18th to as much as 4·8° on the 22nd. The provincial variations show that the heat during the week was greater than usual in Burma, was about normal in Bengal, Gujarat and Central India and was less than usual elsewhere, the deficiency being very large in the case of the Punjab, the Madras Deccan and South India.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day, the reading, as was natural under the conditions disclosed in the above table, having been in no case very high:

April 16th	. . . . . .	107·8°	at Ahmedabad.
„ 17th	. . . . . .	108·6°	„ Deesa.
„ 18th	. . . . . .	109·8°	„ Ahmedabad.
„ 19th	. . . . . .	108·7°	„ Bhavnagar.
„ 20th	. . . . . .	108·9°	„ Gaya.
„ 21st	. . . . . .	106·6°	„ Mandalay.
„ 22nd	. . . . . .	105·6°	„ Minbu.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been as general and widespread as during the preceding week, but, on the whole, the amount has been less and the rainfall lighter. Most of the rainfall in the north-west was connected with the depressions which appeared during the week on the frontier and thence passed eastward across North-West India to the Gangetic Plain, while the rainfall over the Peninsula was apparently attributable to the moist easterly winds which blew from the Bay across the southern half of India. In North-East India, Assam and Burma most of the rainfall occurred during thunderstorms. The rainfall returns for the week show that over Burma what rain fell occurred on the 21st and 22nd; in Assam the rainfall was spread out throughout the week; in Bengal the fall occurred mainly on the 18th and on the 21st and 22nd; in Bihar and Upper India the rain occurred principally on the 18th and 19th; in Malabar rain fell on most days of the week, and in Mysore, the Deccan and the Konkan the rainfall was spread out throughout the week; in the central parts of India rain fell generally on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, while over the Madras Presidency the fall occurred chiefly on the 16th, 17th and 18th and on the 22nd.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain during the week fell in no less than forty-nine of the rainfall divisions, but of these forty-nine divisions, ten report an average actual rainfall of less than one-tenth of an inch, so that in these divisions—*viz.*, Upper Burma, South Oudh, the west of the North-West Provinces, the two submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the South-East Punjab, the South Punjab, the West Punjab, Baluchistan and Central India (East) as well as in Deltaic Burma, Central Burma, the central division of the North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, the east of Rajputana and the west of Central India and west Rajputana the rainfall of the week has been actually or practically *nil*. In all the remaining divisions more or less effective rain has been received, the average actual amounts varying from 6·67 inches in the Surma Valley of Assam and 4·22 inches in Malabar, to 0·10 inch in South Bihar and 0·11 inch in Tenasserim, the east of the North-West Provinces and the submontane division of the Punjab. The second column of the table shows that during the week under review showers are anticipated in nearly all parts of the Indian region, while the third column shows that, on the whole, but particularly over North-East India and the Peninsula, the actual rainfall has been heavier than the normal. The excess is greatest in the Surma division of Assam (+4·16 inches), but in Malabar (+3·45 inches), the Konkan (+3·16 inches), the central division of the

East Coast (+3·01 inches) and the south division of the East Coast (+2·67 inches) it is large and is more than 1 inch in the case of South-Central Madras, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the north of the East Coast, Central Madras and South Madras. In Burma, the hiil division of Assam and some divisions in North-West India the small averagé fall for the week was not reachad.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Assam	Karimgunj	11·29 inches.
Bengal	Pirojpur (Barisal)	3 82 „
	Basirhat (24-Parganas)	5·49 „
N.-W. P.	Robertsgunj (Mirzapur)	1·01 „
Punjab	Kharian (Gujarat)	0·93 „
	Abbottabad	2·71 „
Malabar	Suddur	10·43 „
Mysore	Holalkere (Chitaldroog)	5·80 „
Konkan	Mandangad (Ratnagiri)	13·48 „
Deccan	Godag (Dharwar)	6·01 „
Berar	Karinja (Amraoti)	2·53 „
Madras	Chodavaram (Godaveri)	5·16 „
	Vinukonda (Kistna)	7·22 „
	Vedaramen (Tanjore)	8·66 „

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the actual and normal rainfall for the period from the 26th February to the 22nd April, and show that the rainfall has been heavier than usual over Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east and east submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the east of the Central Provinces, Sind and nearly all the Peninsular divisions, while Burma, the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, the west and centre of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Baluchistan, Central India and Rajputana have all received less than the usual amount of rain. The excess over the Peninsula is very large and is mainly attributable to the heavy rainfall of the past two weeks.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 22nd, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to April 22nd, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to April 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0·11	1·08	— 0·97	0·41	2·53	— 84
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·30	1·33	— 77
	3. Central do.	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·50	0·59	— 15
	4. Upper do.	0·06	0·36	— 0·30	0·28	1·24	— 77
	5. Arakan	0·23	0·54	— 0·31	0·74	1·13	— 35
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1·37	0·92	+ 0·45	7·52	5·06	+ 49
	7. Assam Surma	6·67	2·51	+ 4·16	22·04	19·62	+ 12
	8. Do. Hills	0·49	1·77	— 1·28	18·47	10·21	+ 81
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1·79	1·51	+ 0·28	11·78	8·35	+ 41
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·89	0·54	+ 0·35	4·33	3·28	+ 32
	11. Central do.	0·50	0·27	+ 0·23	2·21	1·80	+ 23
	12 North do.	0·78	0·62	+ 0·16	5·88	2·91	+ 102
	13. Bengal Hills	0·74	0·89	— 0·15	5·88	4·51	+ 30
	14. Orissa	1·28	0·34	+ 0·94	3·86	1·91	+ 102
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·58	0·13	+ 0·45	2·48	1·42	+ 75
	16. South Bihar	0·10	0·06	+ 0·04	0·83	0·54	+ 54
	17. North do.	0·20	0·11	+ 0·09	1·75	0·75	+ 133
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·11	0·02	+ 0·90	0·54	0·37	+ 46
	19. South Oudh	0·01	0·01	0	0·34	0·40	— 15
	20. North do.	0·16	0·01	+ 0·15	0·54	0·56	— 4
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·32	0·39	— 18
	22. Do. West	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·29	0·59	— 51
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·09	0·05	+ 0·04	1·02	0·52	+ 96
	24. Do. West do.	0·07	0·02	+ 0·05	0·52	1·22	— 57
	25. Do. Hills	0·27	0·17	+ 0·10	1·05	3·59	— 49
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·05	0·04	+ 0·01	0·31	0·74	— 58
	27. South do.	0·03	0·07	— 0·04	0·10	0·86	— 88
	2 . Central do.	0·21	0·12	— 0·09	0·86	1·75	— 51
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·11	0·12	— 0·01	0·53	1·70	— 69
	30. Do. Hills	0·39	0·29	+ 0·10	1·06	4·14	— 74
	31. North Punjab	0·90	0·30	+ 0·60	2·45	3·92	— 38
	32. West do.	0·06	0·06	0	0·27	0·88	— 69
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33 Malabar	4·22	0·77	+ 3·45	10·20	2·72	+ 275
	34. Madras South-Central	1·57	0·51	+ 1·06	5·38	2·03	+ 165
	35. Coorg	1·72	0·53	+ 1·19	6·23	2·56	+ 139
	36. Mysore	2·05	0·36	+ 1·69	3·86	1·01	+ 282
	37. Konkan	3·21	0·05	+ 3·16	3·39	0·15	+ 2160
	38. Bombay Deccan	1·19	0·13	+ 1·06	1·79	0·57	+ 214
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·51	0·03	+ 0·48	0·55	0·12	+ 358
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·71	0·05	+ 0·66	0·83	0·34	+ 144
	42. Central Provinces West	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·27	0·48	— 44
	43. Do. do. Central	0·15	0·04	+ 0·11	0·40	0·76	— 47
	44. Do. do. East	0·59	0·07	+ 0·52	1·45	1·08	+ 34
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·26	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·67	0·35	+ 91
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·04	0·23	— 0·19	2·21	3·29	— 33
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·07	0·22	— 68
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·22	— 91
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·28	— 100
MADRAS	52 East Coast North	0·38	0·22	+ 1·16	2·32	0·92	+ 152
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	1·30	0·67	+ 0·63	2·40	2·25	+ 7
	53 Hyderabad South	0·77	0·13	+ 0·64	1·05	1·10	— 5
	54 Madras Central	1·62	0·16	+ 1·46	1·88	0·40	+ 370
	55. East Coast Central	3·10	0·09	+ 3·01	3·25	0·46	+ 607
	56. Do. South	2·80	0·13	+ 2·67	4·08	0·68	+ 500
	57. Madras South	1·57	0·42	+ 1·15	6·66	2·12	+ 214

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *27th April, 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—The rainfall of the week was exceptionally heavy throughout the Presidency, except in Tinnevelly, where it was normal. The water-supply is sufficient and freshets have occurred in some rivers. Ploughing is in progress in many places. The standing crop is in good condition. The harvest continues with normal yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices have fallen slightly in the northern half of the Presidency and are almost stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th April.*—The rainfall was almost general in the Konkan, Deccan, and Karnatic; heavy in parts of Konkan; and moderate or light elsewhere. Cotton in parts of Dharwar has been damaged by rain. Reaping of late crops continues in five and cotton-picking in three districts. Preparations for the next season are progressing generally. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th April.*—There was rain in almost every district during the week and agricultural prospects are favourable. Ploughing is general and the sowing of autumn rice and jute is going on in several districts. Sugarcane is still being planted in some districts and *cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) is being sown in Bihar. The harvesting of the spring rice is progressing. There is no want of fodder, and the general condition of cattle is good. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Light showers are reported from some districts and were in a few accompanied by hail. Threshing and winnowing of the spring crops are in progress and nearing completion in parts. Extra crops and sugarcane are being irrigated. Indigo sowings continue. Prospects are favourable; supplies and fodder are sufficient; and prices are stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and in parts of Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Harvesting of spring crops, sowing of extra spring crops, and irrigation of sugarcane and cotton crops continue. Sowings of rice have commenced in Peshawar. The condition of the standing crops is generally average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated areas. The condition of cattle is said to be poor in Delhi and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and fair elsewhere. Fodder is reported sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Umballa, Shahpur, and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, generally of wheat, are rising in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16⅛

to 21, gram 19⅝ to 23, barley 30 to 32, bulrush-millet 19 to 23¼, maize 28 to 38, great millet 20 to 32, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th April.*—The weather has been occasionally stormy during the week. In the Nagpur country rain has fallen in nine districts causing a fall in the temperature, but the days are now growing hot again. Threshing of spring crops is reaching completion. The rain is reported to have damaged unthreshed crops in the Simga tahsil of Raipur. Sugarcane planting continues in Sambalpur. In Saugor and Damoh forest concessions afford much relief to labourers in the collection of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) and other forest products. Village relief is in progress in both districts. The water-supply is becoming scarce in parts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, and Chhindwara. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven districts and grain stocks are also insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts and has risen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 20, gram 35, rice 20, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 12½, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 22 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy is progressing in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Kyaukse, and the crop is in ear in Thayetmyo and Bhamo. Miscellaneous crops are still being harvested in some districts. Clearing and burning for cultivation of hill paddy are in progress in Bhamo, Myitkyina, the Ruby Mines district, and the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are in fair or good condition except in parts of Mandalay. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, and Amherst and has risen in Thongwa; elsewhere it is unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th April.*—The weather is too cold and wet for the growth of tea in Cachar, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur; elsewhere the prospects of tea are fair. Sowing of early rice, planting of sugarcane, and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Land is being prepared for late rice. Reaping of low land transplanted rice has commenced in Sylhet. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in places and the outturn is generally good. Sowing of jute continues in Sylhet and Goalpara. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Dhubri, Tezpur, and Nowgong 16; Sylhet 18; Gauhati 15; Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—six cents in the Civil and Military station and general good rain in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan; and have fallen in Mysore and Kadur. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in Kolar and Mysore.

COORG: Rainfall—29 cents. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th April.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and cloudy. Ploughing of fields for the rain crop is in progress. Fodder and water scarcity prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 25 cents. The spring harvest is nearly over and the winter rice harvest has commenced in parts. Prices of grain are almost steady. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10¼, and *jowari* 24¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th April.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The crops, agricultural stock, and pasturage are in fairly good condition. Prices are about normal in Bundelkhand; normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior and fair in Malwa.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily, except in Merwara. Sowings have commenced in Sirohi and ploughing and manuring lands in Jhallawar; and breaking up of the soil for the next crop is in progress in parts of Ajmere-Merwara. The harvesting of crops is approaching completion. Cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in the States reported last week. Prices are rising in Meywar; falling in Jhallawar; and are steady elsewhere. Nineteen persons emigrated from Ajmere and 11 from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Ajmere-Merwara up to date numbers 4,371. The numbers employed on relief works were—4[illegible]6 in Ajmere; 3,327 in Merwara; and 965 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20⅓, Beawar 22, Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Rain fell during the week. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 26th April.*—No rain. Prices are generally stationary. Prices—wheat 17 and maize 25 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is scarce.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rainfall 0·14 inch. The weather is stormy with high winds. Crop prospects continue good. Price of rice 9½ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH APRIL 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH APRIL 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 16th April 1898. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 16th April 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th April 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 15th April 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th April 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th April 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th April 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 15th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,55,405	721	1,747	12,74,000	729	1,87,11,489	1,88,90,000	1,78,511	...
Bengal Central	162	125	14,924	119	125	14,600	117	3,21,108	3,13,000	...	8,108
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	2,20,650	256	1,186	1,82,000	153	24,52,390	28,96,000	4,43,610	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,32,529	166	868	1,45,000	167	19,67,777	21,14,000	1,46,223	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	4,395	209	21	2,800	133	66,157	44,700	...	21,457
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	910	101	9	900	100	15,767	17,200	1,433	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,39,528	242	1,815	4,23,000	233	64,09,777	73,25,000	9,15,223	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	718	42	17	800	47	8,805	11,200	2,395	...
South Ind[illegible]	161	1,042	1,67,388	161	1,023	1,54,000	151	23,72,976	22,96,000	...	76,976
Máyavaram-Mutupet	83	54	4,527	84	54	3,800	70	67,626	63,600	...	4,026
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,32,305	114	1,165	1,20,000	103	17,11,036	16,19,000	...	92,036
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	34,307	116	296	18,700	63	4,86,443	2,65,000	...	2,21,443
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,44,924	170	1,082	1,56,000	144	20,68,971	21,40,000	71,029	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	22,339	97	231	26,800	116	3,32,555	3,60,000	27,445	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	23,800	83	415	30,900	74	3,98,768	5,12,000	1,13,232	...
Burma	223	936	1,48,328	158	936	1,58,000	169	33,22,539	29,34,000	...	3,88,539
TOTAL	266	10,253	27,46,977	268	10,990	27,11,300	247	4,07,14,184	4,18,00,700	10,86,516	
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	287	2,886	7,10,913	246	2,959	6,25,000	211	1,20,10,748	1,00,29,000	...	19,81,748
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,17,264	214	1,013	2,57,000	254	28,84,336	30,36,000	1,51,664	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,15,678	264	834	2,01,000	245	43,11,413	36,35,000	...	6,76,413
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	63,097	118	795	92,700	117	9,63,879	11,65,000	2,01,121	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,100	39	28	900	32	28,612	25,400	...	3,212
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	..	...	(*c*)	..	(*d*) 424	(*e*) 6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,281	12,08,052	229	5,629	11,79,600	210	2,01,99,412	1,78,96,800	...	23,02,612
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	9,10,627	611	1,491	7,28,000	488	1,14,62,106	1,28,97,000	14,34,894	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	4,03,500	875	461	3,72,000	807	42,98,368	48,74,000	5,75,632	...
Madras	258	840	2,12,100	253	840	1,87,000	223	32,09,929	27,13,000	...	4,96,929
TOTAL	480	2,792	15,26,227	547	2,792	12,87,000	461	1,8[illegible],70,403	2,04,84,000	15,13,597	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,326	54,81,256	[illegible]	19,411	51,77,900	267	7,98,83,999	8,01,81,500	2,97,501	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	30,682	189	162	28,400	175	5,80,596	4,16,000	...	1,64,596
Tarkessur	320	22	14,490	659	22	14,200	645	1,21,900	1,13,000	...	8,900
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	25,948	65	423	28,500	67	2,87,178	3,60,000	72,822	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,800	50	...	24,500	24,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	(*f*) 1,600	1,600	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	19,900	19,900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	11,376	172	66	9,000	136	1,23,814	1,22,000	...	1,814
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(*g*) 3,400	3,400	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	2,083	58	36	1,900	53	50,575	41,100	...	9,475
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,963	205	78	17,600	226	2,37,777	2,68,000	30,223	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	3,882	71	55	3,300	60	37,597	49,800	12,203	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	14,901	292	51	11,000	216	1,84,758	1,70,000	...	14,758
Bársi	156	21	4,685	223	21	3,500	167	53,129	60,300	7,171	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,24,010	139	1,026	1,21,900	119	16,77,324	16,49,600	...	27,724
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,410	33	74	2,900	39	31,038	69,100	38,062	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	10,359	91	114	13,300	117	1,27,109	1,66,000	38,891	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,211	92	34	2,300	68	38,981	32,800	...	6,181
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	78,452	235	334	64,600	193	11,50,375	11,25,000	...	25,375
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,080	83	13	1,100	85	8,235	13,900	5,665	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	12,212	113	108	10,200	94	2,13,515	1,61,000	...	52,515
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,723	372	10	3,200	320	60,865	47,200	...	13,665
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,667	71	66	3,100	47	68,134	42,100	...	26,034
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,504	81	93	6,400	69	96,609	1,01,000	4,391	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,264	78	29	2,300	79	22,315	36,300	13,985	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	4,613	58	79	5,300	67	55,047	60,300	5,253	...
Rajpipla	13	19	283	15	24	700	29	2,908	11,000	8,092	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,262	57	25	1,300	52	23,256	19,900	...	3,356
TOTAL	133	996	1,32,061	133	1,003	1,16,700	116	18,98,387	18,85,600	...	12,787
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	52,565	157	334	42,900	128	5,19,995	6,07,000	87,005	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,715	81	46	4,600	100	51,131	59,300	8,169	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,576	48	54	2,600	48	27,019	33,700	6,681	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	21,300	21,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	24,215	67	407	33,500	82	3,53,438	5,76,000	2,22,562	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,108	40	60	2,400	40	31,635	45,400	13,765	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,616	70	94	7,900	84	88,825	1,20,000	31,175	...
TOTAL	86	952	92,095	97	1,016	95,400	94	10,72,043	14,62,700	3,90,657	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,165	58,29,422	275	22,456	55,11,900	245	8,45,31,753	8,51,79,400	6,47,647	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic owing to floods.
(*d*) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(*e*) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(*f*) From 1st to 15th April 1899.
(*g*) From 1st March to 15th April 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 26th April, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98	Week ending 16th April 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th April 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th April 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 15th April 1899. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 15th April 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th April 1899. Earnings. Per mile open	Earnings from 1st to 16th April 1898	Earnings from 1st to 15th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,55,405	721	1,747	12,74,000	729	28,10,324	27,39,000	...	1,01,324
Bengal Central	183	125	14,924	119	125	14,600	117	38,794	34,400	...	4,394
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	2,20,650	256	1,186	1,82,000	153	4,64,895	3,96,000	...	68,895
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,32,529	166	868	1,45,000	167	3,06,127	3,00,000	...	6,127
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,395	209	21	2 800	133	12,553	6,600	...	5,953
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	910	101	9	900	100	2,234	2,000	...	234
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,39,528	242	1,815	4,23,000	233	10,34,741	9,54,000	...	80,741
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	718	42	17	800	47	1,578	1,600	22	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,67,388	161	1,023	1,54,000	151	3,85,201	3,38,000	...	47,201
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,527	84	54	3,800	70	13,067	9,800	...	3,267
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,32,305	114	1,165	1,20,000	103	3,27,545	2,58,000	...	69,545
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	34,307	116	296	18,700	63	77,793	38,800	...	38,993
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,44,924	170	1,082	1,56,000	144	3,40,129	3,26,000	...	14,129
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	22,339	97	231	26,800	116	52,303	58,300	5,997	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	23,800	83	415	30,900	74	64,648	64,000	...	648
Burma	186	936	1,48,328	158	936	1,58,000	169	3,90,609	3,57,000	...	33,609
TOTAL	243	10,253	27,46,977	268	10,990	27,11,500	247	63,52,541	58,83,500	...	4,69,041
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	7,10,913	246	2,959	6,25,000	211	18,21,003	14,61,000	...	3,60,003
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,17,264	214	1,013	2,57,000	254	4,88,687	4,80,000	...	8,687
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,15,678	264	834	2,04,000	245	5,34,909	4,80,000	...	54,909
East Coast (b)	106	536	63,097	118	795	92,700	117	1,44,784	1,97,700	52,916	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,100	39	28	900	32	3,128	2,500	...	628
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	..	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,281	12,08,052	229	5,629	11,79,600	210	29,92,511	26,21,200	...	3,71,311
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	9,10,627	611	1,491	7,28,000	488	20,86,021	15,57,000	..	5,29,021
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	4,03,500	875	461	3,72,000	807	9,25,750	7,39,000	...	1,86,750
Madras	261	840	2,12,100	253	840	1,87,000	223	4,96,286	4,14,000	...	82,286
TOTAL	[illegible]	2,792	15,26,227	547	2,792	12,87,000	461	35,08,057	27,10,000	...	7,98,057
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,326	54,81,256	299	19,411	51,77,900	267	1,28,53,100	1,12,14,700	...	16,38,409
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	30,682	189	162	28,400	175	79,173	72,200	...	6,973
Tarkessur	278	22	14,490	659	22	14,200	645	28,536	26,500	...	2,036
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	25,948	65	423	28,500	67	57,562	60,400	2,838	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,800	50	...	3,800	3,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	..	...	...	25	800	32	...	1,600	1,600	...
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	2,600	2,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	121	66	11,376	172	66	9,000	136	30,791	19,800	...	10,991
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	1,400	1,400	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,083	58	36	1,900	53	5,209	5,600	291	...
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,963	205	78	17,600	226	37,918	37,000	...	918
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	3,882	71	55	3,300	60	7,849	6,700	...	1,149
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	14,901	292	51	11,000	216	42,989	25,000	...	17,989
Bársi	125	21	4,685	223	21	3 500	167	9,497	7,400	...	2,097
TOTAL	147	891	1,24,010	139	1,026	1,21,900	119	2,99,624	2,70,000	...	29,624
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,410	33	74	2,900	39	6,095	7,100	1,005	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	10,350	91	114	13,300	117	21,282	26,900	5,618	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,211	92	34	2,300	68	7,502	4,900	...	2,602
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	78,452	235	334	64,600	193	1,92,792	1,48,000	...	44,792
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,080	83	13	1,100	85	2,334	2,500	166	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	12,242	113	108	10,200	94	28,789	23,500	...	5,289
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,723	372	10	3,200	320	8,745	6,700	...	2,045
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,667	71	66	3,100	47	12,190	7,100	...	5,090
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	7,504	81	93	6,400	69	17,453	14,600	...	2,853
Kolhápur	57	29	2,264	78	29	2,300	79	4,415	5,100	685	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	4,613	58	79	5,300	67	10,549	9,600	...	949
Rajpipla	11	19	283	15	24	700	29	669	1,800	1,131	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,262	57	25	1,300	52	3,516	4,300	784	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,32,061	133	1,003	1,16,700	116	3,16,331	2,62,100	...	54,231
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	52,565	157	334	42,900	128	1,09,250	91,000	...	18,250
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,715	81	46	4,600	100	8,603	9,000	397	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,576	48	54	2,600	48	5,748	5,500	...	248
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	3,300	3,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	24,215	67	407	33,500	82	54,956	78,000	23,044	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,408	40	60	2,400	40	5,360	5,200	...	160
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,616	70	94	7,900	84	15,988	17,600	1,612	...
TOTAL	75	952	92,095	97	1,016	95,400	94	1,99,905	2,09,600	9,695	..
GRAND TOTAL	24[illegible]	21,165	58,29,422	275	22,456	55,11,900	245	1,36,68,969	1,19,56,400	...	17,12,569

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic owing to floods.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 26th April, 1899.*

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th April, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1340 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 22nd April 1899:—

No. 139 of 1899.—Alexander Atkinson, engineer, at present of Lahore, Punjab. *The construction of a pole cap, to be called "the Lahore pole cap."*

No. 140 of 1899.—Maurice Salomon, manufacturer, care of Messrs. Julius Norden and company, of Aldenhoven, in the German empire. *Improvements in spirit lamps.*

No. 141 of 1899.—Neilson Burgess, mechanician, of 42 Upper Bedford Place, London. *Improvements in apparatus for exercising horses and other animals on board ship, and for like purposes.*

No. 142 of 1899.—The Marsden company, a corporation under the laws of the state of New Jersey, of 850 Drexel building, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, in the city and county of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *A material for packings and other purposes.*

No. 143 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *An improvement in regulation of rotary transformer direct current electromotive force.*

No. 144 of 1899.—Edward Maynard and George Maynard, engineers, both of 17 Merritt road, Brockley, in the county of Surrey, England. *An improved apparatus for signalling on railways during dark or foggy weather.*

No. 145 of 1899.—James McLelland and William Waddell, engineers, both residing at 30 Strand road, Howrah. *A folding ladder, to be called "McLelland's patent folding ladder."*

No. 146 of 1899.—Jacob Salmon, pleader, Bombay High Court, residing at Chinchpoogly, Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in artificial stone.*

No. 1341 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 134 of 1898.—Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, engineer-in-chief, Godavari bridge, Madras. *A sleeper to carry the rails of a railway.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 318 of 1898.—George Henry Crowther, surveyor and estate agent, of Thornhill road, Robert Holliday, manufacturing chemist, of Ravensknowle hall and Edward Cockshaw, cashier, of 65 Blacker road, all in Huddersfield, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in acetylene lamps.* (Specification filed 20 April 1899.)

No. 357 of 1898.—Ernst Schliemann, manufacturer, of 25 Catharinenstrasse, Hamburg, in the German empire. *The manufacture of a wax-like substance by the action of oxidising agents upon a mixture of resin and paraffin.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 358 of 1898.—Emanuel Winter, manufacturer, of 111 Hernalser Hauptstrasse, Vienna. *Improvements in slate frames.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 362 of 1898.—Albert Price, gentleman, residing at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, U. S. A. *Improvements in decorticating machines.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 364 of 1898.—Fred. Lobnitz, director of Lobnitz and company, limited, shipbuilders, Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, boulders, stones or earth, under water or on dry land.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 368 of 1898.—Jean Effront, professor of chemistry, of 72 Rue du Marais, Brussels. *An improved process for fermenting worts.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 370 of 1898.—Auguste Collette (junior), distiller, and Auguste Boidin, chemist, both of Seclin (Nord), France. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by means of mucedineæ.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 371 of 1898.—Auguste Collette (junior), distiller, and Auguste Boidin, chemist, both of Seclin (Nord), France. *An improved process for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by mucedineæ, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 404 of 1898.—John Jack, manufacturer, of 96 Buchanan street, Glasgow, and Matthew Blake, engineer, of Victoria works, Greenock. *Improvements in and relating to the extracting and recovering of oil from fish, fish refuse or other oil-producing animal, or vegetable matters, and treating the residue thereof.* (Specification filed 18 April 1899.)

No. 419 of 1898.—Walter Martin Musgrave, of the firm of John Musgrave and sons, limited, engineers, millrights, boiler-makers and iron-founders, of Globe iron Works, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the construction of vertical compound steam engines, and in apparatus for automatically lubricating the same.* (Specification filed 20 April 1899.)

No. 476 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.* (Specification filed 11 April 1899.)

No. 481 of 1898.—Frederick William Jones, chemist, of Barwick near Ware, in the county of Herts, England. *Improvements in or connected with the treatment of explosives.* (Specification filed 18 April 1899.)

No. 39 of 1899.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of 34 Portman square, in the county of London. *Improvements in the coupling and traction of bicycles.* (Specification filed 20 April 1899.)

No. 47 of 1899.—Henry Livingstone Sulman, analytical chemist, of 60 Gracechurch street, in the city of London. *Improvements in obtaining gold from certain of its ores.* (Specification filed 20 April 1899.)

No. 56 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

No. 1342 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 148 of 1889.—Charles Joseph van Depoele. *Improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors.* (From 10 July 1899 to 10 July 1900.)

No. 19 of 1892.—George William Rowe and William George Heys. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic and similar tyres.* (From 6 July 1899 to 6 July 1900.)

No. 33 of 1892.—George Perfect. *Improvements in sugarcane-crushing mill rollers.* (From 17 April 1899 to 17 April 1900)

No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1899 to 20 April 1900.)

No. 1343 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 296 of 1894.—Charles Nicholson. *Lubricating the wheel journals of locomotive engines, tenders, carriages and wagons, called "a revolving lubricator."* (Specification filed 21 January 1895.)

No. 326 of 1894.—Angus Murray and Wallace Fairweather. *Improvements in sand moulding machines.* (Specification filed 16 January 1895.)

No. 3 of 1895.—Charles Frederick Pike. *Improvements in and relating to methods of washing, concentrating amd amalgamating ores, and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 16 January 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 282 of 1892.—Felix Bernhard Fremerey. *Improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie and other fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 17 January 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of

the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 27th April, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd April 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	89,89,190	10,18,00,990	11,07,90,180	4,20,98,197	78,85,479	4,99,83,676
Allahabad	...	1,35,94,290	1,35,94,290	73,92,077	...	73,92,077
Lahore	...	2,52,73,700	2,52,73,700	2,65,19,590	...	2,65,19,590
Bombay	1,25,73,385	6,65,29,040	7,91,02,425	1,62,54,054	2,46,11,652	4,08,65,706
Karachi	...	75,41,540	75,41,540	27,11,620	...	27,11,620
Madras	37,43,915	3,06,61,395	3,44,05,310	2,74,88,400	...	2,74,88,400
Calicut	...	10,67,235	10,67,235	4,87,150	...	4,87,150
Rangoon	...	73,74,935	73,74,935	2,26,32,405	135	2,26,32,540
	2,53,06,490	25,38,43,125	27,91,49,615			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,66,910			
Total			27,79,82,705	14,55,83,493	3,24,97,266	17,80,80,759
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						98,000
Net Total						17,79,82,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						27,79,82,705

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists.
(Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
320	Coins (dirhams) of the Pathan Sultan Muhammad Ibu Sam of Delhi 1193—1205 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	26	
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
326	Aurangzib 1659—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 4 0	5	
327	Muhammad Shah 1719—1748 A.D.	"	1 4 0	29	
	FOUND IN THE HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
329	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	14	
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
330	Aurangzib 1658—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	46	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
331	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	"	1 8 0	19	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
334	Ghyasuddin Muhammad Shah III 1526—1537 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	2	
335	Ala-ud-din Husain Shah 1493—1518 A.D.	"	1 8 0	35	
336	Nasir-ud-din Nasarat Shah 1518—1532 A.D.	"	1 8 0	40	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Magadha C.910 A.D. (Godhiya Paise)	Silver	0 4 0	542	
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah	Silver	1 4 0	25	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D.	"	1 4 0	495	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th April, 1899.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	83.20.523	1	1	1,62,12,499	14	5
Public Deposits at Branches	78,91,976	13	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,46,58,882	6	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,44,424	2	5
Sundries				24 19.839	6	3
RUPEES				10,27.35.645	13	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				82,21,271	0	0
Other authorized Investments				69 51,785	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,24,81,865	9	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,91.49.451	14	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,76,67,591	10	6
Balances with other Banks				6,07,585	14	9
Bullion				11,458	0	4
Dead Stock				13.11,585	1	4
Stamps				11,173	0	6
Sundries				16,09,307	15	7
				7,80,83,075	10	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,08,16,543	13	9	2,46,52,570	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,38,36,026	4	6			
RUPEES				10,27,35,645	13	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 27th April, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33·4.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
*Bigge, Mr. H. Mordaunt (Agent of Mr. N. M. Palmez, Railway Contractor, 15th Division).	Lamding in the District of Nowgong.	27th September, 1898.	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 15th April, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Westerman, Mr. George (Foreman).	Tikok Colliery in the District of Lakhimpur.	20th January, 1899.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Walker, Mr. Alexander Herbert (Joint Steamer Agent).	Kakila Mukh, Jorhat.	28th February, 1899.	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 11th April, 1899.	The deceased has left a Will which is now in custody of Mr. S. Halen, Cinnamora. No one applied for Letters of Administration.

* This death has also been reported by the Deputy Commissioner in charge of Police, Naga Hills, on 25th November 1898.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 28th April, 1899.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1899.

No. 17.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon E. J. Murphy (Bengal) are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 20th April, 1899.

No. 18.—The services of No. 756, second grade Military Hospital Assistant Bashirud-din, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment in the Persian Gulf.

The 21st April, 1899.

No. 19.—This office Notification No. 4, dated the 10th March, 1899, granting privilege leave for three months to Civil Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th April, 1899.

No. 20.—The services of the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Second class—W. D. Neal.
„ „ —N. S. Harvey.
Third class—J. E. L. Chinal.

R. HARVEY, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,*
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

SREEGOPAL BASU MALLIK FELLOWSHIP.

An election for the above Fellowship, founded for the encouragement and promotion of Sanskrit learning and Vedantic studies, will be held on or about the 8th July, 1899.

The remuneration is R400 per mensem for a period of one year or more to be hereafter determined. The Fellow shall not embark in, or continue in, any other occupation or profession during the term of this Fellowship.

Hindu graduates of the Calcutta University or any other Hindus, without distinction of caste, who may have made the Vedanta their especial study, are eligible as candidates.

Each candidate is to send in to the Registrar, before the 15th June, certificates of his qualifications and 15 copies of a synopsis, printed in either Bengali or English, of at least 12 lectures which he is prepared to deliver in the subjects which will be found in the Regulations.

The attention of intending candidates is particularly directed to Rule 13:—

"Under no circumstances will any candidate, or any one on his behalf, be allowed to canvass directly or indirectly for his appointment, or in any way to communicate with regard thereto with any member of the Syndicate or with Babu Sreegopal Basu Mallik, or with any one acting on his behalf."

Disqualification is the penalty attached to disregard of this rule.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be had on application to

A. C. EDWARDS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 27th April 1899.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd April, 1899.

No. 1660—373-III.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench Mullen, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1663—373-II.—With reference to this office Notification No. 1660—373-III, dated the 22nd April, 1899, Captain J. A. Black, Indian Medical Service, on Special Plague duty at Ajmere, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench Mullen, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th April, 1899.

No. 1742.—In supersession of so much of the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 84, dated 30th May, 1871, as relates to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mysore Division (now the Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore District), the Resident in Mysore, under section 8 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, appoints the Staff Surgeon, Bangalore, to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1899.

No. 2.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A. R. BECHER,

Accountant General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th April, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 4, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 6th May, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager, North Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 18th April, 1899.

No. 13.—The following transfers of Superintendents are ordered :—

Mr. J. J. Durham, from the Nawa Weighments Section, to the Nawa Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, from the Sambhar Division, to the charge of the Warcha Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

Mr. G. St. A. Sylvester, from the Punjab Mines Division, to the Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, from the Allahabad Circle, to the Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. E. G. Winn, from the Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to Nawa Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H-519 of 1898-99.	AA-32—73618	100	Babus Belas Roy and Sew Datta Roy, care of Babus Debi Shah and Bani Ram, No. 153, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

RIVERS HOWE,

Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 24th April, 1899.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1899.

No. 23.—Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted three months' language leave under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 45, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April, 1899.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 18th day of April, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3665, David Woodhouse.	Place of Enlistment,—Ilford.
Age,—24 years and 3 months.	Parish and County in which born,—West Ham, Essex.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th April, 1899.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bangalore.
Trade,—Labourer.	Marks,—None.
Date of Enlistment,—12th January, 1893.	Under seven years' service.

S. J. TRENCH, *Major,*

Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1899.

No. 21.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 18, dated the 17th March, 1899, Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, officiating as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 22.—Mr. M. P. W. Schembry, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3 (on probation), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in class II of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Prussia, on furlough, on until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd April, 1899.

No. 976.—Mr. W. E. Douglas, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 24th April, 1899.

No. 1090.—Mr. J. R. Webster, Superintendent of post offices, second grade, Fyzabad Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Mokand Behari Lal, Postmaster, Benares City, is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. R. Webster, or until further orders.

The 25th April, 1899.

No. 1130.—Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. W. Love is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. R. S. Burns, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 1135.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 5th March, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 1144.—Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 24th April, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kshetrapada Bannerji is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott, or until further orders.

The 26th April, 1899.

No. 1225.—Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, was granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month and two days, with effect from the 1st December, 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th April, 1899.

Andrew William & Co.
Bartlett, J. W. G.
Beattie, J. S.
Bengal-Assam Steam-ship Co.
Besbie & Co., W.
Buckland, Virgo.
Buckwill, W. (King Chamberlain & Co.)
Cameron, Stuart & Co.
Davidson, John Douglas.
Drummond, A. O.
Editor, "Eastern Herald."
Gondie, A. A.
Harry & Co., E. B.
"Indian Union," The Manager.
Jacob & Co.
King & Co., Bianchi.
Liveridis & Co., P. (Tobacconist).
Machonchie, E.
Macrory & Co.
Marks & Co.
Matheran & Co., F.
Milton & Co., J., Jewellers and Merchants.
Muller, V., Manager, Paharpore Saw Mills.
North-West Province Produce Co.,—The Agent.
Nowaghur Coal Co., Agent.
Peterson, Christopher.
Rabien, Mr.
Robert, Watson & Co.
Summars, Fred. H.
Stanley, Clark & Co.
"Students' Friends," The Manager.
Toogood, S. (Steamer Agent).
Thomas & Curtis (Photographers).
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson, Esq.
Thompson & Co., Ld., F. G.
Tiffi Signor Enri Co.
Walters & Co., F.
Wickes, S. H.
Williams, Rev. S. F., care of Thos. Park and Sons.
Winter, M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Alton, F. C.
Anderson, A. G.
Baggett, Miss Nell Rose.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Bedford, F.
Benee, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chand & Co., G.
Christy, Walter.
Cobbold, R. P.
Colehurst, Miss Anny.
Collings, Miss.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
Cubbin, John F.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, C.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groves, Thos. B.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hewak, A. (of Leith)
Higgins, H. W.
Hodding, J.
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Jamie, D. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkinson, George.
Jenkinson, J. H.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Klamerrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S N.
Lacon, H. P.
Langman, A.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Manuel, P.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Mellard, G. U.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Monro, T. H.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Brann, Agent, (Indentor's Guide of Bombay).
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Newman, F.
Newton, Miss F.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pescio, J.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls W.
Rannie, D. M.
Ratan Manikjee.
Raymond, F.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Robb, D. St. John.
Roberts, G.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, F.
Robinson, F. J.
Robinson, Miss Gertrude.
Roullet, Mr.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Sharp, W. H.
Shave, E. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Smith, R. R.
Soler, M.
Sommer, Paul.
Sonthale, B.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Strack, Herin F.
Strailley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Watson, Major J.
Webb, G.
Webster, R. A.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williams, D. A. C.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Wiliamson, S. G.
Wilson, G. H.
Wrenn, Charles.

Registered Letters.

Allen, C. C.
Hopkinson, F.
Johnstone, R.
MacMillan, J. L.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.
Von Blucher.
Worth Ohue Master.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd April, 1899.

Hughes, S. A.
Yeater, T. S. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aitkin, W. E.
Alexondrovetcke, Fitsco.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Alan, Arthur G.
Armstrong, F. C.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Beeston, Mrs.
Barnard, Mr.
Cattani, F.
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CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 29th April, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	4th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	29th April	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	6th May	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Colombo	1st "	Per P. and O. Str. *Borneo.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	3rd "	Per Steamer *Kohinur.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	1st "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	29th April	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	29th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	1st May	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	2nd "	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 4th April, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 5th June, 1899. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, 1899, together with a Registration fee of R1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in June next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For natives there will be at least eleven vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

With the exception of students on the Free and Reduced Fee lists, all apprentices will pay a tuition fee of R3 a month for each month of the year.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can, therefore, be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.
† R2 per mensem.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 4th April, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں مین بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایك پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	,,	R8-8,	,,	R9-0.
¼	,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
½ আধ ,, ,,	৮৷০	,,	৯,
¼ শিকি ,, ,,	৪৷০	,,	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the twelve months, April to March, of									
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,39	2.81	3,17	3,12	3,45	3,23	3,40	3,85	3,67	3,48
Liquors:										
Spirit	49 29	53.40	51,96	54.39	52,99	55,07	59.15	59.48	60,12	63,03
Other liquors	6,78	6 83	7,16	6,81	6,70	6,29	7,28	6,63	6,17	6,64
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	7.84	7,21	6,84	5,60	6,39
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	2,58	2,75	2,19	2,70	2,66
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	4,18	10,98	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	19,30	59,82	50,34	45,02	46,10
" white	—	—	—	—	—	8,41	21,60	20,06	18,71	17,28
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	5,81	23.22	19.71	14,32	19,43
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	75	2.74	2,02	1,70	1,85
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	3,53	3,51	3,43	3,80	3,75
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	3,12	3,98	3,53	4,28	4,40
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3,18	3,71	3,53	2,89	3,31
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	7,16	7,64	7,44	7,37
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	3,74	9,69	4,68	6,28	5,23
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	2,88	4,09	3,92	4,29	3,59
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	34,89	35,59	32,65	43,39	28.68
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	1,66	1.83	1,32	1,18	79
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	5,17	2,56	2,15	2,81	2,71
Oils: Petroleum	16,24	10,50	17.47	20,23	26,36	31,80	40,01	41,27	53,18	47,15
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	1,88	1,73	1,74	1,89
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	1,88	2.52	2,29	2,04	2,27
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	5,83	10,36	8,99	9,79	8,74
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	11.98	14,64	11.36	9.58	10,92
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	3,94	3,67	3,42	4,04	4,79
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	1,43	1,46	1,46	1,22	1,28
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	14,07	15,25	16,22	24,61	21,32
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	3 07	2,51	2,70	1,03	1,00
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	1,70	1,71	1,53	1,68	1,21
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,51	1,19	1,11	91
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	7,73	7,40	8,50	5,79	7,66
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	10	1,43	1,53	1,48	1,47	1.72
All other articles	3	3	4	3	9.46	24,27	24.32	22,87	23,88	23,90
TOTAL	74.74	79.58	79 8	84.59	99,06	2,90,71	3,99,04	3,58,98	3,75,53	3,61,45
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	73,13	92,59	88,27	75,01	66,90	91,57	93,75	76,73	74,62	1,01,62
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,47,87	1,72,17	1 68.08	1,59,60	1,65,96	3,82,28	4,92,79	4,35,71	4,50,15	4,63,07
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,44,43	1,68,11	1,63.40	1,55,71	1,61,85	3,74,36	4,82,09	4,24,11	4,41,81	4,54,29
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	23,69	25,71	26,76	29,97	34,81	86,12	1,47,53	1,31,75	1,30,41	1,32,64
Bengal — Export	15.77	20,19	21,41	18,25	16,97	19,82	20,33	12,62	13,09	21,88
Bombay — Import	20 44	22,35	21,88	22,73	32,33	1,33,76	1,57,07	1,39,63	1,48,93	1,39,74
Bombay — Export	2,44	2,06	1,91	2,79	2,29	3,99	3,17	2,98	3,41	4,04
Sind — Import	6,20	7,51	7,25	6,79	7,52	15,37	21,82	22,73	26,63	21,83
Sind — Export	78	85	84	82	62	88	68	61	94	1,69
Madras — Import	11,15	12,13	11,97	11,46	11,33	29,39	34,03	28,46	32,50	28,96
Madras — Export	6,15	4,56	3,72	4,24	5,20	6,87	5,09	9,29	9,26	5,32
Burma — Import	11,07	9,81	9,44	11,33	10,43	19,71	29,50	26,58	30,27	31,92
Burma — Export	46,74	62,89	58,22	47,33	40,35	58,45	62,87	49,46	46,37	66,27

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
April 25, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R.—1429 C.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1899.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of all existing notifications under that Act or the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules and orders:—

Part I.—Rates of postage.

I.—Inland postal articles.

1. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding half a tola in weight	Half an anna.
For a letter exceeding half a tola but not exceeding one tola and a half in weight	One anna.
For every additional one tola and a half or part of that weight . .	One anna.

Postcards.

For a single postcard . . .	One-quarter of an anna.
For a reply postcard	Half an anna.

Book, pattern and sample packets.

For every ten tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

Registered newspapers.

For a newspaper not exceeding four tolas in weight . . .	One-quarter of an anna.

A

For a newspaper exceeding four tolas but not exceeding twenty tolas in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional twenty tolas or part of that weight . . .	Half an anna.

Parcels.

For a parcel not exceeding twenty tolas in weight	Two annas.
For a parcel exceeding twenty tolas but not exceeding forty tolas in weight	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or part of that weight . . .	Four annas.

2. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on the delivery of postal articles where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid:—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture or packet . . .	Double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet	Double the deficiency.
On an unpaid registered parcel . .	The prepaid rate (and registration fee).

II.—Foreign postal articles.

3. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on postal articles where the postage is prepaid:—

Letters.

For the United Kingdom and the following British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Ascension.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Bermuda.
British Central Africa.
British East Africa.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Canada.
Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.
Fiji Islands.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast Colony.
Hong Kong.
Johore.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands, namely—
Antigua,
St. Kitts,
Nevis,
Dominica,
Montserrat, and the
Virgin Islands,
Malay States (Protected), namely—
Perak,
Selangor,
Negri-Sembilan, and
Pahang.
Natal.
Newfoundland.
Niger Coast Protectorate.
Niger Territory.
St. Helena.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements.
Tobago.
Trinidad.
Turks Islands.
Ugada.
Windward Islands, namely—
Grenada,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Zanzibar.

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	One anna.
For every additional half ounce or part of that weight	One anna.

For any other part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional half ounce or part of that weight	Two and a half annas.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Postcards.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a single postcard . . .	One anna.
For a reply postcard	Two annas.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Printed papers (including newspapers and books).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding two ounces in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Business papers (legal and commercial documents).

For any part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight	Two and a half annas.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight . . .	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Samples.

For any part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon :—

For a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight	One anna.
For every additional two ounces or part of that weight . . .	Half an anna.
For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Registered newspapers.

For Ceylon	Indian inland rates.

Parcels.

The Director General shall, from time to time, declare in the Indian Postal Guide the countries and places to which parcels may be transmitted by the Foreign post, and the rates of postage chargeable in each case.

In the case of Ceylon the Indian inland rates of postage shall be applicable, provided that prepayment of postage, and registration, shall be compulsory.

4. The following are declared to be the rates of postage chargeable on the delivery of postal articles, other than parcels received by the Foreign post, where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid :—

When the postage is not prepaid .	Double the prepaid rate.
When the postage is insufficiently prepaid	Double the deficiency.

Part II.—Main conditions of transmission by post of postal articles.

I.—Inland postal articles.

(a) Postcards.

5. Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as postcards :

Provided that they are in conformity, as regards size and weight, with the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

6. (*1*) Nothing shall be written on the address-side of a postcard except—

(*a*) the heading "Postcard" or "Reply Postcard ;"

(*b*) the name and address of the addressee ;

(*c*) the name and address of the sender ;

(*d*) the date of posting ;

(*e*) engravings or advertisements, provided that sufficient space is left for a clear address and for the official marks of the Post Office.

(*2*) Nothing shall be affixed or attached to a postcard except,—

(*a*) on the address-side, postage stamps in pre-payment of postage and the registration-fee (if any), or an address-label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width ;

(*b*) on the other side, receipt stamps.

Explanation.—The sender of a reply-postcard may affix to the address-side of the reply-half an address-label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width.

(*3*) A postcard shall not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials.

7. Should any of the conditions imposed by rules 5 and 6 be infringed, the postcard shall be treated as a letter.

(b) Book packets.

8. A book packet may contain any of the following articles :—

(1) Newspapers and publications of all kinds ; books, whether blank or printed ; engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto ; blank paper, parchment, or card-board ; and, generally, anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed on paper, parchment or card-board.

(2) Business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts ; and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of personal correspondence.

(3) Written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose.

With any of the above mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc., and with any of the articles mentioned in clause (*1*) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting cards.

Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of clause (*2*), and may be sent as a book packet.

9. No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, shall be enclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given, or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year and Birthday cards and similar articles.

10. A book packet shall not contain "paper-money," which for the purposes of this rule includes unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundies, cheques, bank-notes, bankpost bills, bills of exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money.

Explanation.—This rule shall not apply to a book packet containing a stamped and addressed envelope, postcard, or wrapper, forwarded by the sender of the packet in order that such envelope, card, or wrapper may be returned through the post to the sender or sent to some other person designated by him.

11. The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length shall not exceed thirty inches:

Provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter shall not exceed four inches.

12. A book packet shall be posted without a cover, or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. The ends of the packet, however, may be tied with string.

Illustration.—A closed envelope notched at the sides or ends does not admit of a ready examination of its contents, and does not, therefore, fulfil the conditions prescribed by this rule.

13. If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(c) Pattern packets.

14. A pattern packet may contain *bonâ fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There shall be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size or quantity to be disposed of.

15. The dimensions of a pattern packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and the weight shall not exceed forty tolas.

16. A pattern packet shall be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. Samples

of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened. They may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

17. If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(d) Registered newspapers.

18. Newspapers as defined in section 9 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") shall be transmitted by post as registered newspapers, provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions:—

(1) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired.

(2) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

(3) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration-number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in condition (1).

(4) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication.

(5) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(6) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.

(7) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement as specified in section 9 of the Act.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent newspapers being transmitted by post, either singly or otherwise, at the rates, and under the conditions, prescribed for book packets.

(e) Parcels.

19. A parcel may contain one (but shall not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication:

Provided that the communication shall be addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

20. A parcel shall not exceed 440 tolas in weight, unless it is registered, in which case the weight shall not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas). A parcel shall not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

21. The postage on a parcel, unless it is a registered parcel, shall be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps which shall be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label which can be obtained free at the post office. In either case, the sender or his messenger shall affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them.

The postage, including the registration fee, on a registered parcel may be either fully prepaid or wholly unpaid : partial prepayment of postage shall not be recognized.

22. Every parcel intended for transmission by post shall be presented at the window of the post office. Any parcel found in a letter-box shall be treated and charged as a registered parcel.

(f) Re-direction of postal articles.

23. A postal article re-directed to any place served by the Inland post by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery shall be transmitted by post free of charge in respect of such further transmission :

Provided that,—

(1) in the case of an unregistered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been either returned to the postman or re-posted at the place of delivery ; and,

(2) in the case of a registered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

24. A postal article re-posted after having been opened, or re-posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered, shall be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be re-posted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time.

II.—Foreign postal articles.

25. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide the conditions in force for the transmission of postal articles by the Foreign post :

Provided that the rules relating to inland registered newspapers shall be deemed to apply in the case of newspapers sent to Ceylon.

Treatment of postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

26. Where a postal article has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, bearing a fictitious or previously used postage stamp, and the addressee of such postal article has failed to attend, by himself or his agent, at the post office of delivery within the time specified in the notice sent to him in that behalf, or, having so attended, has refused to make known the name and address of the sender or to re-deliver the postal article or such portion thereof as may be required under section 27 of the Act, and, in consequence of such failure or refusal, the postal article has not been delivered to the addressee or his agent, the postal article shall be disposed of in the following manner :—

The officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article has been received for delivery, shall record a statement, in such form as the Director General shall prescribe, setting forth the action taken by him under the provisions of section 27 of the Act, and the fact of such failure or refusal as aforesaid on the part of the addressee or his agent; and shall forward the statement, together with the postal article, through the usual channel, to the Director General.

The Director General shall then, in due course, transmit the statement, together with the postal article, to the Postal Administration of the place beyond the limits of British India from which the article was received.

Part III.—Registration of postal articles.

I.—Inland postal articles.

27. Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels may be registered at any post office for transmission by post to any other post office.

28. In addition to the postage, the following further fees shall be charged for the registration of postal articles:—

For a letter, postcard, or book or pattern packet .	2 annas.
For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas in weight .	2 annas.
For a parcel exceeding 20 tolas in weight . .	4 annas.

29. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee shall be optional in the case of uninsured registered parcels, and shall be compulsory in the case of all other registered articles. Prepayment of the postage and registration fee on registered articles shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

30. Articles intended for registration shall be presented at the window of the post office.

31. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for registration at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting registered articles.

32. No registered article shall be delivered to the addressee unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it in such form as the Director General shall prescribe.

33. The sender of a registered article shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment shall be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article, in the case of registered postcards, letters, and packets, and in cash in the case of registered parcels.

34. The sender of a registered article may obtain an attested copy of the original receipt signed by the addressee on payment of a special fee of three annas, provided that he makes his application for it within six months of the date on which the addressee signed the original receipt.

35. Registration shall be obligatory in the case of—

(1) any parcel exceeding 440 tolas in weight;

(2) any parcel for which the postage is not prepaid;

(3) any insured parcel; and

(4) any parcel addressed to a place for which a customs declaration is required.

36. (1) A currency note, or any portion of a currency note, may be sent by post only in a registered cover. Registration shall be compulsory in the case of a postal article which contains postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bankpost bill, bill of exchange, or the like, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause. Nothing in this rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, postcard, or wrapper as provided by the explanation to rule 10.

(2) Twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this rule to be registered at the time of posting on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

II.—Foreign postal articles.

37. Letters, postcards and packets may be registered at any post office for transmission to countries and places served by the foreign post, subject to such exceptions as the Director General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide.

38. In addition to the postage, a further fee of two annas shall be charged for the registration of any article to be sent by the foreign post.

39. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee on foreign registered articles shall be compulsory, and shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

40. Rules 30, 31 and 32, relating to the registration of inland postal articles, shall be equally applicable to registered articles sent or received by the foreign post.

41. The sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying, at the time of posting the article, a fee, in addition to the postage and registration fee, of one anna in the case of a registered article addressed to Ceylon, and of two annas in the case of a registered article addressed to any other such country.

Part IV.—Insurance of postal articles.

I.—Inland postal articles.

42. Registered letters, value-payable registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of R500 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of R2,000 at such other post offices, as may be authorized by the Director General to accept articles for insurance:

Provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured.

43. Insurance shall be of two kinds, complete and partial. Complete insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post. Partial insurance shall cover all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Native State territory as may be specified in this behalf by the Director General in the Indian Postal Guide.

44. In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed R50 . .	2
Where the value insured exceeds R50 but does not exceed R100	4
For every additional R100 or fraction thereof . .	4

The further fees in the case of partially insured articles shall be charged at only half the above rates.

45. The prepayment of all charges on insured articles, namely, postage, registration fees and insurance fees, shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

46. The cover of a letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. A parcel intended for insurance shall be securely packed in an outer covering of cloth, waxcloth or wood. If the parcel is packed in cloth or waxcloth, it shall bear seals at intervals not exceeding three inches over each seam. All the seals affixed to an insured article shall be of the same kind of wax and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

47. The minimum size for an insured parcel shall be 12 cubic inches.

48. An article intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of

the sender shall also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

49. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for insurance at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting insured articles.

50. The sender of an insured article shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

51. There shall be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post:

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused and provided that in the case of loss the sender shall furnish full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value:

Provided, also, that no compensation shall be payable—

(*a*) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(*b*) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;

(*c*) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

(*d*) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months from the date of posting;

(*e*) where the damage was due to improper or insecure packing;

(*f*) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals; or,

(*g*) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only.

52. Compensation shall be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending inquiry. When compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or its contents, the Post Office shall be entitled to retain, and dispose of, such postal article or its contents should they be subsequently recovered, and the compensation paid not be refunded on demand being made.

53. Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery and articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the post office window is found to contain any such object of value, it shall not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it; and, if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it shall be either intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on the Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods or gold or silver lace or embroidery.

II.—Foreign parcels.

54. The Director-General shall, from time to time, notify in the Indian Postal Guide the countries and places for transmission to which foreign parcels may be insured, and the limit up to which such parcels may be insured in each case:

Provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the parcel insured.

55. In addition to the postage, the following further fees shall be charged for insurance:—

(a) *For insurance to Ceylon.*

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed R 100 . .	4
For every additional R100 or fraction thereof . .	4

(b) *For insurance to other countries or places.*

Where the value insured does not exceed £5 . .	6
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof . .	6

56. The prepayment of all charges on insured foreign parcels shall be compulsory. Payment in all cases shall be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcels.

57. A foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be packed securely and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, in an outer covering of cloth and canvas or other substantial material shall bear seals of wax or lead at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join. All the seals affixed to an insured foreign parcel shall be of the same kind of wax or lead and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

58. A foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover, and accompanied by such form or forms duly filled up as may be prescribed by the Director-General, from time to time, in the Indian Postal Guide. The name and address of the addressee of a foreign parcel intended for insurance shall be written in ink on the actual covering of the parcel.

59. A receipt shall be given to the person who presents a foreign parcel for insurance at the window of the post office during the hours prescribed for posting insured foreign parcels.

60. There shall be payable to the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, to the addressee of an insured foreign parcel, compensation not exceeding the amount for which the parcel has been insured, for the loss of the parcel or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post; and the sender shall, in the case of loss, also be entitled to a refund of the postage, but in no case of the insurance fee paid:

Provided that the compensation shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused.

Provided, also, that no compensation shall be payable—

(a) where the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or arises from the nature of the article;

(b) where the insurance has been fraudulently made for a sum above the real value of the contents, or there has been any other fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;

(c) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

(d) where the sender or addressee has not given intimation of the loss or damage within twelve months from the date of posting;

(e) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;

(f) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals; or

(g) In cases beyond control (*e.g.*, tempest, ship-wreck, earthquake, war, etc.).

61. Where a foreign parcel contains coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, watches or articles of gold or silver, it shall not be accepted for transmission

by post unless the sender wishes to insure it. If a foreign parcel containing any such object of value is addressed to a country or place to which insurance is not available, the parcel shall be insured for its inland transit within the limits of British India, and in such cases the fee charged for insurance shall be calculated as follows :—

(*a*) *When the value is expressed in rupee currency.*

	Annas.
Where the value insured does not exceed R50 . .	2
For every additional R50 or fraction thereof . .	2

(*b*) *When the value is expressed in sterling.*

Where the value insured does not exceed £3 . .	2
For every additional £3 or fraction thereof . .	2

If an uninsured foreign parcel, declared to contain or manifestly containing any of the objects of value specified above, is received from a country with which, as notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, insured parcels can be exchanged, the parcel shall either be intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee shall not impose any liability on Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods, or gold or silver lace, or embroidery.

62. Where an insured foreign parcel is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been re-directed, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

Part V.—Value-payable post.

I.—Value-payable postal articles.

63. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets, may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount to be recovered on any such postal article shall not be less than 4 annas or more than 1,000 rupees, and shall not contain a fraction of an anna.

Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exception of unregistered parcels, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount to be recovered on any such postal article shall not exceed R150.

64. No such postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that the contents have been sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him.

65. Legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles, provided that the sender declares that they are so sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him.

Explanation.—In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order.

66. Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, to be prescribed by the Director-General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated

according to the schedule below on the amount specified for recovery from the addressee shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space provided for this purpose. The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

Schedule of fees.

On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding R10	2 annas.
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding R10, but not exceeding R25 .	4 annas.
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding R25	4 annas for each complete sum of R25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

67. When the sum specified is recovered from the addressee, the amount for payment to the sender shall be remitted to him by means of a money order. In the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, book packet or value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, the whole amount specified for recovery shall be remitted to the sender; in the case of any other value-payable article, the amount specified for recovery, *minus* a fee calculated as in rule 66, shall be remitted. If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses or omits to take delivery of it, the article shall be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any postage that may be due on it, and, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, book packet or value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. Under no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, book packet or value-payable newspaper be refunded.

68. The Government shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery on a value-payable postal article unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

II.—Transmission by post of railway receipt-notes open as value-payable articles.

69. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open as a value-payable postal article:

Provided that—

(1) the goods to which the railway receipt-note relates, does not exceed R1,000 in value; and

(2) the railway receipt-note shows on its face that the goods to which it relates, have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and is signed by the sender.

70. The open railway receipt-note shall be presented at the post office with the printed form prescribed by the Director-General for registered value-payable postal articles, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order.

71. A fee of two annas shall be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee shall be paid in postage stamps, which shall be affixed by the sender to the receipt-note.

72. The Post Office will transmit the open railway receipt-note to the post office of destination, and will deliver it to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, on his paying the amount specified for recovery, in such

manner as the Director-General may from time to time appoint for the delivery of registered value-payable postal articles.

73. The amount when recovered will be remitted to the sender in accordance with the rules for the time being in force relating to registered value-payable postal articles.

74. A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without compliance with the conditions laid down in the second proviso to rule 69, if—

(1) it relates to goods sent—

(a) between stations on such railways as are for the time being specified in this behalf by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, or

(b) between offices on the Kalka-Simla Government Bullock Train-line, or between such offices and stations on the North-Western State Railway; and

(2) shows on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

75. These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India.

76. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-notes under the rules for the time being in force relating to the value-payable post generally.

Part VI.—Money orders.

I.—Inland money orders.

(a) Ordinary inland money orders.

77. The amount for which a single money order may be issued, shall not exceed R600, and shall not include a fraction of an anna, except in the case of money orders issued by, or in favour of, any Department of the Government, or by, or in favour of, a District, Local or Municipal Board.

78. Money orders may be issued on the following Native States, but the amount for which a single money order may be issued on these States, shall not exceed R150:—

Chamba.	Gwalior.	Nabha.
Faridkot.	Jhind.	Patiala.

79. A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

On any sum not exceeding R10 . . .	2 annas.
„ „ „ exceeding R10, but not exceeding R25	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding R25	4 annas for each complete sum of R25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

80. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of money orders upon any particular post office, or group of post offices, or direct that money orders shall not be so issued except on payment of special rates of commission higher than those prescribed by rule 79.

81. The remitter of a money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General such particulars as the Director-General may require. Such particulars may be written in English or in the vernacular of the district.

82. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the money order and commission, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for money order business.

83. A receipt shall be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission.

84. The remitter of a money order shall be entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

85. The payment of a money order shall ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the money order and acknowledgment.

86. The money order and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter, or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

87. If the remitter or payee of a money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

88. A money order shall be re-directed to the payee on his written request free of charge.

89. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the post office, at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required change shall be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

90. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the order. The required change shall be made, on payment of a second commission equal to the first, on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the order was issued.

91. The remitter of a money order which has not been paid, may stop payment and require that the money be re-paid to himself. This shall be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the post office at which the money order was issued, and producing the receipt and giving full particulars of the payee's address as entered in the money order. In no case, however, shall the Post Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of a money order in compliance with the remitter's request.

92. If the payee of a money order cannot be found, or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the order shall be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission shall in no case be refunded.

93. If payment of a money order to the payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be re-paid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the order shall be void and its value credited to the Government. But, if the payee or remitter subsequently applies for payment, the amount of the order shall be paid to him on a fresh money order issued by the Comptroller, Post Office, provided that application is made before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the original order.

(b) *Telegraphic inland money orders.*

94. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued, shall not exceed R 600, and shall not include any sum less than a rupee, and, if the amount exceeds R150, the telegraphic money order shall not be for a sum which is not a multiple of R10.

95. The following fees (which include the cost of the telegram) shall be charged for the issue of telegraphic money orders:—

	R	a.
On sums not exceeding R25	1	4
" " exceeding R 25 but not exceeding R 50	1	8
" " " " 50 " " 75	1	12
" " " " 75 " " 100	2	0
" " " " 100 " " 125	2	4
" " " " 125 " " 150	2	8
" " " " 150 " " 200	3	0
" " " " 200 " " 250	3	8
" " " " 250 " " 300	4	0
" " " " 300 " " 350	4	8
" " " " 350 " " 400	5	0
" " " " 400 " " 450	5	8
" " " " 450 " " 500	6	0
" " " " 500 " " 550	6	8
" " " " 550 " " 600	7	0

96. The Director-General may, at any time, suspend the issue of telegraphic money orders upon any post office, or group of post offices, or direct that telegraphic money orders shall not be so issued except on payment of special fees higher than those prescribed by rule 95.

97. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall fill in, in ink, on a money order form prescribed by the Director-General, such particulars as the Director-General may require.

98. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount of the telegraphic money order and fees, may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director-General for telegraphic money order business.

99. A receipt shall be given to the remitter, showing the total amount paid by him, the payee's name and the hour at which the telegraphic money order was presented.

100. The remitter of a telegraphic money order shall be entitled to obtain free of charge, by post, an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the order signed by the payee.

101. The payment of a telegraphic money order shall ordinarily be made, as soon as practicable after receipt of the telegraphic advice by the office of payment, at the residence of the payee on his signing a receipt for the amount paid and the acknowledgment.

102. The receipt and acknowledgment shall be signed by the payee named by the remitter, or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in this behalf. The signature shall be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose.

103. If the remitter or payee of a telegraphic money order is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

104. If the payee of a telegraphic money order has removed from the place at which the order was originally payable, and has left written instructions with the post office for the re-direction of articles to his address, the telegraphic money order shall be re-directed to him by post on receipt of the postal confirmation of the telegraphic money order, and the order shall be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

105. The remitter of a telegraphic money order which has not been paid, may require that the address of the payee shall be altered, or that the name of the office at which the order was originally made payable, shall be changed. The required alteration shall be made in the ordinary course of post, without



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and the matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th May, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1409 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th April 1899:—

No. 147 of 1899.—Alexander Imschenetzky, lieutenant-colonel, of 2 Tikhvinskaya, St. Petersburg, Russia. *A process for the manufacture of a new refractory material.*

No. 148 of 1899.—Eduard Migual deMonte, civil engineer, of Allahabad, in the North-West Provinces of India. *An apparatus for chiefly refrigerating or cooling a compartment of a railway carriage by means of an automatic sprinkler and a khus khus pardah.*

No. 149 of 1899.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking, doctor of medicine, lieutenant-colonel, Indian medical service, of 17 Elysium row, Calcutta. *An improvement in the method or gear for lowering and disengaging boats at sea.*

No. 150 of 1899.—Joseph Henry Johnson, proprietor, Pioneer Lock Works, Aligarh. *A new or improved process for galvanizing metals.*

No. 151 of 1899.—Charles Joseph Bertrand, engine-driver, G. I. P. railway, Igatpuri, Bombay Presidency. *Bertrand's rail key check.*

No. 152 of 1899.—Pompeo Ariodante Labanti, civil engineer and engineering contractor, of Lucknow, in the province of Oudh. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial marble, stone, tiles, and the like.*

No. 153 of 1899.—Henry Marles, mechanic, of 72 Cobden road, Brighton, and George Weller Butt, manufacturer, of Wilbury, Littlehampton, both in the county of Sussex, England. *Improvements in carving machines.*

No. 154 of 1899.—Max Gehre, engineer, of Rath near Dusseldorf, in the German Empire. *Improvements in wave motors or devices for utilizing the power of sea waves more particularly for the generation of electricity.*

No. 1410 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 379 of 1898.—The Fibrous Materials Syndicate, limited, manufacturers, of 79½ Gracechurch street, London. *Improvements in treating waste cocoanut husk, dust, fibre or refuse.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 383 of 1898.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, chemist and chemical engineer, temporarily, of 69 Guilford street, London. *An improved process for the manufacture of carbonic acid and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 395 of 1898.—Sidney Prescott Wood, engineer, of Newport, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in means for locking railway points and signals.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 401 of 1898.—George Valentine Gress, capitalist, of Atlanta in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, U. S. A. *Improvements in phonographs.* (Specification filed 26 April 1899.)

No. 410 of 1898.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of Inisfale island, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. *Improvements in dredging apparatus.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 414 of 1898.—Frederick Baker, builder, of "Maylands," Kambrook road, Caulfield near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *An improved spike and holdfast for securing rails, decking, platforms and the like.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 454 of 1898.—William Griffiths and William John Griffiths, engineers, both of 61 Sinclair road, West Kensington, in the county of London. *Improvements in or relating to facing point lock and signalling apparatus for railways.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 1 of 1899.—Joseph Pope, mining engineer, of Penlee, Tregony, Grampound road, in the county of Cornwall, England. *An improved lighter for igniting blasting fuses.* (Specification filed 24 April 1899.)

No. 34 of 1899.—Allibhoi Valliji & Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Mooltan cantonment. *An improved ladies' air-tight tin hat box.* (Specification filed 25 March 1899.)

No. 1411 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 155 of 1891.—The Vacuum Brake company, limited. *Improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism.* (From 1 October 1899 to 1 October 1900.)

No. 119 of 1892.—The Central Cyclone company, limited. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverising or disentegrating grain and other dry substances.* (From 29 April 1899 to 29 April 1900.)

No. 129 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake company, limited. *Improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus.* (From 1 August 1899 to 1 August 1900.)

No. 50 of 1893.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus.* (From 29 April 1899 to 29 April 1900.)

No. 80 of 1893.—John Stewart Reid. *Wire barbing machines.* (From 8 May 1899 to 8 May 1900.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines.* (From 9 May 1899 to 9 May 1900.)

No. 298 of 1893.—The Daimler-Motoren-Gesellschaft. *Improvements in hydrocarbon engines.* (From 27 April 1899 to 27 April 1900.)

No. 276 of 1894.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically regulating the supply of feed water to water-tube and other boilers.* (From 3 May 1899 to 3 May 1900.)

No. 305 of 1894.—Jean Jacques Heilmann. *An improved locomotive.* (From 10 May 1899 to 10 May 1900.)

No. 347 of 1894.—Jean Jacques Heilmann. *An improved balanced engine.* (From 10 May 1899 to 10 May 1900.)

No. 375 of 1894.—August Kirschner. *Improvements in and connected with beating apparatus employed in opening and cleaning cotton and other fibres.* (From 1 July 1899 to 1 July 1900.)

No. 34 of 1895.—Jean Jacques Heilmann. *Improvements in and connected with electro-locomotives.* (From 10 May 1899 to 10 May 1900.)

No. 1412 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limit in that behalf by the fourth schedule to

the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 160 of 1894.—Charles A. Kellgrén. *A new and improved sodawater or aërating machine, to be called "The Challenge."* (Specification filed 29 January 1895.)

No. 213 of 1894.—Walter Glen Connell and John Hewetson Lorimer. *Improvements in woven fabrics and looms for the production thereof.* (Specification filed 25 January 1895.)

No. 357 of 1894.—Ramchander Narotum. *Wind-trunks consisting of metallic cylindrical tubes for folding harmoniums.* (Specification filed 29 January 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C., 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann.	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	0	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Atry.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., and Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and ames	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor ar Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Est... and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	R...ert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	homas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. ...y.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. rty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2' ...n. Arty.	John	130	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	......	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J, Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Paley, owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	......	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
Jan. 17, 1883	Ly[illegible], A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62	13	2
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillo[illegible] T., Pioneer Sergt.	1st Bn., East Lanc. Regt.	John	13	0	0
May 8, 1884	Clayd[illegible], Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Battery, 3rd Bde., Royal Arty.	James	277	12	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick and Ellen	372	6	5

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Major*,

Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and

ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;

Calcutta, the 1st May 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	99,57,799	9	5	1,87,80,678	9	6
Public Deposits at Branches .	88,22,879	0	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,32,55,741	5	4
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				2,22,302	9	9
Sundries				24,67,202	0	4
RUPEES				10,38,25,924	8	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				87,66,263	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				78,39,780	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				2,26,13,061	5	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,83,36,059	3	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,78,72,514	1	9
Balances with other Banks . .				6,41,103	13	2
Bullion				10,896	10	4
Dead Stock				13,11,815	1	1
Stamps				11,515	1	6
Sundries				16,24,043	2	2
				7,90,27,061	14	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	96,20,343	9	4	2,47,98,862	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,51,78,519	0	11			
RUPEES				10,38,25,924	8	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th May, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent,
Percentage 33·1.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,11,30,000	9,98,39,355	11,09,69,355	4,30,62,852	78,85,479	5,09,48,331
Allahabad	...	1,20,91,225	1,20,91,225	44,82,877	...	44,82,877
Lahore	...	2,41,28,385	2,41,28,385	2,66,32,290	...	2,66,32,290
Bombay	1,81,09,760	6,35,53,375	8,16,63,135	1,83,91,687	2,61,45,104	4,45,36,791
Karachi	...	74,89,385	74,89,385	27,54,560	...	27,54,560
Madras	53,34,560	2,90,48,800	3,43,83,360	2,61,27,655	...	2,61,27,655
Calicut	...	10,36,770	10,36,770	4,53,120	...	4,53,120
Rangoon	...	84,32,750	84,32,750	2,42,58,660	135	2,42,58,795
	3,45,74,320	24,56,20,045	28,01,94,365			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			...			
TOTAL .			28,01,94,365	14,61,63,701	3,40,30,718	18,01,94,419
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL .						18,01,94,419
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 18						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .						28,01,94,365

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st May, 1899.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Charles Edward Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Receiver of the High Court during the absence of Mr. F. Peacock on extraordinary leave, or until further order.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th April, 1899.

No. 1845.—Major P. D. Pank, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, availed himself on the afternoon of the 20th April, 1899, of the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 1187, dated the 31st March, 1899.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 25th April, 1899.

No. 370—190.—Munshi Harnam Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, II Grade, Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With effect from the same date, Mir Sayyid Hussain, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, II Grade, Ajmere, during the absence of Munshi Harnam Das, or until further orders.

No. 373—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Mir Sayyid Hussain, while Officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 377—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Ch Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Bhagwati Lal, while Officiating as Tahsildar, 2nd grade, Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 383.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Major G. Sutton Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, and a Magistrate of the 2nd class, with power to pass sentences of whipping.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th April, 1899.

No. 414.—Mr. P. N. Bose, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. L. GRIESBACH,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th April, 1899.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the date specified :—

Engineer V. A. Brown, for one year,—22nd March, 1899.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st May, 1899.

Barail Camal.
Barr & Co., S. J.
Beattie, J. S.
Besbie & Co., W.
Buckwill, W. (King Chamberlain & Co.)
Clowes & Co. (Publishers).
Coward & Co., W.
Darghon, S. (Gunmaker).
Davies, W. J., care of J. Shaw & Sons, Ld.
Drummond, A. O.
Egerton Paper Mills Co., Ld.
Everard Cotes, Mrs.
Frith, M. J., Miss.
Gondie, A. A.
Harding, F. C.
Harry & Co., E. B.
"Indian Union," The Manager.
Isbell, Geoffrey.
Machonchie, E.
Macrory & Co.
Manager of the J. & P. Coats Sewing Cotton Thread Store.
Marks & Co.
McConnachie, George (European Stores).
Messrs. Jeffery (Gunssmiths).
Milton & Co., J., Jewellers and Merchants.
Muller, V., Manager Paharpore Saw Mills.
Nieres, Wilfred.
Osman Digme & Co.
Ranina, S. F.
Ritter, Miss N.
Rosen, Miss.
Sensons & Co.
Stevens, Miss L., care of W. Stevens, late of Wellington, Nilgeries.
Toog od, S. (Steamer Agent).
United Kingdom, Tea Cop., Ltd.
Walters & Co., F.
Wickes, S. H.
Winter, M.
Wood, Seymour, Coal Agent.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Allix, Maurice.
Baggett, Miss Nell Rose.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Barnes, Miss C.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bertoglio, Ottorino.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Blucher, Von.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Brisco, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, Miss C J.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, Walter.
Claridge, G.
Cobbold, K. P.
Colehurst, Miss Anny.
Collings, Miss.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cotter, Mrs. Clayton
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groves, Thos. B.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hewak, A. (of Leith)
Hodding, J.
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Jamie, D. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkinson, George.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Klamerrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S N.
Lacon, H. P.
Langman, A.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mis
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Manuel, P.
McKenzie, J. A.
Mellard, G. U.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Brann, Agent, Indentor's Guide of Bombay.
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Newman, F.
Newton, Miss F.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oshea, Col. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pescio, J.
Philip, H. L.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls, W.
Rannie, D. M.
Ratan Manikjee.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Roberts, G.
Roberts, Owen.
Robinson, Miss Gertrude.
Roullet, Mr.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Sampson, Carl, N.
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Sharp, W. H.
Shave, E. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, J. Holden.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Soler, M.
Sommer, Paul.
Sonthale, B.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Stiack, Herin F.
Strailley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
Webb, G.
Webster, R. A.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Wilson, G. H.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.

Registered Letters.

Braup & Co., H.
Johnstone, R.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.
Von Blucher.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th April, 1899.

Eddy, T. C. C.
White, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Armstrong, F. C.
Branson, M.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Beeston, M s.
Barnard, Mr.
Cattani, F.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Cox, T. L.
Collins, E.
Chappier, E.
Chatterton, F.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani Khakrul Sawhor.
Davies, A. M., Mrs.
Draggo Adela, Miss.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fry, Duncan, Mrs.
George, Elias.
Glaeser, Curt Wilh.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
Geldard, Frank, Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Rae.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarter, H., Revd.
Mohomad Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Morris, Mrs.
Mathews, C. Y., Mrs.
Miller, G. H., Mrs.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Primadis, Anton.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Ranper, William.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Robertson, David.
Richardson, G. A., Mrs.
Sen, B. B. & Co.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Smith, Mrs.
Steele, I. M.
Seymour, A. J. C.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, S., Mrs.
Vignan, A. du.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurn, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Wilkins, Mrs.
Yates, R. B.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 6th May, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899. 11th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	6th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	6th ,,	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Colombo	15th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	8th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A. M.	9th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South African Ports . . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Pongola.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viá* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viá* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viá* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viá* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 4th April, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 5th June, 1899. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed standard VII of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, 1899, together with a Registration fee of R1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in June next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list. For natives there will be at least eleven vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced† fee list.

With the exception of students on the Free and Reduced Fee lists, all apprentices will pay a tuition fee of R3 a month for each month of the year.

These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can, therefore, be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.
† R2 per mensem.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 4th April, 1899.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th July, 1899, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity).	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc).	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping," by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed; but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts to whom the candidate submits his application to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the college or at the

office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 1st May, 1899.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April, 1899.

No. 24.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 23rd March, 1899, during the temporary absence of Mr. W. E. Hartt, on deputation, or until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا * •

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گاردن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوتانکل گاردن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار ارنس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.	
½ „	R8-8,	„	R9-0.	
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
। আধ „ „	৮।০	„	৯
। পোয়া „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu 3*p* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p* (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment) In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p* (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu 1*a* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu R1-3-3. (6*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a*., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881) the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

B.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1891; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a*.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a*.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the un repealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10*a*).

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a*.)

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895 :—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures 12*a*. (3*a*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 5*a*. (1*a* 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. R2-8. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a* 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1 8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a* 9*p*. (1*a*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3*a*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*).

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a*. 1*a*.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*).

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1. (2*a*.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 7*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1895. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*).

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (3*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 7*a* (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. 1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7*a*. (1*a*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. 2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict, Cap. 3 from No. II of 1875 to 1896. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
Ditto In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January. 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a*.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a* 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 6*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1873 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a* 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891 In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p* (1*a*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893 and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2602, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto In Nagri 1*a*. 3*p* (1*a*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a* 6*p*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p*. 1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p* (1*a*.)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*p*.)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri 1a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5a.)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1896. Super-royal, 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1.) Single issue 4a. including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12a)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862–86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836–86, with an Index of cases. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set.; quarter-bound copies, R55. (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government, of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

- **Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore).** Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price R2-8. (4a.)
- **Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad).** Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8. (6a.)
- **Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan)** Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R4. (6a.)
- [**Vol. IV (Rajputana)** is out of print.]
- **Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency).** Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R4. (6a.)
- **Vol. VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency, together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar).** Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8a.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7a. (2a.)

Contents to ditto In Urdu and Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 14th Issue 1898. Super. Royal 8vo. R1 (5a.)

Report on the Revision of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency during 1896. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (7a.).

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12a.).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol I, relating to Wasps and Bees with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10a.)

Ditto Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

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Ditto ditto Appendix. 8a. (3a.)
Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)
Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)
Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)
Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. R7 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah in Jessore. R2 (6a.)
Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84, Vols. I and II. R8 (8a.)
Report on the Outstill System in Hooghly and Howrah, 1888. R1-8 (3a.)
Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra, the Palibothra of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. WADDELL, M.B. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1898. 8a (1a.)
Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-97. R1 (2a.)
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Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1895-97. R3 (3a.)
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Index Map of Naraingunj and Madanganj, scale 450' = 1" in three sections.

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Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8a.)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

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A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

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Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1890-97. 5a. (1a.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

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Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)

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Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

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Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates** for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)

Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers** and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto **in Bengali.** 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto **in Hindi.** 12a. (2a.)

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Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

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Ditto ditto **in Arabic.** R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto **in Uriya.** R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto **in Hindi.** R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, **1891 (Benares), Part II.** R3 (7a.)

Ditto ditto, **1892 (Bihar), Part III.** R5 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, **1893 (Bihar), Part IV.** R2-8 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8. (5a.)

The Certificate Manual 1898. 12a. (3a.)

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The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

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Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7 8 (3a.)

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Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Hymenoptera,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year end-ing 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, com-piled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

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Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Govern-ment Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1895 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a)

Ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITBLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

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Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intrave-nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

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Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

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Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The not transferable Treasury Note, No. 017225, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Krishna Bai, Manager for the Temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNA BAI,

Widow of Sambshio,

Pujarin of the Temple of Dattatraya,

Chanda.

NOTICE.

Twenty-two days ago, Bikarama Ahir, son of B. Pullukdhari Ahir, age 15 years, stature long, body thin, no beard, colour dark, a black mole near the right ear, silver earrings in both ears, sense idiot, seems as mad. Village Majhowa, Post Office Durjanpur, District Balia. Rupees ten (10) only as reward. Lost in the village Damana, Station Police Fathuha, District Patna, in profession of a bullock dealer.

KHELAWAN AHIR,

Village Majhowa, P. O. Durjanpur, District Ballia.

The 9th April, 1899.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1898.

No. 274 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 26th April 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 350 R. Stat., dated the 2nd September 1896.
Government of India order No. 132 R. Stat., dated the 6th March 1897.
Government of India order No. 153 R. Stat., dated the 22nd March 1898.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, dated the 17th April 1899, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as shown under abstract No. 4 on

A

pages 910 and 911 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 30 and injury to 99 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons both killed and injured was below the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years, the total number of accidents was considerably above the average.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898	59	2,612	2,671	(a)10	(b)41	11	33	21	74
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	78	1,925	2,003	(a)12	(c)58	6	20	18	78
Metre gauge.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898	118	1,482	1,600	(d)1	(e)9	7	14	8	23
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	83	1,573	1,656	(f)11	(a)22	4	10	15	32
Special gauges.									
Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898	18	50	68	(d)1	(g)2	...	...	1	2
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	14	52	66	...	(d)1	...	2	...	3
Total all gauges for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898	195	4,144	4,339	(b)12	(h)52	18	47	30	99
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	175	3,550	3,725	(b)23	(i)81	10	32	33	113

(a) Out of these, four were not passengers.
(b) Out of these, six were not passengers.
(c) Out of these, five were not passengers.
(d) Not a passenger.
(e) Out of these, one was not a passenger.
(f) Out of these, two were not passengers.
(g) Not passengers.
(h) Out of these, nine were not passengers.
(i) Out of these, ten were not passengers.

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage run and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, with an increase of 7·85 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 8·95 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, the number of accidents increased by 614 or 16·48 per

cent., as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years :

	INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+668	+33·35	+974	+8·52	+3,756,588	+10·70
Metre	—56	—3·38	+498	+6·22	+761,095	+4·88
Special	+2	+3·03	+74	+27·72	+55,030	+15·53
TOTAL	+614	+16·48	+1,546	+7·85	+4,572,713	+8·95

3. The following table shows the principal increases and decreases in the number of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre-gauge lines, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years. No noticeable variations occurred on the special gauge railways.

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	
Standard gauge.				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—4	+29	+25	+26·60
Trains running over cattle on the line	...	+159	+159	+17·49
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	+137	+137	+182·67
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+1	+115	+116	+43·45
The failure of couplings	—1	+64	+63	+116·67
Under the head "Other accidents"	—1	+152	+151	+124·80
Metre gauge				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc, leaving the rails	+2	—15	—13	—19·70
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	—16	—16	—36·36
Trains running over cattle on the line	—6	—55	—61	—6·67
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+3	—33	—30	—25·64
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	+14	+13	+27	+75·00
Under the head "Other accidents"	+2	+17	+19	+29·69

It will be observed from the foregoing that the increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 25 accidents or 26·60 per cent.; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 159 accidents or 17·49 per cent.; under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 137 accidents or 182·67 per cent.; under "The failure

of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 116 accidents or 43·45 per cent.; under "The failure of couplings," 63 accidents or 116·67 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents," 151 accidents or 124·79 per cent. On the metre gauge railways, the noticeable increases occurred under "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 27 accidents or 75·00 per cent. and under the head "Other accidents," 19 accidents or 29·69 per cent.

4. Under the head "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," the largest number, *viz.*, 40, occurred on the North Western State railway, next to that line come the Burma railways (metre gauge) with 19 accidents and the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways with 18 and 17 accidents on each, respectively; under the head "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 90, occurred on the Madras railway; next to that line comes the North Western State railway with 73 accidents; under the head "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 114, occurred on the North Western State railway, next to that line come the East Indian with 77, the Madras with 55 and the Great Indian Peninsula railways with 54 accidents; under the head "The failure of couplings," the largest number, *viz.*, 50, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway; and under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 125, occurred on the East Indian railway, and next to that line come the North Western State and the Great Indian Peninsula railways with 67 and 37 accidents on each, respectively. Of the increase under the head "The flooding of portions of the permanent-way" on the metre gauge railways, the largest number, *viz.*, 16, occurred on the Burma railways, next to that line comes the Eastern Bengal State railway (metre gauge section) with 13 accidents.

5. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the South Indian railway, *viz.*, 215; next comes the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) with 189, then the Southern Mahratta railway with 177 accidents, the East Indian railway with 165, the North Western State railway with 157 and the Madras railway with 136.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Bengal-Dooars railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,345 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,362; then the Cooch Behar, the Eastern Bengal (standard gauge section), the East Coast State and the Oodeypore-Chitor railways with averages of 1 in 6,543, 1 in 7,482, 1 in 8,537 and 1 in 8,680, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 338,954 train-miles run, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway coming next with 1 in 76,349, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 63,230, the North Western State railway with 1 in 51,735, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 41,197 and the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 38,719.

6. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., on each railway as given in table No. 3, the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Cooch Behar railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,402 train-miles; next comes the Bengal-Dooars railway with 1 accident in 2,672 train-miles; then the Assam-Bengal, the Dibru-Sadiya, the Rohilkhund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) and the East Coast State railways with averages of 1 in 3,300, 1 in 3,533, 1 in 3,813, and 1 in 5,196, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 28,644, the East Indian railway coming next with 1 in 20,659, then the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 17,230, the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 15,720, and the North Western State railway with 1 in 15,268.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

7. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways (or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with

the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years in the table below:

Gauges.	Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898.								Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard .	38	110	92	192	287	86	417	388	37	103	98	190	305	74	440	367
Metre .	15	45	30	59	124	47	169	151	11	42	31	59	118	46	160	147
Special .	..	1	1	1	3	...	4	2	..		...	4	2	1	2	5
Total .	53	156	123	252	414	133	590	541	48	145	129	253	425	121	602	519

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of persons killed and injured, excepting under "Passengers—killed and injured" and "Others—injured," compares favourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

8. The following table shows, for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years are also given:

	Nine Months ending with the 30th September 1898.		Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.	
	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	30	132	32	114
Metre	10	29	16	36
Special	1	3	...	1
Total .	41	164	48	151

IV.—Statistical results.

9. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results, based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the three previous years, are also given :—

PARTICULARS.	NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.				AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	TOTAL.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	TOTAL.
Mean mileage worked . . Miles	12,402	8,505	341	21,248	11,428	8,007	267	19,702
Train-mileage run . . . . "	38,876,408	16,352,397	409,412	55,638,217	35,119,820	15,591,302	354,382	51,065,504
Number of passengers carried . No.	63,465,000	40,538,636	746,206	104,749,842	66,266,125	41,825,668	702,184	108,793,977
Number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . . "	2,846,992,742	1,451,440,038	(a)15,253,382	(a) 4,313,686,162	3,047,343,785	1,564,462,769	18,450,484	4,630,257,038
Number of accidents . . . . "	2,671	1,600	68	4,339	2,003	1,656	66	3,725
Number of accidents per 100,000 train-miles run . . . . "	6·87	9·78	16·61	7·80	5·70	10·62	18·65	7·29
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . . "	6	...	...	6	8	9	...	17
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . . "	1 in 10,577,500	...	...	1 in 17,458,307	1 in 8,283,266	1 in 4,647,296	...	1 in 6,399,645
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . . "	35	8	...	43	53	18	...	71
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . . "	1 in 1,813,286	1 in 5,067,329	...	1 in 2,436,043	1 in 1,250,304	1 in 2,323,648	...	1 in 1,532,309
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . . . "	44	15	...	59	45	20	...	65
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . . "	1 in 1,442,386	1 in 2,702,576	...	1 in 1,775,421	1 in 1,472,581	1 in 2,091,283	...	1 in 1,673,753
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . . "	145	53	1	199	156	60	...	216
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . . "	1 in 437,690	1 in 764,880	1 in 746,206	1 in 526,381	1 in 424,783	1 in 697,094	...	1 in 503,676
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . . "	189	68	1	258	201	80	...	281
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . . . "	1 in 335,794	1 in 596,156	1 in 746,206	1 in 406,007	1 in 329,682	1 in 522,821	...	1 in 387,167
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . . "	1 in 15,063,454	1 in 21,344,706	1 in (a)15,253,382	1 in (a)16,719,714	1 in 15,160,914	1 in 19,555,784	...	1 in 16,477,783

(a) Excluding the Tezpur-Balipara and Tarakeshwar-Magra railways.

It will be seen that the comparison is generally favourable.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the third quarter of 1898.

10. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the third quarter of 1898.	Passengers and Others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
North-Western State	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
Eastern Bengal State	2	...	...	1	6	1	6
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	1	8	1	8
Metre gauge.							
Bengal and North-Western	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
Rajputana-Malwa	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burma	3	...	...	1	3	1	3
Dibru-Sadiya	1	...	8	...	1	...	9
Darjeeling-Himalayan	1	1	2	...	...	1	2
Total	15	2	11	6	21	8	32
Average of the three corresponding quarters of 1895, 1896 and 1897	15	11	23	4	10	15	33

11. A brief description of some of the accidents which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons, is given below :

Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge).—On the 29th August 1898, while an up and a down goods train were crossing each other at mile 60—10-12 near Bogoola station on the Eastern section, the engine of the former train, having been derailed owing to the subsidence of the bank, collided with the 6th and 7th vehicles of the latter. One railway servant was killed and three were injured; and the rolling-stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged.

On the 3rd September 1898, a relief train collided with an up goods train standing on the up line at Bogoola station on the Eastern section, owing to the carelessness of the driver of the former train. A crane dummy attached to the relief train was derailed. Three railway servants were injured and the rolling-stock was damaged.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 29th August 1898, an Indian Midland railway ballast train, while backing out of Itarsi station, collided

with a brakevan and a shunting engine standing foul of a crossing. A railway servant was killed and another injured, and a ballast brakevan and a wagon next to it were derailed.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 14th September 1898, the engine and a tender of a ballast train, while working tender foremost between Motipur and Turki stations, fell through a breach in the bank at mile 77 at the site of a bridge which had been undermined by floods. The driver and two firemen were drowned.

Burma railways.—On the 23rd July 1898, while a down local train was entering Kemmendine station, the points were reversed after the leading engine had passed over them. The two engines and tenders capsized and three coaching vehicles were derailed. The second fireman was killed.

Dibru-Sadiya railway.—On the 27th July 1898, a down goods train ran into a down mixed train at mile 51·9, between Digboi and Tingrai stations. Eight passengers and a fireman were injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western State, Oudh and Rohilkhand State, Eastern Bengal State and East Coast State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Indus Bridge Works, Bezwada-Madras, Hardwar-Dehra and Ghaziabad, Moradabad Railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

1. Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 274 R. Stat., dated the 26th April 1899.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

General Total.

Number of persons reported, during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as killed or injured on all railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing between passengers, railway servants and other persons; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between accidents caused by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., and accidents happening otherwise.

	Standard Gauge Lines.		Metre Gauge Lines.		Special Gauge Lines.		Total all Gauges.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	6	35	...	8	...	...	6	43
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	38	110	15	45	...	1	53	156
Servants :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	11	33	7	14	...	...	18	47
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	92	192	30	59	1	1	123	252
Other persons :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	17	6	5	1	...	...	22	7
Trespassers	219	69	101	43	3	...	323	112
Suicides	52	8	13	...	...	...	65	8
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	1	11	6	4	1	2	8	17
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]84	177	174	5	4	618	642

ABSTRACT NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*concld.*

	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (a)									BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (b).									MADRAS. (c)									THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE. (d)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). The failure of tubes, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of engines' machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	1	36	37	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	281	284	...	1	1	14	1	15	4	194	198	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	309	310	...	7	...	...	...	7	4	44	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amraoti railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá, the Nágdá-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(c) Including the Madras-Enúr section of the Bezwada-Madras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.
(d) Including the Bezwada extension, East Coast State railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

METRE GAUGE.

	BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (TIRHOOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).									RAJPUTANA-MALWA. (a)								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	..	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	...	...	...	1	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the lines	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	11	12	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	34	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	13	122	135	..	...	3	1	3	1	10	253	263	...	...	...	3	...	3

	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA. (b)									SOUTH INDIAN. (c)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	.	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	177	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the lines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	..	1	...	1	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	26	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	12	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	..	...	...	..	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	280	282	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	259	262	...	...	...	1	...	1	

(a) Including the Palanpur-Deesa, the Ahmedabad-Párantij, and the Gaekwar's Mehsana railways.
(b) Including the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhápur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(c) Including the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

ASSAM-BENGAL.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	4	...	..	...	1	...	1	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	82	91	...	...	...	2	...	2	

BURMA.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	2	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	59	60	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	3	4	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	1	4	5	...	...	...		...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	8	4	12	...	...	...	4	...	4	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	59	132	191	(a)1	...	1	4	2	4	

EASTERN BENGAL. (b)

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railway Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	125	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Including the Kaunia-Dharla (2' 6" gauge) branch.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1893, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	CAWNPORE-BURHWAL.									DEOGHUR.									ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION). (a)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohilkund-Kumaon railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

	METRE GAUGE—*contd.*																											
	BENGAL DOOARS.									DIBRU-SADIYA. (a)									JODHPORE-BICKANEER (JODHPORE AND BICKANEER SECTIONS).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	37	45	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Ledo and Tikak-Margheritta colliery railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

METRE GAUGE—concld. — OODEYPORE-CHITOR.

	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

METRE GAUGE—concld. — BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGADH-PORBANDER. (a)

	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	40	40	...	(b)1	3	2	3	3	

SPECIAL GAUGES. — JORHÁT (2' 0").

	No.: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	No.: Other accidents.	No.: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jámnagar and the Dharangadhra railways.

(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

SPECIAL GAUGES—*contd.*

	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Tarakeswar-Magra (2' 6"). No.			Number of passenger and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	1	2	(a)1	(b)2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	5	16	(a)1	(b)2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Tezpur-Balipara (2' 6"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Not a passenger.
(b) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*concluded.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*concld.*

	RAJPIPLA (2' 6"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		COOCH BEHAR (2' 6"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		MORVI (2' 6"). No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the nine months ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.															METRE GAUGE							
	Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897.			NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.										Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897.			NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE				
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	7	18	9	9	18	4	13	5	9	9	22	5	6	11	5	8	8	...	8
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	7	34	41	9	36	45	...	...	2	11	2	11	2	11	13	12	3	15	...	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	11	11	1	11	12	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	8	10	...	.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	10	18	28	8	18	26	1	10	...	.	1	10	19	19	38	23	10	33	...	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	7	87	94	3	116	119	...	...	1	..	1	.	2	64	66	4	49	53	...	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	4	63	67	2	61	63	..	7	...	..	..	7	8	36	44	8	20	28	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	9	12	...	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	6	7	1	10	11	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	907	909	2	1,066	1,068	(a) 1	...	...	..	1	..	8	906	914	2	851	853	...	..
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	8	63	71	7	54	61	(b) 3	(b) 3	1		4	3	10	46	56	4	47	51	(a) 1	..
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	2	23	25	1	35	36	..	(a) 1	...	..	.	1	2	12	14	1	5	6	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
12(a) The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	75	75	...	212	212	...	.	..	1	..	1	...		45	...	6	46	...	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	267	267	1	382	383	...	...	...	..	...		...	117	117	3	84	87	...	..
14. The failure of tyres	1	4	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	6	6	1	14	5	...	..
15. Ditto of wheels	...	3	3	..	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	1	1	2	...	..
16. Ditto of axles	1	7	8	...	13	13		...	..	...	...	...	6	32	38	7	38	45	..	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
18. Ditto of couplings	1	53	54	...	117	117	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	83		4	92	96	...	.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	.	...	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	.	..
20. Broken rails	...	28	28	...	25	25	..	...	.	..	.	..	...	25	25	2	24	26	...	..
21 The flooding of portions of permanent-way	11	34	45	5	37	42		.	..	.	...	...	3	33	36	17	46	63	.	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	15	16	2	24	26	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	6	7	2	3	66	...	..
23. Fire in trains	3	72	75	3	81	84	1	5	...	.	1	5	...	41	41	...	42	42	..	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	24	24	2	31	33		(b) 2		..		2	1	1	18	7	13	20	...	(a) 1
25. Other accidents	4	117	121	3	269	272			1	9	1	9	8	56	64	70	73	83	...	.
TOTAL FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898	...	...	..	[illegible]9	2,612	2,671	(c) 1	(d) 41	11	33	[illegible]1	74	...	...	...	118	1,482	1,600	(a) 1	(f) 9
Average of the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897	...			78	1,925	2,003	(e) 12	(e) 58	6	20	18	78			..	83	1,573	1,656	(g) 11	(c) 2

	Standard gauge	Metre gauge
Mean mileage worked	12,4[illegible]2	8,505
Number of servants employed	125,715	54,766
Train-mileage of all descriptions	38,876,408	16,352,397
Number of passengers carried	63,46[illegible],000	40,538,636
Passenger-mileage	2,846,994,742	1,461,440,038
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	3,134	1,923
Number of passengers carried	5,117	4,767
Passenger-mileage	229,541	170,667
Total passengers —		
Killed per million of passengers	0·095	....
Injured per million of passengers	0·551	0·197
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002	....
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·012	0·006

(a) A passenger.
(b) Not passengers.
(c) Out of these four were not passengers.
(d) Out of these, six were not passengers.
(e) Out of these, five were not passengers.
(f) Out of these, one was not a passenger.
(g) Out of these, two were not passengers.
(f) Out of these, nine were not passengers.
(i) Out of these, ten were not passengers.

No. 4.

with the 30th September 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

LINES. 30th September 1898. Number of servants.		Total all classes.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897.			Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898. Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897.			Nine months ending with the 30th September 1898. Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	3	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	13	29	14	12	26	4	21	8	12	12	33	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	45	54	21	39	60	...	...	2	11	2	11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	3	19	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
1	1	1	1	7	2	9	13	5	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	36	39	75	44	33	77	1	10	1	1	2	11	5
...	...	...	...	3	11	14	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	162	174	7	168	175	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	99	111	10	82	92	...	7	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	4	15	19	1	15	16	...	...	...	..	...	...	8
...	1	...	1	...	13	13	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,826	1,836	4	1,985	1,939	(a) 1	...	...	1	1	1	9
...	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	112	131	11	107	118	(b) 4	(b) 3	1	1	5	4	10
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	35	39	2	40	42	.	(a) 1	..	1	..	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	...	259	259	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a) 12
...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	391	5	467	472	.	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	10	11	1	18	19	...	...	..	.	...	...	14
..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	3	4	...	.	...	...	..	...	15
...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	43	51	7	51	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	136	140	4	211	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	54	54	2	49	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	...	3	...	1	5	6	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	72	87	25	90	115	...	...	3	...	3	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	22	24	4	28	32	...	...	1	3	1	3	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	113	116	3	123	126	1	5	...	...	1	5	23
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	42	9	44	53	...	(b) 3	...	...	...	3	24
...	7	...	7	...	1	1	1	4	5	(a) 1	(b) 2	...	...	1	2	12	174	186	14	346	360	(a) 1	(b) 2	1	16	2	17	25
7	14	8	23	...	...	...	18	50	68	(a) 1	(b) 2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	195	4,144	4,339	(d) 12	(h) 52	18	47	30	99	
4	10	15	32	...	...	...	14	52	66	..	(a) 1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	175	3,550	3,725	(d) 23	(i) 81	10	32	33	113	

Special gauge lines.	Total all gauges.
341	21,248
1,913	182,394
409,412	55,638,217
716,206	104,749,842
(j) 15,253,382	(j) 4,313,686,162
1,201	2,619
2,188	4,930
(j) 52,598	(j) 203,605
....	0·057
....	0·411
....	0·001
....	0·010

(j) Excluding the Tezpur-Balipara and Tarakeswar-Magra railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...		29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	38·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo		...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·85	...	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	23·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
*Brahmaputra—**												
Goálpára	12·5	17·5	25	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	27·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	18·75	32·5	25	47·5	...	...	7·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	21·25	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	30	37·5	...	...	20	25	18 75	21·87
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	22·5	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	33·28	17·5	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	20	30·62	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	21·72	23·44	29·06	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	26·25	19·06	30	...	...	13·12	19·06	10·62	15·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	24·22	28·44	22·5	31·87	...	...	13·12	21·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·59	30·78	23·44	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15·62	21·87	27·19	36·67	23·07	29·32	25·78	32·6	16·56	19·32	...	17·45
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·67	20·52	26·67	34·79	21·93	30·21	25	33·33	14·06	17·19	14·06	17·03
Jhánsi	14·69	21·09	32·03	36·41	24·22	32·66	28·59	38·44	14·69	19·84	13·91	15·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	22·24	29·37	25·78	...	16·67	22·19	...	...
Agra	...	...	38·12	42·19	24·37	30·78	...	...	15·31	18·12	15·62	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	28·07	...	20·52	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	14·27	21·61	27·55	36·25	21·04	27·5	25	30·62	12·5	18·18	12·08	19·06
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·53	18·83	33·33	...	21·04	32·66	...	...	14·22	19·74 and 21·3	13·12	17·03

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenessarim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	...	37·66	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·77	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·67	...	22·08	...	42·11	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	50	42·5	...	440	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	37·5	27·5	35	400	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	Midnapur.
22·5	23·75	...	...	12·5	21·25	20	30	30	35	320	340	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	30	28·75	32·5	300	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·31	26·25	31·25	36·25	480	400	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	20	18·75	35	40	55	350	320	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	...	...	20·94	25·31	17·97	23·44	335	345	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	8·75	15·62	13·12	21·87	19·06	...	280	250	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
—	...	...	...	13·12	16·87	15·78	26·87	28·75	20·62	330	320	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	17·34	20	18·12	...	25	50	320	278·28	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·79	22·29	23·59	30·47	325·88	317·19	Benares.
												Central—
15·68	18·59	...	...	12·13	16·51	15·99	20·52	20	27·6	290·88	290·88	Cawnpore.
15·78	19·06	...	...	12·03	15·31	15·88	24·69	21·98	31·41	270	250	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14·27	...	20·47	{ 26·25 to 30 }	...	...	320	...	Meerut.
17·5	16·87	...	...	13·75	...	18·12	22·19	23·12	32·5	280	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	320	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·58	21·35	...	...	12·08	16·77	16·61	23·85	14·79	...	310	310	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	18·18	17·81	{ 23·44 and 32·13 }	...	...	295	284·43	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	36·87	60	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	35·62	65 and 77·5	45 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·2
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	34·37	60	70	...	...	8·38	6·25	6·25	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	34·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·12
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·12	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	80	60	...	...	3·75	·14(a)	5	14·(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	30·62	45	55	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	2·5	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	37·5	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·(9	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·19	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	36·35	...	...	50	67·55	110	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·5	42·5	..	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	5	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	100 and 105	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	50	...	...	70	72·5	...	...	8·33	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	70	Meerut.
5	...	...	...	40 and 50	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	3·33	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	35·31	...	...	22·19	24·06	20	18·12
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	20	40	80	22·24	29·06	27·13	31·25	12·5	19·06	20	19·06
Central—												
Lahore	17·03	23·28	32·66	41·56	21·09	25·73	23·96	28·12	11·56	15	17·81	19·53
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·04	25	30·78	36·35	21·04	30·78	27·6	34·79	15·36	18·59	17·4	18·59
Submontane—												
Amritsar	17·4	25	34·79	44·43	20·52	25	23·54	26·67	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16·67	20	47·66	47·03	24·06	26·04	26·82	27·5	14·84	12·19	12·5	15·94
Western—												
Multan	14·27	14·27	24·22	36·35	24·58	34·79	30	39·01	15·57	16·61	15·36	20·99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	31·25	42·5	30	36·87	...	...	...	23·75	18·12	20·62
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	23·18	31·56	...	...	15·62	18·75	12·81	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	24·37 to 27·5	38·75	60	65	21·25	27·5	18·75	24·37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	15·47	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·35	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	29·53	38·18	...	...	...	...	18·02	25·21
Ahmadabad	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	25	31	28	35	33·31	40	...	...	16·31	21·69
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20·5	...	22·19	26·69	21·06	30·75	26·69	36·37	...	...	16·69	17·37
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	21	26·5	21	30·75	28	42	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	28·57	39·29	...	...	...	...	11·54	19·23
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	36·36	50	44·44	57·12	...	...	14·81	20
Amráoti	...	...	40	44·37	33·33	40	40	50	...	...	13·33	18·12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	19
Cuddapah	17·8	26·4	33·6	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	22·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17·3	39·9	31·3	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	18·9	21·5	33·5	37·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	19·67	32·91	31·99	42·05	37·22	45·98	63·08	54·85	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	12·36	19·6	38·22	54·25	35·28	50·54	39·6	54·88	...	...	15·64	23·51

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
25	25	...	...	20	20	25	24·06	...	...	320	320	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
20	20	...	...	12·5	16·67	17·76	22·19	40	57·13	310	340	Ferozpur.
												Central—
19·53	20·78	...	...	13·12	17·76	18·49	23·91	29·58	95·73	320	320	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
19·06	18·59	...	...	14·79	20	19·53	27·6	27·6	42·08	320	336·77	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	12·5	14·79	17·03	23·8	...	...	...	335	Amritsar.
												Northern—
19·06	20	...	...	14·84	15·94	17·81	25·83	33·33	50	290·94	320	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
17·4	22·19	...	...	13·33	23·59	21·25	26·72	...	...	332·5	336·56	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20·62	24·37	...	...	...	...	26·25	30	...	47·5	355	340	Karáchi.
...	18·12	...	...	...	...	20·47	30·16	...	...	312·5	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	40	...	360	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
20·68	28·28	...	...	...	...	25·73	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
20·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·97	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	20	25	333·31	320	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·37	22·87	...	...	280	265	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22·25	...	...	275	280	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	40	...	...	...	...	28·58	33·33	25	33·33	360	320	Ellichpur.
15·89	28·59	...	...	...	...	27·34	33·44	25	26·87	290	320	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·9	20	...	...	...	...	31·3	43·1	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	16·8	24·2	...	...	...	...	24·2	30·3	299·7	326·1	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	40	16·8	...	238·1	380·4	Bellary.
17·2	23·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	246·7	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	17·1	25·9	...	...	...	...	20·4	30·5	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	54·4	...	...	263·3	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	17·5	25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·7	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	19·1	19·59	...	...	13·44	27·71	60·34	75·43	252	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	13·72	20·91	...	...	17·64	33·32	35·28	47·04	352·55	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	44·43	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·33	3·12	4·01	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	130·57	123·07	8·02	10	4·01	5·31
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	122·55	114·27	7·97	6·67	10	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5·31
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	96·87	5	5·62	5	6·41
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	153·28	133·33	5·31	3·07	5	5·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	35·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	48·33	64·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	55·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	120	115	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	37	43	120	180	100	73	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	200	130	76·25	4	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	120	180	140	120	·31(a)	·19(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	60	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	124·1	137·3	68·5	59·9	...	...	6·1	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	39·6	48·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·9	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	83·3	53·9	50·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	43·6	49·4	...	...	139·9	131·7	77·3	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	68·56	...	...	374	374	132·46	101·29	10·71	20·5	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	40·09	55·69	...	...	312·5	342·75	154·12	119·95	9	3·5	10	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	..	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
4·01	6·67	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
7·03	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	35	...	..	42	26	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
4	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3(*a*)	2	...	...	55	52·5	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
2·5	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
2·5	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	67·5	80	67·5	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·63	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	130	130	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
May 5, 1899.

E

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1899. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui		...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy		.	...		13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...		...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	..	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	.		10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 —	10 2	..		11 2	11 —	14 4	14 2	...	.	.	...
Thôngwa	...		...	...	11 5	11 2	13 2	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...		.		11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	...	..	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	.	...	.	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...			.	8 5	9 5	9 15	10 5	...	..	...	...
Prome			..	...	9 9	10 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	..	...
Toungoo			..	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6			...	...
Thayetmyo	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 9	10 12	13 12	13 12	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	12 6	...	...	11 9	12 —	12 1	12 5	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	13 4	18 8	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	..	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	17 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	.	...	...	16 12	16 12	21 —	21 —	..	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	..	12 8	11 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	..	...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	...	.	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	...	...	15 12	17 8	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	..	...	..	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 7	5 14	...	...	6 1	5 4	8 1	7 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	31 —	31 —	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	24 —	21 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Kámrúp	9 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	14 —	...	..	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	15 —	14 —	...	..	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	14 3	12 13	32 —	26 8	12 —	11 10	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	..	...	...
24-Parganas	...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 14	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	18 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	...	..	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	18 —	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	6 11	6 11	15 9	15 9	..	...	...	...
Jessore	12 —	13 —	13 —	36 —	12 —	13 —	18 8	19 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR BAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	10 4	10 4	19 8	19 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thrawadi.
...	...	...	...	13 9	12 7	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	...	...	8 —	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	37 9	37 9	11 —	10 7	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	9 —	9 7	15 2	16 11	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	17 2	15 —	...	...	6 7	6 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	17 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 2	10 5	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	9 4	7 —	12 4	12 6	7 4	7 —	6 1	6 2	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	18 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 14	11 12	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 13	...	...	14 —	14 4	11 —	11 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 4	...	...	14 —	12 —	11 4	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 12	16 —	26 —	26 —	12 4	11 6	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	32 —	29 1	...	...	11 7	12 5	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1899—*continued.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	18 12	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	18 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	21 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	15 —	14 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	14 8	12 8	32 —	30 —	14 8	12 8	23 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	22 8	16 8	35 —	22 8	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	25 8	22 8	45 —	41 4	12 —	12 —	19 2	18 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	20 —	1 —	...	...	...	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 10	15 10	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	13 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	7 14	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	16 —	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	28 —	30 —	13 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	26 —	24 —	...	...
Lorhárdaga	8 — to 18 —	8 — to 15 —	22 —	22 —	8 — to 14 —	8 — to 14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	21 6	18 9	30 6	30 6	18 —	16 14	20 4	18 9	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	15 —	14 —	24 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	21 4	16 —	27 —	24 —	11 8	10 —	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	19 —	18 —	26 4	27 —	9 4	10 —	18 —	18 —	23 —	21 —	...	...
Patna	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	15 —	21 —	21 8	35 —	36 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — and 18 —	17 — and 18 —	...	26 —	9 —	9 —	14 — to 17 —	15 — to 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 12	30 8	30 8	14 —	13 14	16 8	17 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 —	14 —	25 —	25 8	9 8	9 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	17 —	16 —	..	20 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	18 —	17 —	25 —	30 —	8 —	10 —	15 —	15 8	31 —	...	...	...
Champaran	15 —	15 8	31 —	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	17 8	15 8	28 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	26 —	24 8	24 —	22 —
Benares	16 6	15 7	23 11½	24 — ¼	8 6½	8 6½	13 9	13 9	24 8½	24 8½	22 5	22 —
Ghazipur	16 11	15 14	24 8	20 14	7 10	7 10	13 6	13 —	22 12	20 4	20 4	20 4
Jaunpur	19 —	16 8	29 —	28 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	16 —	14 8	24 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 12	20 8	23 —	18 8	21 8
Central—												
Banda	16 —	16 —	22 8	23 —	...	5 8	13 8	13 12	25 —	24 —	26 —	25 8
Fatehpur	17 4	16 —	26 8	24 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	..	25 —	...	25 —
Hamirpur	16 —	16 8	20 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	25 12	25 4	25 12	25 4
Jalaun	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	26 —
Cawnpore	17 8	18 —	27 8	27 —	...	..	13 —	13 4	28 —	26 —	25 —	25 8
Jhánsi	16 4	16 —	27 —	26 8	8 —	7 12	12 4	12 4	28 8	28 —	25 12	25 8
Etawah	17 12	18 —	24 12	25 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	29 8	30 —	25 8	25 —
Farukhabad	18 1	18 6	30 —	30 —	4 12	4 12	14 5	14 5	...	28 10	27 4	27 4
Mainpuri	19 4	19 12	32 8	32 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	27 8	29 8	32 8	32 8
Etah	20 —	18 8	35 8	33 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	33 8	30 8	30 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	17 —	16 8	24 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Muttra	18 —	17 4	29 12	29 12	7 8	7 8	14 2	14 2	25 8	25 8	23 2	23 2
Aligarh	18 —	17 —	31 —	30 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	27 —	...	22 —
Bulandshahr	20 —	19 —	35 —	32 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 —	16 4	23 —	24 —	7 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	25 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Azamgarh	16 —	16 —	24 5	24 5	4 7	4 7	14 8	14 8	25 1	25 1	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 4	18 14	25 2	30 9	12 3	13 10	14 12	15 7	27 —	27 —	22 8	22 8
Basti	19 8	19 12	30 —	28 —	10 —	11 4	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	26 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	32 —	29 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —½	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	32 —	30 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	26 4	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	19 8	16 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 — and 33 12	26 4	...	...	26 4	26 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 8	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	16 8	13 —	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	15 —	15 6	...	...	8 2	7 14	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	88 6*	18 6*	...	...	21 —	21 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 4	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	...	..	14 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	Manbhum.
39 —	35 —	...	...	20 —	19 — to 20 —	26 —	28 —	11 — to 13 —	11 — to 13 —	9 8	9 8	Lohárdaga.
33 12	33 12	...	...	28 11	23 10	30 6	38 —	23 10	16 14	8 6	9 —	Palámau.
28 —	28 —	...	...	24 —	22 8	24 —	22 8	12 8	12 4	9 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	29 12	21 —	25 —	25 —	13 12	20 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	13 —	14 —	29 —	27 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	20 —	22 —	30 —	28 —	45 —	45 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	26 — and 29 —	25 — and 26 —	...	...	...	23 — and 24 —	10 8	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	25 8	25 4	30 8	30 8	14 —	13 14	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
26 —	25 —	...	...	22 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
35 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	27 —	25 —	29 —	29 8	18 8	18 —	10 8	10 12	Sáran.
...	...		...	21 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	14 8	14 —	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	28 —	26 —	28 —	27 —	18 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 5	16 5	25 14½	25 —	27 2	27 10	16 4	16 —	10 6½	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	15 12	16 4	28 8	27 2	...	28 8	18 8	16 14	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	26 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	21 —	...	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	22 —	24 —	23 8	...	26 8	16 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	..	...	30 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	27 8	25 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
..	...	...	...	29 12	25 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	28 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	11 —	Jalaun.
...	...	24 —	23 —	24 8	24 —	32 —	32 —	19 —	18 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...		...	25 —	24 8	33 —	32 —	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	26 8	25 —	30 8	30 —	19 —	19 —	11 4	11 4	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 3	...	...	16 5	16 5	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 8	39 8	34 8	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	25 8	20 8	40 —	37 8	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	17 8	28 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	22 12	22 2	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	16 8	17 —	23 8	21 —	...	33 —	16 12	...	...	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	23 —	23 —	20 12	20 8	38 —	33 —	17 —	17 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
24 —	24 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	..	...	21 14	21 14	25 1	25 1	16 15	16 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
21 9	21 6	16 2	16 4	19 6	19 13	24 12	27 14	19 1	20 7	9 12	10 9	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	19 8	25 12	25 12	18 4	18 4	11 —	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Sub-montane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	19 8	19 —	34 —	32 —	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	26 —
Budaun	18 12	17 4& 17 8	32 —	29 —& 30 —	14 —	8 —	..	14 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Pilibit	17 8	17 4	36 —	28 —	5 4	5 4	16 6	16 4	26 —	26 —	...	22 —
Bareli	17 3	16 9	27 8	26 14	6 14	6 14	11 12	11 14	26 4	26 4	23 12	23 2
Moradabad	19 8	17 12	30 12	28 8	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 4	31 —	26 —	26 8	22 —
Bijnor	16 5	16 14	28 2	30 6	4 —	4 8	11 4	11 13	...	...	21 6	20 4
Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 4	33 —	23 2	...	...	11 8	12 2	..	...	...	...
Saháranpur	18 12	18 12	29 8	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	22 9	22 9	23 10	23 10
Dehra-Dún	17 8	16 6	27 8	28 —	6 10	7 —	11 12	12 5	18 —	18 —	16 —	20 6
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	10 —	16 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	21 —	20 —	32 —	30 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	24 —	...	24 —
Sultanpur	20 8	18 —	28 8	28 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	24 —
Rae-Bareli	19 12	19 12	30 —	29 —	5 —	5 —	15 12	16 —	25 —	23 —	22 —	23 —
Unao	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	24 —	22 —	22 8
Lucknow	18 12	18 4	31 —	30 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	13 8	32 —	29 —	27 —	26 —
Hardoi	22 —	19 8	35 —	35 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	30 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	17 11	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	31 —	29 8	22 8	22 8
Barabanki	18 8	20 —	24 —	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	23 —
Gonda	20 8	18 4	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 2	16 4	32 8	32 8	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	39 —	37 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	40 —	38 —	28 —	28 —
Sitapur	19 12	20 —	33 —	32 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	...	28 8	...	27 —
Kheri	20 8	19 8	36 —	39 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	16 8	40 —	40 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	20 5	20 5	31 4	31 4	7 13	7 13	14 1	14 1	37 8	37 8	18 12	18 12
Bánswara	15 5	14 6	12 8	12 8	5 10	5 —	14 6	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	14 7	14 7	21 7	20 5	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	27 5	15 3	15 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	18 8	17 —	26 —	24 —	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	13 4	12 —	21 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	14 2	14 8	21 10	21 14	6 10	6 10	9 3	9 2	20 6	20 4	16 4	16 11
Ajmere	14 2½	13 8	19 10½	18 —	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	21 —	20 8	17 2½	17 2½
Abu	12 5& 13 8	12 4& 13 7	17 10	17 14	5 12	5 11	7 4	7 10	...	...	13 8	14 8
Kishengarh	13 4	13 4	18 —	17 12	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	19 12	19 8	17 12	17 12
Bundi	16 4	16 3	28 4	25 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 8	30 12	27 8	20 8	18 8
Kotah	19 12	18 8	30 —	30 —	7 —	7 4	8 12	9 —	33 4	33 4	19 12	20 —
Jhallawar	17 —½	15 12	33 1½	34 10	7 10	7 11½	12 —½	12 3	30 —	30 6	20 2½	20 6½
Tonk	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	21 —	22 —	...	18 —
Jaipur	12 —	11 12	18 12	19 —	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	19 —	18 8	16 8	16 4
Kerauli	15 —	15 —	25 10	25 8	9 1	9 1	9 11	9 11	27 3	27 2	23 12	23 12
Dholpur	16 —	15 7½	27 —	25 5	9 —	9 5½	10 2	10 2	26 2	26 3½	26 3	26 3
Bhartpur	16 12	15 15	29 2	27 6	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	26 10	25 14	25 —
Alwar	15 6	14 14	23 7	22 4½	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 4	23 4	23 9½	20 9	20 11½
Deoli Cantonment	15 5	15 5	21 11	21 9	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	23 8	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 —	13 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8
Bálmer	13 —	13 4	...	15 —	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	...	17 —	15 —	15 4
Anádra	13 5& 14 6	12 9& 14 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	14 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 & 18 7	12 13 & 13 7	18 1	17 3	6 15	6 15	7 9½	8 6	17 12	17 10½	15 11½ & 16 —	16 4
Jaisalmer	9 13	10 —	...		6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	15 3	16 —	12 9	13 6
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 8	16 —	3 12	3 9	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	13 8
Central India—												
Indore	14 8	13 —	24 —	18 4	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Gwalior	10 1½	9 11	19 14½	19 2	5 13½	5 13½	6 10½	6 10½	19 10½	19 10½	18 1	17 4½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	17 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	18 —	17 —	32 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 —	16 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	21 —
Gujranwala	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	21 —
Gujrat	17 —	17 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelum	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	20 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 8	...	...	18 —	18 4	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	15 —	16 —	25 —	22 —	35 —	34 —	19 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	21 4	23 8	37 —	31 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	21 4	21 4	18 7	17 13	35 —	31 4	13 12	13 12	10 —	10 —	Bareli.
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	17 8	36 —	32 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	18 9	17 2	28 2	28 2	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	19 4	18 11	28 —	27 —	14 5	14 5	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
25 9	25 13	23 10	23 10	18 8	18 8	27 11	27 11	13 15	13 15	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur.
26 8	26 8	...	...	17 4	17 8	26 8	26 8	14 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	17 —	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	11 —	11 3	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	10 —‖	8 —‖	...	...	8 —§	6 —§	7 8	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	27 —	22 —	...	...	18 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	28 —	24 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	17 —	10 8	10 12	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	28 8	21 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	29 —	29 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	25 8	25 —	28 —	21 —	32 —	30 —	17 —	18 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	25 —	23 —	...	...	18 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	22 8	21 —	29 8	29 —	19 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	18 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	22 8	23 8	35 —	29 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
45 —	45 —	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	35 —	33 —	21 —	21 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	24 —	25 —	...	26 —	19 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	40 —	38 —	22 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	39 1	39 1	17 3	35 2	19 4	19 1	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	30 —	28 12	33 12	32 8	...	...	8 2	7 12	Bánswara.
...	...	12 8	13 4	15 10	14 7	27 5	25 12	11 11	11 11	10 5	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	17 —	15 —	26 —	22 8	35 —	34 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	15 7	16 10	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 4	9 4	16 8	16 8	22 —	21 2½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	15 11	15 14	20 1	20 7	10 2& 10 12	10 4& 10 13	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	16 12	16 8	20 —	19 8	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	26 14	19 10	29 8	26 10	...	...	10 2	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	26 8	23 8	28 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	26 4½	29 —½	24 9	20 15	40 1½	42 —	13 15	10 15	10 7	10 14	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	24 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	16 8& 17 —	16 8& 16 12	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	23 14	20 15	20 15	...	...	19 6	19 8	11 4	11 4	Kerauli.
...	...	20 13	20 13	23 6¾	22 8½	...	...	18 2¾	16 6½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 15	26 13	21 6	20 9	28 —	30 —	23 —	13 10	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	19 2	18 14½	22 14	21 5	24 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	19 14	20 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	12 —	...	17 7	...	10 —	12 —	14 3	Bálmor.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	21 6	21 6	9 4	8 12	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 14	14 4	18 1	18 6	10 7	9 11	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	33 —	32 —	16 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	19 —	17 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	3 3	17 —	16 7½	23 14½	24 2½	9 9	9 9	7 15½	7 15½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	23 —	22 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	32 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	30 —	26 —	13 —	12 —	12 14	13 2	Lahore.
‡	‡	20 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	21 —	19 —	26 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1899—*continued.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	17 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Delhi	18 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Rohtak	17 —	16 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Karnál	20 —	18 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Ludhiána	20 —	20 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jalandhar	21 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	21 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdaspur	20 —	20 —	38 —	38 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	21 —	†	†
Amritsar	19 —	18 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —
Siálkot	18 —	17 —	31 —	30 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	19 —	21 —	15 —	15 —
Kángra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	31 —	31 —	20 —	20 —
Hazára	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Pesháwar	16 —	15 —	32 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	32 —	18 —	18 —
Kohát	16 —	16 —	31 —	27 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	22 —	22 —
Bannu	23 —	22 —	35 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	45 —	28 —	24 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 —	18 —	30 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	18 —	18 —	27 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	27 —	25 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	*	29 —	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	20 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	20 —	17 8	18 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	27 8	27 8	25 —	25 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 8	13 — to 15 —	17 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	22 —	16 8	18 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 —	15 —
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 13	12 13	11 11	11 11	13 4	13 4
Alibág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	11 14	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	14 11	15 3	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 13	14 13	24 9	24 9	26 1	26 1
Belgaum	15 3	15 3	...	...	12 10	13 7	13 2	13 10	21 13	21 13	21 7	21 7
Satara	17 6	17 6	...	...	10 5	11 1	11 10	11 10	21 10	22 9	19 7	20 13
Sholapur	16 12	16 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	31 4	30 13	23 4	23 4
Bijápur	17 12	16 7	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 6	12 6	32 6	29 11	28 3	28 3
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	21 14	21 14	18 6	18 6
Khándesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 6	10 5	13 9	13 10	23 6	22 —	20 7	20 7
Násik	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 4	10 4	*	*	16 4	16 4
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	21 11	21 4	17 9	18 1
Broach	14 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 11	6 10	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	15 1	13 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	27 9	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	26 —	28 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	13 1	13 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	10 7	26 14	26 14	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	19 —	19 —	27 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	27 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	28 —	27 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	18 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	35 —	33 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —	33 —	33 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	31 —	29 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	22 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	31 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	22 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	†	†	17 14	17 14	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	30 —	36 —	35 —	10 —	11 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	24 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Shábpur.
32 —	30 —	35 —	30 —	19 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	29 —	29 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	22 —	26 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	27 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	18 —	18 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	20 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	15 4	15 4	16 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 2	14 2	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 12	11 14	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	15 3	14 12	12 —	12 —	Dharwar.
21 8	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 8	16 1	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	15 10	17 6	...	...	15 6	15 6	11 10	11 10	Satara.
*	...	...	...	19 13	19 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	16 12	14 4	11 12	11 12	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 1	12 11	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	16 —	13 8	...	...	16 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	13 5	12 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 12	14 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	20 9	22 2	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1899—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	12 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	14 8	14 8	..	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	20 —	19 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	18 —	15 8		...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —		...	...	...
Seoni	18 11	19 3			9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	24 14	24 5	...	...
Bálághát	14 —	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 11	25 5	28 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	18 8	17 —	...		12 8	12 8	18 8	18 12	.	...	...	...
Sambalpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	35 8	34 —	25 —	25 —
Básim	13 12	13 14	..	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	33 8	33 —	...	...
Akola	12 12	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	32 —	30 —		...
Ellichpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Amráoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	26 —	26 —
Wun	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	32 —	30 —	18 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	9 14	*	*	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	21 —	19 12	19 12	19 12
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	5 4	5 4	11 4	11 1	22 3	21 7	*	*
Chadarghát	9 12	9 8	*	*	6 4	6 4	9 14	9 12	22 8	22 —	22 8	22 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 5	11 11	18 5	18 5	19 14	20 11
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	...	.	8 13	8 13	.		...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	21 6	20 14	18 13	18 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	28 14	29 6	..	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	26 5	26 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 10	11 10	24 8	24 8	21 —	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	32 14	34 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 6	...	...	23 13	23 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	21 2	21 2	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	20 8	20 8	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	21 3	23 11	19 10	16 14	16 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 8	16 10	18 6	..	...
Chingleput	...	...		...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	..	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 13	20 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	...	...	25 6	24 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 6	17 8	1.̈ 8	20 5	20 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	15 11	14 5	14 6	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 2	16 8	17 13	14 11	17 10
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 4	11 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 8	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	...
Tumkur	11 —	11 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	20 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	11 9	...	...	9 7	8 6	14 11	13 2	30 8	28 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	13 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	32 —	38 —	32 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	7 8	12 8	13 8	...	..	...	.
Aden	7 11	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 4	7 9	7 7	12 3	13 2	8 4	8 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, dadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	19 3	18 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	2 3	20 10	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 1	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	9 2	9	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	25 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	34 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	15 1	13 1	9 10	9 10	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	12 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	23 12	22 —	...	...	16 4	16 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	14 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	18 4	16 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	11 4	11 4	Akola.
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	21 —	*	*	13 14	13 14	*	*	13 14	12 2	9 2½	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 —	14 4	*	*	*	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	*	*	15 8	15 —	*	*	13 8	13 12	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
23 2	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
*	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 and 13 3	11 13 and 13 3	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 5	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 —	Vizagapatam.
21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
23 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
20 14	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Madras.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
26 6	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
21 10	21 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 5	Tinnevelly.
18 10	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
21 —	22 —	...	...	11 4	11 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Mysore.
27 —	29 3	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	Bangalore.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kolar.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Tumkur.
30 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Kadur.
39 14	36 12	...	...	16 13	14 11	...	...	14 11	12 10	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
36 —	40 —	40 —	30 —	16 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
25 8	26 —	...	...	28 8	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	12 4	12 10	...	...	8 —	8 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
May 5, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23 :—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1899.

No. 326.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 6th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 6th May, 1899.

No. 784.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for six months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 785.—Major W. R. Clark, M.B., C.M. I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 11th May, 1899.

No. 802—The services of Captain R. W. A. Denne, 19th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

No. 805.—The services of Captain W. A. Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 807.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of

the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty :

Captain H. E. Pritchard, 22nd Madras Infantry.

Captain H. J. E. Purvis, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Captain A. P. D. C. Stuart, 25th Bombay Infantry.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 812.—Captain J. W. Wolfe, M.B , B.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), was employed under the Government of the Punjab on plague duty from the 21st March to the 4th May 1899, and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

No. 815.—Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), was placed on special duty from the 6th January to the 24th January 1899, to accompany the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I E., on the return of His Lordship to Europe. On the 25th of January 1899 he was appointed to be Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the same date. On the 2nd April he was appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab and he joined that appointment on the 25th April, on the expiry of his leave.

No. 818.—Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

No. 821.—Colonel C. W. Carr-Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 2nd April 1899, but will continue to officiate as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, until further orders.

No. 824.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Article 340 (*a*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

No. 825.—Major W. G. Thorold, I.M.S. (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 827.—The services of Captain W. Selby, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 830.—Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 831.—Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.B., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, is appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 9th May, 1899.

No. 1636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when used as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Province of Bengal and the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab into any part of British India.

The 11th May, 1899.

No. 1657.—The following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:

(F. & H. 5436.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, April 6, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copies of Notices issued by the Governor of Malta, *viz.*:—

No. 85.—Government Notice.

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 2 of the 2nd January, 1899, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(*a*) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(*b*) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(*c*) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.

(*a*) Vessels arriving from Indian ports without a clean bill of health, which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Medical Officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said port.

(*b*) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

Vessels without a clean bill of health that carry a doctor may complete a period of ten days' quarantine, reckoned from date of departure, either at sea, or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

Passengers arriving from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee—beans or ground—coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, *viz.*, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, March 29, 1899.

NOTE.—For previous rules of the Government of Malta see Home Department Notifications No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897, No. 1649, dated the 4th June 1897, No 1775, dated the 2nd July 1897, No. 1906, dated the 6th August 1897, No. 2626, dated the 10th December 1897, and No. 2718, dated the 24th December 1897, (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, of 6th February 1897, 5th June 1897, 3rd July 1897, 7th August 1897, 11th December 1897, and 25th December 1897).

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 1664.—It is notified for general information that the Turkish Government has ratified the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897, subject to the four reservations made by that Government in ratifying the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1894. These four reservations are:

"1. Maintien des dispositions du Règlement de 1867, relatives à la durée quarantenaire jusqu'à ce qu'il soit modifié sur une proposition du Conseil Supérieur de Santé approuvée par le Gouvernement.

"2. Le Comité pour la mise en pratique et la surveillance des mesures concernant le pèlerinage sera exclusivement dans le sein du Conseil Supérieur de Santé.

"3. Le Gouvernement ne croit pas pouvoir adhérer à l'Article V. de la Convention de Paris à la création d'une Commission Consulaire au sujet des pénalités, attendu que le Conseil de Santé contient dans son sein des Représentants des différents États.

"4. Le Gouvernement se considérerait libre de combler le déficit quarantenaire si le Gouvernement Anglais n'obligeaient les pèlerins de justifier de leurs ressources pécuniaires."

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 277.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 28th April 1899.

POLICE.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 231.—The services of Captain (temporary Major) A. W. Leonard, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as officiating Commandant of the Naga Hill Military Police Battalion.

No. 234.—The services of Captain E. F. Rainey, 12th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 200.—The Reverend Duncan Arnold Canney has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 8th May, 1899.

No. 1458—42-20.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1899.

FAMINE.

The 10th May, 1899.

No. 930—92-19.—The services of Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, for Famine duty.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 1533—56-2.—Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st May 1899, in place of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss.

METEOROLOGY.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 1540—17-6.—In consequence of the transfer of the Madras, Kodaikanal, and Colaba scientific observatories from provincial to imperial control, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Mr. J. Eliot, F.R.S., C.I.E., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

Mr. C. Michie-Smith, Government Astronomer, Madras, to be Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

Mr. N. A. Moos to be sub. *pro tem.* Director of the Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1899.

No. 1202-*I.A.*—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th April, 1899.

The 9th May, 1899.

No. 742-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

The 10th May, 1899.

No. 747-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 18th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 748-*G.*—Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Civil Surgeon of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, or until further orders.

The 11th May, 1899.

No. 758-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, and until further orders.

No. 761-*G.*—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 1245-*I.B.*—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1892½-I.B., dated the 9th July 1898, and in exercise of the powers referred to therein, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further modifications shall be made in the like Notification No. 1811 I.B., dated the 1st July, 1898, namely :

For the words "and those referred to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4564-I., dated 18th November, 1891," where they occur in the parentheses in paragraphs (1) and (7) of Articles XIII and XV, respectively, the words "and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897," shall be substituted.

No. 1249-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), to the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897) :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactment, any Court in the said railway lands may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India as referring to the said railway lands.

No. 1253-*I.B.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Police and Magistrate of the first class within the said lands, excepting those in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act so applied, namely :

(2) power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 ;

(3) power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 ;

(4) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 ;

(5) power to make orders under section 144 ;

(6) power to hold inquests, section 174 ;

(7) power to issue process against a person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186 ;

(8) power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 ;

(9) power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 190 ;

(10) power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190 ;

(13) power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524 ;

(14) power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1899.

No. 2089-*Gl.*—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of March 1899 are notified :

With effect from the 28th March 1899,—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to class II,

Mr. J. A. Robertson to revert to class IV,

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to class V, and

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The 11th May, 1899.

No. 2148-*Gl.*—The services of Mr. C. W. Sandford, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 2170-*Gl.*—Mr F. A. C. Rebello, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 30th April 1899, *vice* Mr. W. Bedford, retired.

The Statesman

EXTRAORDINARY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25, 1899.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S.)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 24.

TOUCHING tributes to the Queen have appeared in the British and Foreign press on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday. The event will be celebrated on a scale resembling that of the Jubilee. Special services will be held in all the cathedrals, in addition to which military displays and banquets will take place.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S FRANCHISE REFORMS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE Transvaal Volksraad has had President Krüger's franchise reforms under consideration, and the tone of the discussion is unfavourable to them. The proposals put forward by the President are regarded as too liberal, whereas the Uitlanders regard them as absolutely inadequate.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 24.

A JAPANESE loan of ten millions sterling, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, will be issued next week. The issue price is £90.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

TENDERS are invited for £2,500,000 India Bills to replace those falling due on the 3rd June. They will be payable in six or twelve months.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S RETURN

NO PUBLIC WELCOME.

LONDON, MAY 23.

MAJOR MARCHAND and party have arrived at Suez on board the French war-ship *Dassas*. The French delegations to welcome Major Marchand and the public receptions arranged in his honour have been countermanded. The ship is traversing the Canal in quarantine, owing to plague in Egypt.

THE CHINESE STEAMER FLOATED.

LONDON, MAY 23.

THE steamer *Kaisow* has floated off, and is unloading at Barry.

A NEW CHINESE CRUISER.

LONDON, MAY 23.

THE new Chinese cruiser *Haipien* has left Portsmouth for China.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MAY 23.

THE mail steamer *Rome* has sailed from Melbourne with £117,873 in gold for Colombo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES, May 22.—The B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. *Mombassa* left here this evening.

SUEZ, May 22.—The P. and O. Co's S. S. *Australia*, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. *Borneo*, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—The S. S. *Clan Robertson*, left for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

Printed at the *Statesman* Office.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 2224-*S. R.*—The following papers connected with the recent legislation for the imposition of additional duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into British India is published for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

No. 129, dated the 5th May 1898.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, we have the honour to forward copy of the papers entered in the annexed schedule regarding a proposal for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which is to be held at Brussels on the 7th June 1898.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 8th March 1898.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 9th March 1898.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st April 1898.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 9th April 1898.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 14th April 1898.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 2nd May 1898.

2. We approve the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that India should be represented at the Conference, if Her Majesty's Government have no objection, and that Mr. E. C. Ozanne, late a member of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, should be sent to the Conference to represent India, and we request that arrangements may be made accordingly. Instructions for Mr. Ozanne's guidance will follow.

3. An examination of the statements in the note on the effect on the sugar-cane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar, which forms one of the enclosures of this despatch, leads us to the conclusion that while the competition of imported sugar (of which three-fifths are cane sugar) may have reduced the profits of the refining industry, it does not appear to have materially affected the producer. He relies mainly on the demand for unrefined sugar, which constitutes seven-eighths of the trade, and in respect of these seven-eighths, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that the producer's profits have been lowered by the increased importation of beet sugar.

4. While, therefore, we adhere to the position stated in the Financial Despatches No. 33 of 14th February 1888 and No. 145 of 14th May 1889, and are prepared to press for the abolition of the sugar-bounties, and to join in an International Convention for that purpose, we are not prepared to levy countervailing duties on sugar imported into India as suggested by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., Turner, Morrison and Co., and Lyall, Marshall and Co., in their letter dated the 23rd February 1898.

No. 303-'98, dated 1st March 1898.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to enclose copy of a letter, dated 23rd February, from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., and Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co., forwarding a note on the effect on the sugar-cane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar which is interfering seriously with the interests of native cultivators, zemindars, and manufacturers in this country, besides causing a loss of revenue to the Government of India.

2. The Committee in passing on this letter desire me to say that they support the suggestion made in the third paragraph that the Government of India should be asked to arrange by telegraph with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar-bounty question which, it is understood, is to be held immediately at Brussels.

Dated 23rd February 1898.

From—MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LYALL, MARSHALL, & CO.,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

We send you the enclosed note on the effects of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugar-cane industry of India, and would ask you to kindly lay the same before your Committee.

The accompanying note fully sets out how seriously the interests of the native cultivator and zemindar as well as those of the manufacturer are being affected, while the loss of revenue that must follow it the excessive importation of bounty-fed sugars continues, is of vital moment to Government. We trust your Committee will agree with us that the question is of sufficient importance to the country generally to enlist the Chamber's active support.

In the first instance we would request, if your Committee agrees with our views, that the Chamber should forward the note to the Government of India (Finance Department) urging them to arrange by telegraph with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar-bounty question, which we understand is to be held immediately at Brussels, and that the representative should be instructed to press for the abolition of the bounty system and to inform the Conference that failing this the Government of India might in self-protection be compelled to institute countervailing duties.

As the Conference takes place at once, we trust the Chamber can see their way to approach Government without delay.

Note on the effects of the unrestricted importation of Bounty fed Sugar on the Sugar-cane Industry of India.

PREAMBLE.

THE object of this Note is to present to the Government of India, for their consideration, facts and figures relating to the past and present position of the sugar industry in India, and to the effect upon it of European bounties for the protection of beet-sugar.

1. Broadly speaking, the sugar industry has passed through two phases and has entered upon a third. India was a sugar-exporting country at the beginning of the century. It became in the course of years a self-supplying country, more or less stripped of its exports. It is now fast taking the position of an importing country. The causes which led to the restriction of exports are explained in historical accounts already in the possession of the Government of India, and are summed up in State Blue Books and in the Imperial Dictionary of Economic Products. Imports, when this last was written, had already begun to take the place of exports. And "they were drawn," writes the editor, "from the very countries which were formerly the chief consumers of our exports." But at that period—about 1890—the effect on the price of sugar in India and on home consumption had not become alarming. "So far," Dr. Watt remarks, "it may be safely affirmed that the loss of the markets to which India formerly exported sugar and the creation of a foreign supply have not told injuriously upon the production of sugar in India, notwithstanding that already India imports 3 cwts. for every cwt. exported." But the prospects of the future were regarded with great apprehension. "If," continues the article, "the Colonial sugar manufacturers were to produce an article competing in price with even the more expensive qualities of *gur*, the import trade would at once become of graver moment than it has yet assumed." That this critical period has been reached is the main fact which the present note is intended to illustrate.

2. That the foreign bounty system benefits Great Britain is well understood. It assists materially in the provision of a cheap breakfast table, and the whole population gains. But in India, a sugar-producing country, its effects are more complicated and very different. Consumers (of refined sugar) as in Great Britain, are, of course, *pro tanto* equally benefited, but these do not as in Great Britain—and this is an important point—represent the whole community. On the other hand, the State, which does represent the whole community, must, as well as a very large section of the agricultural population, be very injuriously affected. For the importation of cheap sugar from abroad means the diminution of sugar production in India and that means, as will be shewn, the lessening of the ability of the

cultivator to pay rent, of the proprietor to pay land revenue, of the canal system to realise its rightful income, and of the manufacturer to compete against the foreigner. It means, in short, a future necessity to impose fresh taxes as a set-off against the curtailment of land and water revenue, and this seems to be the ultimate calamity which has to be averted.

3. There is no statistical information available to show what percentage of the population is represented by habitual sugar consumers. But it is a well-known fact, which could be easily confirmed by official enquiry, that sugar is not a necessity in the sense that salt is a necessity; that even in the crude form of Goor or Jaggery it is only enjoyed by the poorer classes as a luxury or as an occasional treat, and that it is habitually consumed only by the comparatively well-to-do classes. It is the latter, therefore, who are the chief gainers by the introduction of cheap sugar from abroad, and who, *per contra*, would be the chief losers by a tax upon the imported article. Whether at the expense of the whole community these classes should be benefited seems to be a main issue in this discussion.

4. The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials whose duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such and such tracts the entire rent, and, therefore, the entire revenue is paid from the cane field. "The peasants say," writes the Settlement Officer of Bareilly, "that sugarcane is to other tillage as the elephant to other beasts." In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate.

PUNJAB.

Delhi—Sugar is the most important and profitable crop of the *kharif* harvest.

Gujranwalla—Is the most valuable crop of all for its acreage.

Ludhiana—The value is almost ten times that of an ordinary dry crop.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Azamgarh—Takes more of the time and labour of the Azamgarh cultivator than any other crop.

Benares—Is the principal agricultural product of the district.

Jaunpur—To which the enterprising cultivator devotes his greatest time, labour and capital.

Mirzapur—The most prized and profitable of crops.

(This list of quotations could be greatly amplified.)

5. Supposing that the assumption could for an instant be made that in our East Indian possessions sugar cultivation were to become as impossible, owing to foreign bounties, as it has become in our West Indian possessions, it is not too much to say that a large portion of our cultivators would be embarrassed or ruined, that many of the land proprietors would suffer the same fate, and that the State Exchequer would be seriously affected by the diminution of land revenue. It seems equally clear that a gradual restriction of the cane area must lead either to a gradual loss of land revenue, or what is from a financial point of view much the same thing, a hindrance to the normal growth of the State income from its land.

6. Statistical evidence indicates that although in recent years the expansion of the cane area has, though material, not been surprisingly large, yet that in canal-irrigated tracts it has been extremely great. It is not improbable, indeed, that the comparative cheapness of canal water has enabled India, as a whole, to struggle as it has against the attack of cheap foreign sugars. But at what cost to the State? Capital raised from the tax-payers and expended on canals has been and is being deprived of the return due to it. It may be true that the cheapness of canal water compared with that of water lifted from wells, has allowed the cultivators to make such large profits that both they and their landlords have been greatly enriched, and that it will enable them even probably to continue to hold their own against the sugar importer. But it is none the less true that their profits will decline as also their ability to pay rent and canal dues on their cane lands, if the price of sugar is permanently lowered.

Dictionary of Economic Products, page 118—20 per cent. in the N.-W. P. in 40 years.

7. While the cultivator, the landlord, the land revenue and the canal revenue will thus be affected, the manufacturing interests of the country will also suffer. These, perhaps, are less important than those already dealt with—but they ought not to be ignored. The manufacture of better classes of sugar is a natural outlet for capital in a sugar-producing country, and is one, among many other investments, which tends to the employment of non-agricultural labour.

8. Nor must the fact be overlooked that the rise in the value of the rupee has been in recent years an important factor in the encouragement of foreign importations. As that rise has been mainly due to State action, so the remedy can only be found in action

by the State. The value of the rupee has, since the closing of the Mints, been enhanced by something like 30 per cent., and the advantage has been to the foreign importer immediate and positive. To the cultivator of cane the advantage has been—if he has gained anything at all—indirect, but, as has often been argued, many years will lapse before the loss involved in a lower rupee price, so far as that lower price is due to an enhanced value of the rupee, will be equalised by lower rupee prices for labour and for household necessities. In the meantime the foreign importer will have had the opportunity to establish a position against him.

NOTE.

CANE CULTIVATION—AREA.

9. The Agricultural Statistics of British India show the area under cane for the official year 1895-96 as ... ... 2,930,583 acres.

The average of the five preceding years was	2,863,803	"
Average for six years ...	2,897,193	"

OUTTURN OF SUGAR.

10. Taking the outturn in "coarse sugar" to average 1 ton per acre,* an unduly low estimate according to Dr. Watt,† this represents an annual production of 2,897,193 tons or roughly ... ... 79,000,000 maunds.

And in addition there is a production from palm trees, given in the Resolution marginally noted above, as 150,000 tons or about	4,100,000	"
Total production of coarse sugar in British India, 3,047,193 tons, or say	83,100,000	"

Messrs. Thomson and Mylne,‡ in a Note to Government, dated 19th May 1883, stated that the total production might probably be estimated at 5,000,000 tons.

Moreover, the Government Statistics exclude Central India and other important areas.

*Government of India Resolution on "The sugar cultivation and production of India," dated 20th March 1889, page 1.

† Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Vol. 6, Part 2, pages 116 and 346.

‡ Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Vol. 6, Part 2, page 120.

CONSUMPTION.

11. The consumption of sugar per head of the population,§ for all India, is put at 14 seers per annum by Dr. Watt, a moderate average, taking into consideration the fact that the Government standard per unit in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for octroi purposes, has for years past been 33 seers, and that the actuals as regards some of the Municipalities are in excess of this quantity. The smaller factor of 14 seers per head consumption corresponds approximately with the estimated outturn of 1 ton per acre.

§ Ditto, page 119.

12. On the assumption that not more than two-thirds of the outturn enters into consumption as raw sugar, and valuing it at Rs. 3 per maund (the rate current at the moment for standard grades, say, Fyzabad and Azamgarh), this works out about Rs. 20,00,00,000.

13. Taking the remainder to pass through Native refiners' hands and to yield 40 per cent. white crystallised sugar, worth say, Rs. 10 per maund, the value of the production of refined sugar may be reckoned as Rs. 13,00,00,000.

14. Thus it is reasonable to compute that the cultivation of cane and sugar-yielding palms, and the allied industries of the manufacture and refining of sugar in British India, represent an aggregate annual turn over of at least Rs. 33,00,00,000. This estimate exceeds the figures given by Dr. Watt‖ in this connection, as a minimum, *viz*:—£20,000,000.

‖ Dictionary of Economic Products, Vol. 6, Part 2, page 332.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM INDIA.

15. Apart from the demand for internal consumption, India exports considerable quantities of raw sugar. The figures for the past ten years are given below:—

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India.

		Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.
1887-88	1,008,565	41,95,899
1888-89	978,955	50,69,771
1889-90	1,309,321	76,80,470
1890-91	795,973	37,91,871
1891-92	940,574	46,13,034
1892-93	798,773	45,42,721
1893-94	1,150,635	69,82,398
1894-95	958,107	47,10,804
1895-96	1,021,832	51,99,939
1896-97	1,097,202	62,22,644
Nine months to 31st December 1897	507,361	21,69,786

16. These shipments are chiefly from Madras, and consist largely of date and other palm sugars. It will be seen that during the above term practically no ground has been gained.

17. Indian refined sugar constituted an export staple of some importance to the country up till 1877-78, the average for the five years ending with that period being 410,367 cwts., valued at Rs. 37,61,369. This trade, however, which might have been developed to high proportions, is now gone beyond recall, even if the sugar bounties in Europe were abolished. The average exports for the five years ending 1896-97 amounted to only 69,897 cwts., valued approximately at Rs. 8,97,364.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

18. A certain quantity of refined sugar, chiefly of high grade, has been imported for decades past, but it is only of comparatively recent date, and especially within the last two and the current years that the competition of the bounty-fed beet variety has become a matter calling for serious consideration. The imports for the decennial period ending 1896-97 are as follows:

	BEET.		CANE.	
	Cwts.	Value. Rs.	Cwts.	Value. Rs.
1887-88	12,606	1,49,577	1,702,396	2,06,53,783
1888-89	2,355	40,125	1,448,126	1,73,72,518
1889-90	51,297	6,68,927	1,572,324	2,10,22,120
1890-91	774,969	92,23,609	1,959,522	2,40,44,887
1891-92	280,620	34,03,573	1,788,365	2,17,64,461
1892-93	285,910	41,30,445	1,562,006	2,17,87,715
1893-94	201,408	29,48,116	1,829,846	2,50,32,514
1894-95	282,213	35,54,691	2,013,980	2,48,04,909
1895-96	724,649	88,38,442	1,800,325	2,18,10,913
1896-97	880,375	1,01,47,134	1,802,088	2,09,72,047
9 months to 31st December 1897	1,043,466	1,16,37,053	1,489,702	1,72,36,728

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India.

Ditto for nine months ending 31st December 1897.

19. The foregoing shows the enormous stride made by the State-protected commodity, and what makes the case still more striking is the fact that the expansion of beet imports has even in the earlier years been in the face of a steady fall in the gold value of the currency. These remarks are not to be taken as referring to the year 1890-91, which in this connection must be regarded as an exceptional year. It was then the first great rush of beet sugar into the Indian Markets took place; this, as Mr. O'Conor pointed out, being, "the immediate and direct result of the system of sugar bounties, aided by the development of direct steam communication between India and Germany and by the course of exchange." On the 9th April 1890, exchange at Calcutta stood at 1*s*. 5$\frac{3}{32}$*d*., it rose rapidly, and by the 20th August had touched 1*s*. 8$\frac{13}{16}$*d*; at the end of that month the reaction set in, and at the close of the official year it had fallen to 1*s*. 5⅛*d*. The mean for 1890 and 1891 was 1*s*. 5¾*d*., while for 1896-97 it may be taken at 1*s*. 3*d*.

Review of the Trade of India in 1890-91, page 2.

Thus Imports, 1890-91 ... 774,969 cwts. = Rs. 92,23,609 at 1*s*. 5¾*d*.
= £682, 162-14 11⅜ per cwt. = 17*s*. 7½*d*.

Thus Imports, 1896-97 ... 880,375 cwts. = Rs. 1,01,47,134 at 1*s*. 3*d*.
= £634,195-17-6 per cwt. = 14*s*. 5*d*.

facts that amply demonstrate the seriously adverse effect which the bounty system, *plus* any possible further rise in exchange, must have on Indian sugar-cane cultivation.

20. At the present time (January 1898) with exchange at, say, 1*s*. 4*d*., there are sellers of "Beet," forward delivery, Bombay or Calcutta, at Rs. 7-8-0 per maund free of all charges.

21. The following passage which occurs in the 1889 Resolution is significant of the effect of these increasing imports of cane and beet sugars and before these had attained anything like their present dimensions—as regards Bengal; and may be taken to apply equally to other parts of India:—

Government of India Resolution of 20th March 1889.

"These decreasing exports and increasing imports do not seem to augur well for the sugar-refining industry in Bengal, and they apparently confirm the statement made about 18 months ago by one of the leading dealers of Bengal in sugar. He asserted that the sugar export trade of Calcutta was declining; that refinery after refinery in Bengal was being closed."

22. Official returns record the average value of imported refined sugar at the seaports for the past five years, as follows:

	Per cwt. Rs. A. P.	Per maund. Rs. A. P.
1892-93	14 0 5	10 4 3
1893-94	13 12 5	10 1 4
1894-95	12 5 8	9 0 9
1895-96	11 9 7	8 7 10
1896-97	11 9 7	8 7 10
For 9 months ending 31st December 1897	11 6 4	8 5 6

Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India.

On 4th January 1898, in Calcutta, beet sugar was quoted at Rs. 8-1-0 per maund.

23. The cost of laying down this sugar from either Bombay or Calcutta at a central point in Upper India, say, 700 miles inland, may be taken at between Re. 1 and Re. 1-2-0 per maund, including all charges.

24. Native refined sugar, in an ordinary year, varies in price according to quality from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 per maund, and Rs. 10 per maund is a safe figure at which to assess the present average cost of its production.

25. The foregoing figures and remarks clearly confirm the conclusion as to the fate that must inevitably overtake the cane-growing industry of India, unless steps are promptly taken to avert it. It is an ascertained fact that at the present moment the season when native refineries, as a rule, are going full swing, but few are being worked, the invariable explanation of the cause of inaction being that there is no profit margin between the cost of raw material and the price that can be obtained for refined sugar.

26. The subsidies granted by the European beet-producing nations to those engaged in the industry range as high as in the case of France, 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. or taking the sterling value of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* = Rs. 3-6-0 per cwt. The result being that the Indian cultivator and refiner are practically handicapped to the extent of the bounties paid.

27. It is understood that a Conference on Sugar Bounties instituted by Belgium is to assemble in February or March at Brussels. It would therefore appear to be desirable to urge upon Government the necessity of endeavouring to secure the appointment of a special representative to the Conference to lay before it the facts of the case as regards India, and as the time is now short, Government might be asked to endeavour to arrange this by telegraph with the Secretary of State for India. Should the Conference of the representatives of the powers result in the removal of the State subsidies now paid by the European Continental powers, the necessity for any further action on the part of the Government of India would cease.

But it is felt that the most that can be hoped for is some modification of the subsidies now paid and possibly the adoption of an uniform standard of bounty by Germany, France and the other powers.

28. It seems futile to look for the total repeal of the bounties. Beet-growing is now recognised on the Continent as an almost indispensable factor in agricultural operations—an economic necessity. It forms a regular rotation of crops and offers great advantages apart from the sugar it yields. It provides cheap fodder, the pulp is largely utilised, and the cultivation and manufacture have been so much extended that they give employment to a great portion of the population whom it would be difficult to employ otherwise. It has therefore become a question of national importance to maintain and foster the beet industry as far as may be feasible. Taken in this light it would appear to be practically as dangerous for any Continental nation to discontinue these subsidies as for those interested in India to ignore the pressing necessity of taking immediate steps to neutralise their calamitous effect on a great agrarian industry.

29. In the event of the subsidies not being abolished, it is but just and reasonable that the Indian import duty on beet sugar be raised to a figure that would put an end to such an unnatural state of affairs. Further that the amount of this duty should be determined on the basis of the higher rate paid in France, thus practically adopting "the most favoured nation" clause to meet the needs of the case.

30. In the speech recently made by Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool, he is reported to have said that he had no objection to countervailing duties on the score that they infringed on freedom of trade:—

"It would be perfectly justifiable to adopt that weapon in order to secure free trade in sugar; but this case of sugar was peculiar because the West Indian trade which we desire to save is a trade of 260,000 tons per annum, while the importation of sugar into this country is 1,500,000 tons per annum, and it does seem rather an awkward and unscientific way of benefiting a trade of 260,000 tons by interfering with a trade of 1,500,000 tons."

This has a distinct bearing on the matter under discussion. In India the position is exactly reversed and therefore it would be logically both seemly and scientific in the interests of the majority, *i.e.*, the cultivator and the consumer of raw sugar to tax the comparatively unimportant but well-to-do minority Mr. Chamberlain proposes to give "a very large grant-in-aid of the West Indies;" it is not known whether he has like intentions in the case of the Mauritius, but it is in the power of the Home Government to give much more effective aid to that Dependency, by allowing India to tax alien sugar to the extent of the bounties granted by the European powers. All the sugar that Mauritius can produce (100,000 tons per annum) if sent to this country would not hurt, provided that the trade was worked on the basis of the cost of production and it cannot exist long on any lower or less sound footing.

31. Were Government to propose to increase the tariff rates in respect of cane sugar, this might be considered objectionable, as detrimental to the interests of English manufacturers, the Mauritius, and other imperial dependencies. But there is no desire to plead for more than a countervailing duty on beet in order that Indian cane sugar growers and refiners may be placed in a position to compete for the sugar supply required by the people

of this country, on the actual basis of the cost of production. Given that this principle be accepted, there is every reason to believe that the industry would not only revive but expand; and that under favourable circumstances the Native methods of treating the cane would steadily improve, there can be no question. The Behea Mill, now familiar in every sugar-producing tract, has accomplished much in this direction; more care and attention to the boiling, filtration, and straining of the juice, has of late become noticeable in many places, a circumstance probably to be accounted for by the felt necessity of economising; while in some districts the use of the hand-centrifugal machine introduced by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne for separating the syrup from the sugar, has already effected an appreciable improvement in the class of sugar produced. In brief, what with natural advantages of climate, the frugal habits of the ryotwari classes who subsist by the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, enhanced as these favourable conditions are by increased irrigation facilities and the continuous opening out of fresh tracts of country to railway communication, it is unquestionable that the capabilities of the country in the production of sugar are, if not unduly handicapped as at present, susceptible of immense expansion. And that the introduction of improved methods and appliances in industrial occupations is becoming generally much more popular, is well exemplified in the rapid development of cotton ginning and cotton pressing by steam power, in the Punjab, the proprietors in the majority of cases being Native produce dealers.

32. It has been admitted that a countervailing duty on beet sugar will increase the cost of the commodity to the consumer. But, apart from the fact that the Indian consumers of refined sugar of like class and quality are mainly the well-to-do classes, the imposition of a tax on a staple of consumption, in the manufacture of which is used an article that in theory is held, alike by the Hindu and Mussulman, to defile anything with which it comes into contact, would be welcomed rather than resented. To repeat our opening argument—in Great Britain, on the bounty question, the interest of the consumers as the great electorate overrides every other consideration—and the sugar-refining industry there is practically dead. In India the position is reversed: the interest of the classes and masses with a stake in or dependent on agriculture and its concomitant industries, is paramount; these not only forming the great majority of the population (61 per cent. are dependent on agriculture alone), but contributing more than one-fourth of the Imperial revenue. And some idea may be formed of the relative economic importance of the mere cultivation of sugar from the fact that there is about as much land under it as under the great crops of indigo, tobacco and tea taken together.

33. "The ruin of the West Indies"—graphically described by Lord Pirbright in an article under this title in the December number of the *National Review*—has, as demonstrated by the report of the West India Commission, already been accomplished, and it is impossible to foretell where the mischievous results of the bounty system may end. As already pointed out, the Native refining industry has this season, to all intents and purposes, ceased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This could hardly be otherwise, seeing that refiners would require to get raw sugar at a price that would not pay the cultivator, in order to compete with the bounty-fed article, superior in appearance to their productions, selling at Rs. 8 a maund. From a certain point of view the sugar-producing Colonies are in a stronger position; their industry is backed by a very large amount of capital, and large sums have been invested in machinery of the most approved modern type, while in India, the average Native refiner works on a very small scale, and with plant, if it can be dignified by such a term, and appliances of the most primitive description.

The following is a quotation from the Resolution on "the Sugar Cultivation and Production of India," dated 20th March 1889:

34. "The Government considers that it may be said in general terms that the sugar industry of India is at the present day in a thriving condition, and that it has not been affected to any appreciable extent, like other sugar-producing countries, by the system of sugar bounties prevailing in Continental Europe. In the despatch of May 1882, the Government of India made the following remarks, which may be taken to apply equally to the present condition of the sugar industry of India:

35. "The increasing import and the decreasing export do not, we consider, indicate the decadence of the industry in India. The area under sugarcane has largely increased in Upper India through the development of canal irrigation and is reported to be extending from the same causes in Bombay. More sugar is produced in India than formerly; but the demand is much greater. Not only has the increasing prosperity of the people increased the average consumption, but sugar is now borne by rail into tracts where the cane is cultivated to a limited extent, and which were formerly very scantily supplied. The profitableness of the industry is seen in the high price which the Indian cultivator can obtain for his produce, and all the evidence before us leads to the belief that the capital invested in sugar cultivation in India is steadily increasing."

36. The rate of bounty has been largely increased by the Continental powers of Europe during the last two years, and on this and other grounds which have been indicated in the early paragraphs of this note, it is submitted that the conditions on which the foregoing Resolutions were based have entirely changed.

37. It cannot be denied that the sugar industry in India is in a state the reverse of thriving, and this as the direct result of the competition of imported bounty-fed sugar.

Foreign imports, which it was held in 1882 did not indicate any decadence of the industry in India, have, as the following statement shows, more than quadrupled since then. Besides the great extent to which Indian manufactured sugar has been thus displaced, the comparative rates at which the imports have been valued, indicate the enormous fall in prices (28¼ per cent.) brought about by the bounty system, with which the Indian producer has had to contend:

			Value.		Value.	
		Cwts.	Rs.		Per cwt.	Per maund.
1882-83	...	669,348	1,08,56,003	=	Rs. 16 3 6	Rs. 11 4 0
1896-97	...	2,682,463	3,11,19,181	=	„ 11 9 7	„ 8 7 10

38. A point is made in the Resolution of the area under sugarcane having largely increased, but from the following figures it will be seen that the cultivation in recent years cannot be held to have extended on anything approaching the scale that might have been expected, in view of the growth of the general population, its more prosperous condition and greater purchasing power, the expansion of railway communication, and increased irrigation facilities:

				Acres.
1888-89 } 1889-90 }	...	...	...	... Figures for Bengal not available.
1890-91	...	...	...	2,758,450
1891-92	...	...	...	3,100,232
1892-93	...	...	...	2,798,637
1893-94	...	...	...	2,897,042
1894-95	...	...	...	2,764,656
1895-96	...	...	...	2,930,583

39. A matter which deserves notice is the income which might be derived from the imposition of a Rs. 3 per maund duty on imported beet sugar. Calculating such duty on the basis of the imports for 1896-97—and allowing the present 5 per cent. import duty to stand as a set-off against the cheaper freight by the subsidised shipping employed to carry sugar to India, and the preferential rates given by Continental railways on goods carried for export—this would represent about 36 lakhs. As a form of indirect taxation it would be little felt, particularly as in its incidence only the well-to-do classes who, as before stated, are the chief consumers of refined sugar, would be touched. On the other hand, if the impost had the desired effect of restricting imports the direct income thus estimated would be, it is hoped, considerably reduced. The real return to the State would be indirect, in the form of increased agricultural prosperity and enhanced returns from water and land revenues.

40. There is nothing radical or new in the proposals made in this note. The attached extracts from the Customs Tariffs now in force in Victoria and the Cape show that the necessity of countervailing duty on sugar manufactured from beet-root has been accepted by the Cape and Australian Colonies, while the satisfactory position of the home sugar-producing industry in these dependencies, in conjunction with the fact that, practically, the whole outturn of the Mauritius, 100,000 tons per annum, is divided between them and India, demonstrates clearly that the system adopted is a practicable, and in Imperial interests, a beneficial, means of counteracting the evil effects of the competition of bounty-fed sugar.

Extract from New Customs Tariff of Victoria, 1897.

The following is a statement of the duties now leviable on sugar imported into the Colony of Victoria:

No.	Articles.	Rate of duty.
...	Sugar not being produce of cane	12s. per cwt.
...	Sugar, produce of sugarcane	6s. „

Extract from New Customs Tariff of Cape Colony, 1897.

An act to amend the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, brought into force on the 1st July 1897. The following are the rates of duty to be levied on sugar imported:

SCHEDULE A.

Class I.—Special Rates.

No.	Articles.	Rate.	£. s. d.
30	Sugar: (a) The produce of the cane (*not refined*), golden syrup, molasses, saccharum, and treacle	Per 100 lbs.	0 3 6
	(b) Not cane, and all refined sugars ...	„	0 5 0

41. The customs duty of ½ anna per gallon on kerosine, imposed in 1888 and in 1894 increased to 1 anna per gallon, has not had the effect of crippling the trade. Imports have more than doubled since the former date, as shown in the following statement:

	Gallons.	Value. Rs.
1887-88	30,200,042	1,21,68,173
1888-89	38,285,559	1,76,79,373
1889-90	51,839,400	2,38,66,839
1890-91	52,561,296	2,26,25,291
1891-92	55,508,063	2,20,09,659
1892-93	64,409,305	2,51,58,735
1893-94	83,611,938	3,09,15,261
1894-95	50,364,624	1,94,19,659
1895-96	63,312,422	2,77,97,430
1896-97	64,471,307	2,85,93,562

42. In 1896-97 these yielded to Government a gross revenue of Rs. 40,20,343. In this connection it is not unreasonable to contend that, mineral oils having almost entirely taken the place of Indian vegetable oils for lighting and lubricating purposes, the trade has had a paralysing influence on oil-seed cultivation. In spite of the development of canal irrigation, the increasing prosperity of the people, improved railway facilities, low freights, etc., the area under oil-seeds has remained practically stationary for the past five years, as borne out by by the following figures:

	Acres.
1891-92	12,854,358
1892-93	13,548,192
1893-94	14,815,951
1894-95	13,929,969
1895-96	12,844,062

while no expansion in the export of oil-seeds (although favoured by a low rate of exchange) has taken place that can be put as a set-off against the loss of the internal demand for vegetable oils for lighting, which, previous to the introduction of kerosine oil, was the sole luminant used by the people of the country; the shipments to foreign countries for the past five years being:

	Cwts.
1892-93	16,434,948
1893-94	24,153,353
1894-95	20,793,519
1895-96	13,585,071
1896-97	11,322,544

43. In conclusion, in the event of the Continental subsidies not being done away with, the measure proposed would free India from the injurious effects of a pernicious bounty system which has enabled beet sugar to dominate its markets, and threatens, in the interests of alien agricultural populations, not only to bring disaster and ruin on a large section of our own cultivating and industrial classes, but to add to the existing difficulties of the Government the most dangerous of all problems, an agrarian grievance, calculated to give rise to feelings of distrust and discontent, which once aroused might be difficult to allay.

No. 1490, dated 28th March 1898.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward the accompanying letter which has been forwarded to this Government for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by the Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, regarding the representation of India at the Conference to be held at Brussels on the sugar bounties question.

Dated 19th March 1898.

From—The HONOURABLE Mr. G. G ARBUTHNOT, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

This Chamber has had the opportunity of perusing a copy of the letter from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., and other firms in Calcutta on the sugar bounties question which was lately forwarded to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and it has the honour to state, in confirmation of its telegram of yesterday's date, that it gives hearty support to the suggestion made in the third paragraph of that letter, namely, that Government should arrange by telegram with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which it is understood is to be held immediately at Brussels.

This Chamber, moreover, considers that the representative of India should, in the words of the petitioning firms, " be instructed to press for the abolition of the bounty

system and to inform the Conference that failing this the Government of India might in self-defence be compelled to institute countervailing duties."

In the opinion of this Chamber, such a declaration of policy is imperative under the circumstances. Countervailing duties are India's only weapon of defence, and if her representative at the Conference is not allowed to use it, he will appear there as a mere suppliant for favour or pity—a rôle which is, as it seems to this Chamber, neither dignified nor calculated to facilitate an attainment of the object in view.

No. 503-'98, dated 7th April 1898.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 303-'98 of 1st March 1898, suggesting that the Government of India should be asked to arrange with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which is to be held at Brussels, I am now directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to suggest that the name of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service (Retired), and at present residing in Guernsey, should be submitted to the Secretary of State for India for the post referred to. The Committee understand that Mr. Ozanne is a good French scholar which would be a distinct advantage at a Continental Conference, and that he was also deeply interested in the sugar question while in Bombay. As the Committee have been informed that the Conference has now been postponed until May, there will be ample time to communicate with Mr. Ozanne if the Government approve of the suggestion.

Telegram, dated 15th April 1898.

From—The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

This Chamber approves nomination of Mr. Ozanne as India's representative at the Brussels Sugar Bounties Conference which it understands has also been approved by Bengal Chamber.

No. 669, dated 7th April 1898.

From—F. STOKER, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to enclose copy of a letter, dated the 17th March 1898, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has not otherwise had any reason to believe that the sugar-growing and manufacturing industries in these Provinces have yet been seriously threatened by the importation of bounty-fed foreign sugar. But, in view of the large and important industry connected with the sugar growing in many districts of these Provinces, the matter appears to the Lieutenant-Governor one of sufficient importance to receive the attention of Government, and it will accordingly be kept under observation. In the meantime it appears to His Honour advisable, in the interests of these Provinces, that the country, if possible, be represented at the Conference referred to in the last paragraph of the enclosed letter.

No. 727-B., dated 17th March 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq, Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Under instructions from the Committee of this Chamber I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, a letter received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 372, dated 12th instant, with enclosures, dealing with the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugarcane industry of India.

2. That bounty-fed sugar has, in many places in these Provinces, taken, to a serious extent, the place of native made refined sugar (*chini*) is undoubted; to quote alone the case of Cawnpore, which, indeed, is the only northern in land mart in which separate trade statistics are maintained, the sugar imports from Bombay and Calcutta for the past eight years are as follows:

	From	
	Calcutta. Maunds.	*Bombay.* Maunds.
1890	51,400	2,244
1891	58,569	2,418
1892	24,655	203
1893	16,771	6,424
1894	11,027	18,427
1895	1,750	9,126
1896	14,621	16,496
1897	21,612	131,728

Practically all the sugar sent up from the seaports is of foreign production, the bulk being beetroot.

3. The influence of these large imports upon the local industry is evidenced by the fact that the stock of beetroot sugar now in the Cawnpore *bazar* (some 50,000 maunds) is being offered at Rs. 8 per maund of 82 lb 2 oz., whereas previously to the recent augmentation by the European Continental Powers of the rates of bounty, the price of the better classes of native refined sugar ranged from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per maund.

4. While the Chamber are not prepared to offer an opinion as to the precise effect which the influx of subsidized foreign sugars is likely to have on the agricultural and revenue interests of these Provinces, feeling that this is a question of which the Local Government is more qualified to judge than are members of the commercial community, they nevertheless are convinced that any material diminution of the cane area would be a serious blow to the cultivating population. The issue is of so great importance that they venture to ask that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would permit an opinion to be given to them as to whether it is likely that any equally lucrative crop could be found to take the place of cane in Upper India, so far as beet sugar may supplant cane in the markets for refined sugar.

5 My Committee agree with the Bengal Chamber as to the need for the representation of India at the Conference to be held at Brussels on the sugar bounties question, and trust that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh may see his way to address the Government of India in support of the representations made.

No. 2. No. 149 (Revenue), dated 25th August 1898.

From—The Secretary of State for India (LORD GEORGE HAMILTON),

To—The Government of India.

Copies of the Parliamentary Papers regarding the Sugar Bounties Conference at Brussels were forwarded by the mails of the 29th July and the 5th August. From those papers Your Excellency's Government will have learnt that the Conference separated without achieving a definite result, that the Belgian Government will probably pursue the matter further, and that possibly the Conference may hereafter be convoked again. Meanwhile entire freedom of action is reserved for Her Majesty's Government in regard to any measures which the development of the sugar question might render necessary.

2. I forward, for the information of your Government, the papers noted in the margin. The letters from Mauritius urge that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. At paragraph 4 of your letter No. 129 (Finance), dated the 5th May 1898, it was stated that you were not prepared to levy countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India. I should be glad to receive more fully your views on this proposal, as Her Majesty's Government, now that they are in possession of the views of Foreign Governments, must consider during the next few months the course they should pursue.

Letter from Mr. Ozanne, the Indian Delegate, dated the 15th June 1898.
Reply to ditto, dated the 20th June 1898 (not printed).
Letter from ditto, dated the 18th June 1898.
Letter from ditto, dated the 29th July 1898.
Letter from Colonial Office, dated the 23rd July 1898.
Letter from Governor of Mauritius, dated the 27th May 1898.
Letter from Chamber of Agriculture, Mauritius, dated the 18th May 1898.

Dated 15th June 1898.

Demi-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., Indian Delegate, Brussels,

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I., India Office.

* * * * *

It is clear that, except France, all the countries represented will be willing, if a Convention is arrived at, to abolish bounties. Belgium goes so far as to forego the retention of her system of calculating a legal yield, and to accept the plan of manufacture and refining in bond, a point she refused to concede at the Conference in 1888. The position is simply this, that all attention is directed towards England. We were pressed very hard yesterday to say whether England (and of course India) is really determined to accept a penal clause in the Convention to be arranged. In our declaration we made use of vague expressions stating that England will be obliged to take some definite step to put a stop to the disturbance of the free course of trade and to the injury done to our colonies and refiners by the artificial interference by foreign Powers, but we must go further, and instructions have been asked from Lord Salisbury.

We agree entirely with the view expressed by Lord Lytton in the Secretariat notes forwarded to me on 29th April 1898 that "it is idle to strain at the addition of an exclusive dealing clause. Without such a clause the parties to the combination would be in a worse predicament than ever, etc." We cannot in any way hope for a Convention unless at least

we say now that we are fully prepared to agree to a penal clause, such as Clause VII of the draft Convention of 1888, as an essential element in the Convention. This is, as I am sure you will readily admit, a very different thing from making any declaration in the form of a threat or otherwise that we intend to impose a countervailing duty or to prohibit the import into England or India of bounty-fed sugar. We do not want to make any threat at all, but all the delegates show very unmistakeably their opinion that it is perfectly useless to proceed further till an assurance is given by England that we will be parties to the essential sanction of the Convention. It is on this point that instructions have been solicited, for, by the orders of our deputation, we were not given a free hand. Under my special instructions, based on the Despatch of the Viceroy, No. 145, of the 2nd May 1889, it seems to me that I have a freer hand than the other British Delegates, though of course I am strictly bound by Lord Salisbury's orders in so far as they restrict the orders of the Government of India. India can prohibit bounty-fed sugar under her present Customs regulations, without having recourse to legislation, and though the Government of India is not prepared to impose countervailing duties, it has not forbidden me to assert that it is prepared to prohibit the importation of sugar if such a step is forced on India by the action of foreign Powers. I conceive that, if the British Government allows us to assent to a penal clause, I am free to say that India will follow suit. If I have in any way misinterpreted my instructions, I trust that you will be good enough to tell me so at as early a date as possible.

I may add that the indirect bounties given by France on production have the practical effect of a considerable bounty on exportation, though France has not admitted the fact. I may also add that the penal clause, if adopted, would undoubtedly leave the option of prohibition or countervailing duties, so that the instructions from India will be fully safeguarded.

Dated 18th June 1898.

Demi-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., Indian Delegate, Brussels,

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I., India Office.

* * * * *

It is certain that the Conference will break up at once, if at the next meeting, fixed for the 24th, the British Delegates are not empowered to consent to the insertion in an otherwise satisfactory Convention of a clause binding the States, joining in the Convention, either to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugar, or to neutralise the bounty by a countervailing duty.

On the other hand, we have just received an important assurance from the President of the Conference that if England agrees to the penal clause, he will guarantee the accession of Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Holland. It is certain that neither France nor Russia could afford to remain outside, and it is probable that they will readily join.

We have drawn up a paper in which we endeavour to show reasons why England can hardly decline to accept the solution thus offered. I have no copy.

We are satisfied that the price of sugar will not rise above the average price of the last decade, if such an international agreement were arrived at. Nothing is more clear than that the price of sugar has been brought down in recent years by increased production rather than by a continuance of the bounties; though, of course, it is true that the increased production was induced in the first instance by the bounties—but the work of bounties is over. Their continuation can only work mischief, and this appears to be the universal feeling.

The Convention would not tend to cause a fall in production, but, on the other hand, would favour fair competition between cane and beet sugar, so as to supply fully the world's demand at a low price.

I need not discuss the fallacies underlying the popular cry of "cheap sugar," but there are reasons why cheap sugar is not desirable in India, if it is obtained by artificial means. First, refined sugar is not a necessary in India, but, secondly, further cheapening, which must result from failure to secure the desired Convention, will necessarily greatly reduce the profits of cultivation, and the ability of the cultivator to meet canal charges, and ultimately injuriously affect the legitimate return to Government on the capital laid out on irrigation works:

(1) India has lost its position as a sugar-exporting country;

(2) its refining industry is at the point of extinction; and

(3) its power to continue the cultivation of sugarcane is seriously threatened.

The first result was due to the successful cultivation of beet as a sugar-producer, thereby enabling Continental countries to supply their own markets. The second followed the large imports of Mauritius sugar, diverted by the bounty-fed beet from European markets; and the third result arises from the enormous imports of German and Austrian sugar into India.

If the Conference fails to secure a Convention, a war of bounties must follow, sugar will be abnormally lowered in price, and sugar-cane will be driven out of cultivation.

Germany is probably aware that India requires some five million tons of sugar, and, being shut out of the American market by the countervailing duty recently imposed by the United States, will naturally do its utmost to displace local sugar in India.

Beet holds a place in the system of crop rotation in Europe which is analogous to that held up to the present by sugarcane in India. Like beet, the sugarcane possesses great advantages apart from the sugar it yields. I cannot imagine how the irrigated areas in India, watered as they are so largely by the great irrigation works constructed by Government, and the wells dug with the help of taccavi loans from the Government Treasury, can substitute any crop which can profitably take the place of the sugar-cane.

There has been a struggle between Mauritius and German sugar. In 1895-96 the Mauritius seemed still able to hold its place, but more recent figures point to an immense advantage gained by Germany. In paragraph 18 of the note by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and other refiners, appended to the Despatch No. 129 of 1898, some figures are given. In *Capital* (19th May 1898) more recent ones appear:

Imports of sugar (value in rupees):

	Rs.
1896	26,72,000
1897	40,65,000
1898	58,16,000

In this paper the remark is made that "bounty-fed sugar continues to pour in in increasing volume," and the danger to local production is strongly forced on the attention of Government.

The cost of production of cane sugar in the form of native refined sugar in India is estimated at Rs. 10 per maund. In January 1898, in Calcutta, beet sugar was quoted at Rs. 8-1. It is not possible that the cost of production in India will diminish in proportion to the falling price of imported sugar, and the only result which is certain is that the profits of sugar-cane culture will continue to fall till displacement on a large scale will have to be faced.

The Government of India has power, by its Customs regulations, either to increase the duty on imported sugar or to prohibit it entirely. In both respects it has an advantage over the United Kingdom. There is no special duty on sugar, and it is not probable that the Government of India will consider the question of imposing such a duty. India has assented to the principle of a Convention stipulating only that it is not prepared to impose countervailing duties. If a Convention is arrived at by the Conference, the alternatives of prohibition and countervailing duties will be provided for, and it appears that the Secretary of State, by supporting the proposal of the British Delegates, which will be the subject of discussion at the Cabinet Council of Tuesday, to assent to a penal clause, will be able to secure a measure which will, not only revive the refining industry in India, but will protect Government and the raiyat from the very serious results of dislocation of the sugarcane crop.

Germany is specially anxious for the Convention, and, if it is arranged, Mauritius and German sugar will compete for the Indian market on equal terms. The desired result will be secured. India will receive from Germany and Mauritius all the sugar it requires at a price which will not be higher than the average price of recent years, and the sugar market will be safeguarded from violent fluctuations and uncertainty.

The British Government has committed itself to do its utmost to effect the abolition of bounties. It is obvious that a Convention can now be secured with all the European Powers, but an essential feature in the Convention, as a security to the contracting States, is the inclusion of a penal clause. Without such a clause no Convention can ever be arrived at for the suppression of bounties. In fact, any Convention without such a clause, as Lord Lytton said in 1889, would put the "parties to the combination in a worse predicament than ever. They would themselves be precluded from fostering their own industry by means of bounties, while they would at the same time be at the mercy of the countries which persevered in giving bounties."

In conclusion I would quote a passage from the refiners' note (paragraph 45), which seems to show well and truly the probable effect of failure of the present Conference:

"In the event of the continental subsidies not being done away with, the measure proposed would free India from the injurious effects of a pernicious bounty system which has enabled beet sugar to dominate its markets, and threatens, in the interests of alien agricultural populations, not only to bring disaster and ruin on a large section of our own cultivating and industrial classes, but to add to the existing difficulties of the Government the most dangerous of all problems, an agrarian grievance, calculated to give rise to feeling of distrust and discontent which, once aroused, might be difficult to allay."

Dated 29th July 1898.

Demi-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., British Delegate, Brussels,

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K. C. S. I., India Office.

I shall, of course, be glad to write a report if you think it is expected of me, or that it would do any good.

But, after all, the only point I could press on the Indian Government is the danger which India runs through an immense increase in the volume of imports of beet-root sugar.

If this goes on, and it must go on if India does nothing, it seems to me clear that the sugar cultivation of India and the Mauritius will be most seriously and unjustly handicapped. If sugarcane profits are reduced, the whole agriculture of India must be upset. I have, in the letters I wrote from Brussels, already urged the importance of this consideration.

The refiners, both in India and England, must be ruined if bounties continue. That is perfectly well known both at home and in India, and I fear that no words which I could use would have any effect.

If you think I should write a report, please let me know, but perhaps it may be better to await the results of the efforts Belgium is making now to bring about a compromise.

Dated 23rd July 1898.

From—SIR EDWARD WINGFIELD, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the consideration of Lord George Hamilton with reference to the letter from this Department of the 26th of May last, a copy of the Despatch on the subject of the establishment of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

No. 161, dated 27th May, 1898.

From—His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter, with its enclosures, addressed to me by the President of the Chamber of Agriculture, the Honourable Dr. Edwards, communicating to me the following resolutions passed by the Chamber in support of representations made to the Government of India by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Upper India on the question of the importation into India of bounty-fed sugar:

Resolved—

"That this Chamber is of opinion that great prejudice is caused to the staple industry of this Colony by the importation into India, our principal market, of bounty-fed beet-root sugar upon the same terms as our unprotected product:

"That it is of the greatest importance that the admission of bounty-fed beet-root sugar into Indian markets should be discouraged:

"That the most effectual means of excluding bounty-fed sugar from Indian markets and putting an end to an unfair competition would be the imposition of a differential or countervailing duty, equal to the average amount of the bounty, upon all sugars upon which an export bounty has been paid, introduced into India:

"That it is desirable, therefore, to co-operate with the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Northern India in urging upon the Imperial Government the immediate relief to the sugar industry of India, as well as that of this Colony, by the imposition of a differential duty, and also the great advantage which would be secured by the direct representations of the Indian Government at the Conference of the Powers convened at Brussels for June next:

"And that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit the substance of these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by cable."

2. In accordance with the wish of the Chamber of Agriculture, I telegraphed to you the substance of these resolutions on the 21st instant.

3. You will observe from the correspondence that this course was adopted on the suggestion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that the representatives of the sugar industry in Mauritius should address the Home authorities by telegram, urging the levy of a countervailing duty on beet-root sugar in India in the event of the Conference to be held in Brussels failing to bring about the total abolition of the Continental bounties.

4. I cannot doubt that the resolutions of the Chamber will receive your favourable consideration.

Dated 18th May, 1898.

From—The HONOURABLE D. W. A. EDWARDS, M. D., President, Chamber of Agriculture.

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture held on the 17th instant the following resolutions were unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. Frederick Nash, Vice-President, seconded by the Honourable Sir V. Naz, K. C. M. G.:

(See Resolutions quoted in paragraph 1 of the above letter.)

No. 3.]

No. 23 (Revenue), dated 26th January, 1899.

From—The Secretary of State for India (LORD GEORGE HAMILTON),

To—The Government of India.

In my Despatch No. 149, dated the 25th August 1898, I drew attention to the letters received from the Mauritius, urging that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane-sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. And I asked for a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India on the matter, with reference to a remark in their letter of May 1898, that they were not prepared to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

2. Further papers received during the past few months do not give ground for anticipating an early result from the discussions at the Brussels Conference of last summer, and there appears little hope that, in present circumstances, France will materially alter her system of sugar bounties Germany and Austria are the countries which chiefly send bounty-fed sugars to India, but nothing has occurred to show that Germany or Austria will abolish sugar bounties so long as France retains them.

3. I have recently received from the Colonial Office copy of a memorial sent by 8,000 Mauritius planters and others to your Government in October 1898, praying that countervailing duties may be imposed on bounty-fed sugars imported into India. I forward copy of these papers.* It will be seen that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain apprehends that, in present circumstances, bounty-fed sugars will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market, and will entail ruin and distress on a Colony where the majority of the population are natives of India or their descendants, and that he requests that the memorial may receive the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

* Colonial Office letter of the 3rd January 1899.
Mauritius Governor's letter of the 12th November 1898.

4. In this request I concur, and I have no doubt but that you will take steps for dealing with this important matter at an early date. If, on reconsideration, you should see reasons for modifying the views expressed by the Government of India in May last, and for advising the levy of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugars imported into India, the precise measures you would propose, either legislative or otherwise, should be clearly stated. I forward copy of a paper† which shows how countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar are practically worked in the United States.

† Circular from the United States, America, Treasury, dated 12th December 1898.

5. Whatever may be your final advice upon the matter, I shall give the fullest consideration to your views and to the grounds on which they may be based. I recognise the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country; and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinions held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change, such as has been suggested by the Colonial authorities.

6. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written I have received a further letter from the Colonial Office, discussing the relation of sugar-growing British Colonies to India in the matter of coolie immigration and of the competition of bounty-fed sugars. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Regarding Mr. Secretary Chamberlain's suggestions for facilitating coolie emigration from India, I shall address you hereafter. I commend to your consideration his further remarks on the sugar bounties question. Your Government will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and primarily, in the interests of the people of India; but, subject to this condition, any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed.

No. 28407—98, dated 3rd January, 1899.

From—C. P. LUCAS, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord George Hamilton, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Mauritius, in which he encloses a petition‡ to the Governor General of India signed by 8,000 planters and others connected with the sugar industry of Mauritius, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar imported into India, and to exempt from Customs duty sugar grown and manufactured in Mauritius.

2. Mr. Chamberlain concurs in the apprehension of the memorialists that the continued sale of bounty-fed sugar will drive Mauritian sugar out of the Indian market, and will result in ruin and distress to a Colony the majority of whose population are natives of India or their descendants.

3. He, therefore, trusts that this petition may receive the favourable consideration of Lord George Hamilton and of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 490, dated 12th November, 1898.

From—His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With reference to my Despatch No. 399 of even date, transmitting to you a petition addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by nearly 8,000 planters, merchants and others inter-

ested in the sugar industry in Mauritius, I have the honour to transmit to you a petition* addressed by the same petitioners to the Governor General of India in Council, praying that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to grant that sugar duly proved to have been *bonâ fide* grown and manufactured in Mauritius may be exempted from the payment of customs duty on their importation into India.

2. The prayer of the petition is similar to the prayer of a memorial of the Chamber of Agriculture transmitted to the Marquess of Ripon by Mr. King Harman's Despatch No. 158 of the 11th of May 1894. This petition was forwarded to the India Office for transmission to the Government of India for favourable consideration by the Secretary of State. The Officer Administering the Government of Mauritius was informed by your predecessor's Despatch No. 245 of the 26th September 1894 that the Government of India considered that the memorial was not entitled to their "favourable consideration."

3. I venture to express a hope that the Government of India may be willing to reconsider the question which is now supported by new and, as it seems to me, powerful arguments and that in transmitting the enclosed petition you may be able to give it your support. In my Despatch No. 273 of the 24th of August last I pointed out to you the vital and ever growing importance of the Indian market to this colony, and I can conscientiously urge the claims of the petitioners to the most favourable consideration.

Circular No. 199, dated 12th December, 1898.

From—L. J. GAGE, Esq., Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington,
To—The Officers of the Customs and others concerned.

Additional duties on sugar imported from, or the product of countries paying bounties on the export thereof.

Section 5 of the Act of 24th July 1897 provides as follows:

That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

In pursuance of these provisions the following amounts of bounties respectively paid or bestowed, directly or indirectly, on the export of sugars by the countries hereinafter named, are hereby declared for the assessment of additional duties on sugars imported from, or the product of, such countries or their dependencies, *viz.*:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On sugars produced in the country since 20th January 1897, and exported with benefit of drawback, 6 centavos per kilogram.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On sugar under 93 per cent, and at least 88 per cent polarization, 1·37 florins per 100 kilograms.

On sugar under 99½ per cent, and at least 93 per cent polarization, 1·46 florins per 100 kilograms.

On sugar at least 99½ per cent polarization, 2·10 florins per 100 kilograms.

DENMARK.

On refined sugar, produced wholly from beets grown in Denmark, 1·12 crowns per 100 kilograms.

FRANCE.

Raw sugars of the standard of 65 to 98 per cent for beet-root sugars, or of 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar, per 100 kilograms of refined sugar, 100 per cent, francs 10·82.

Sugarcandies, calculated at their legal equivalent per 100 kilograms, effective weight, francs 11·51.

Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard, and dry, per 100 kilograms, effective weight, francs 11·51.

*Petition forwarded in original with the present Despatch.

Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals, of a minimum standard of 98 per cent, francs 11·17.

The output of refined sugar from raw is calculated by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and 1½ per cent for loss in refining.

GERMANY.

On raw sugar at least 90 per cent polarization and on refined sugar under 98 per cent, and at least 90 per cent, 2·50 marks per 100 kilograms.

On candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., at least 99½ per cent, 3·55 marks per 100 kilograms.

On all other sugar at least 98 per cent, 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

THE NETHERLANDS.

On raw sugar produced in the country from beets, and testing less than 98 per cent, 2·2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent).

On raw beet sugars testing 98 per cent or above, three-fourths of said bounty, *viz.*, 1·7655 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.

On refined beet-root sugars, ·2946 florin per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent) in addition to the above bounties.

On refined sugar from other materials than beet-root raw sugar produced in the country, ·2946 florin per 100 kilograms of hard refined.

The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and 1½ per cent for loss in refining.

RUSSIA.

On sugar testing not less than 99 per cent per pood (36·113 pounds avoirdupois), ·50 rouble.

On sugar testing not less than 88 per cent per pood, ·44 rouble.

On sugar testing not less than 75 per cent per pood, ·38 rouble.

Every invoice of sugar must be accompanied by a certificate of the United States Consular Officer at the port of shipment to the United States, naming place and country where the merchandise was produced, and, in the case of refined sugar, naming also the country of production of the raw sugar, molasses, or sirup used in the refining.

The liquidation of entries of sugar not accompanied by such certificates shall be suspended, and the estimated duties shall include an amount sufficient to cover the additional duty to which such sugar may be apparently liable.

The conversion of the several foreign currencies mentioned above into United States money will be governed by the provisions of section 25 of the Act of 28th August 1894.

The question as to the net amounts of the bounties indirectly bestowed by the Government of Belgium on exported sugars is under consideration. Pending the ascertainment and determination of said amounts, entries of sugars imported from, or the product of, that country will be subject to the provisions of Circular No. 174 of 19th October 1897 (Synopsis 18,481).

No. 667—99, dated 7th January 1899.

From—C. P. LUCAS, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

There are two questions affecting the prosperity of the sugar-growing colonies, on which correspondence has already passed between this office and the India Office, and which Mr. Chamberlain would ask Lord George Hamilton to bring to the special notice of Lord Curzon of Kedleston in order that they may receive his attention at the outset of his term of office.

The first is the subject of coolie emigration. The second is that of bounties and countervailing duties.

* * * * * * * *

7. But it seems not improbable that, however well supplied with East Indian labour the sugar planters may be, their industry may be destroyed if the bounty system continues unchecked, and, in the absence of countervailing duties or penal clauses, it is not easy to see from whence the check will come. On this subject Mr. Chamberlain can only express his own personal views as he has already expressed them in the House of Commons. There is, in his opinion, no valid economic argument against countervailing duties, and the question is purely one of policy and of expediency.

8. At first sight it would seem that it is obviously the duty of the mother country to take the first step in the matter, and that the other provinces of the Empire should follow the lead of the United Kingdom, but on this point the following considerations arise.

Till quite lately the one object of the bounty-giving nations has been to secure the sugar market of the United Kingdom itself. Of the sugar-growing British colonies, the West Indies alone have at any time within the last quarter of a century to any appreciable extent supplied the home market. The West Indies alone were therefore directly affected by the bounty system, though that system no doubt damaged the credit of the sugar industry in all parts of the world.

But, geographically, the natural market for West Indian sugar is not the United Kingdom, but the United States, and for the time being a countervailing duty is being levied on bounty-fed sugar by the Government of the United States, so that at the moment West Indian sugar finds its natural price in its natural market, and would not gain directly—though no doubt the indirect gain might be large—by the imposition of a countervailing duty in this country. To any proposal, therefore, to impose such a duty there was, and still is, an obvious rejoinder to be used with effect by those who, on political or other grounds, view with disfavour the case of the sugar producers.

9. Meanwhile, of late, bounty-fed sugar has found its way into India, and the Mauritius planters to the full, and to some extent the planters of Province Wellesley are feeling, the result of this State-aided competition in what is to them the natural market, and, as Lord George Hamilton is aware, a numerously signed petition on the subject from Mauritius to the Government of India has already been sent on to the India Office.

10. In the case of the United Kingdom it may be argued, and it is argued, that the imposition of a countervailing duty would raise the price of sugar in the interests of a few members of the capitalist class. This argument Mr. Chamberlain does not accept, and, were the West Indian colonies dependent on the British market, he would be at pains to rebut it on their behalf, but in any case such an argument is obviously inapplicable in regard to the relations of Mauritius and India.

In this instance the actual workers are East Indians, and a community in which the East Indian element, as already shown, very largely preponderates, and of whose exports sugar represents about 98 per cent, is being brought within measurable distance of ruin by being undersold in India by bounty-fed beet sugar.

11. Writing on the 3rd of November last, the Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements observes that "the invasion of the Eastern markets by European sugar sold under cost-price threatens to interfere with the best markets for locally-grown sugar, and it is very much to be desired in the interest of this colony and of the Protected Native States, in which considerable capital is being expended in sugar cultivation, that the bounty-system should come to an end at an early date."

That these views are shared in India itself Mr. Chamberlain gathers from the representations which he understands have been made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

12. He does not presume to suggest to the Government of India what course should be taken in the matter, but he would ask that their most earnest attention should be given to it. He has more than once declined to allow colonial policy on commercial questions to be tied by the policy for the time being of the mother country, and if the Indian Government, in the interests of East Indians, were to see fit to penalise or to countervail bounty-fed sugar, or to give preference to the honestly-grown cane-sugar of the British colonies, he would welcome the step as likely to strengthen the opposition to bounties and to hasten the collapse of a mischievous and unsound device for ruining an important British industry.

He would ask that a copy of this letter may be sent to the Governor General in Council, with such support as Lord George Hamilton may see fit to give it.

No. 4.]

No. 27, dated 26th January 1899.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 149 (Revenue), dated the 25th August 1898, referring to paragraph 4 of our Financial Despatch No. 129 of 5th May 1898, and requesting to be furnished with a fuller expression of our views in regard to the proposed levy of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

2. The total imports of refined or crystallised sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany into India during the last three years, as given in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, are quoted on the margin. It may be assumed

	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Austria-Hungary ...	246	63,582	5,777	13,13,792	47,287	1,04,45,039
Germany ...	35,910	87,50,225	37,940	87,57,394	60,165	1,27,88,053

that the imports of sugar from these countries represent bounty-fed beet sugar, which is being diverted to India in consequence of the closing of the American market by countervailing duties. The striking increase in these imports dates only from 1897-98. Simultaneously with these imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary imports from Mauritius have continued on the scale of preceding years, and prices of imported sugars are at present much lower in this country than in the past. They compete in the up-country bazaars not only with the best kinds of native sugars, but also with the commoner kinds of native sugar, produced by a rudimentary system of refining. There is evidence that the profits of native sugar refiners have in consequence been considerably diminished, that they have had difficulty in disposing of their stocks, and that in some places refineries have been closed. How far these effects are likely to be permanent it is impossible to say. Enquiries have been initiated in our Department of Revenue and Agriculture, as the enclosed copy of letter will show, and they will be supplemented by enquiries into the prices of both refined and coarse sugar which will be undertaken by the Director General of Statistics. With these data before us we shall hereafter be in a position to express a final or, at any rate, a more confident opinion on the policy of imposing countervailing duties. Meanwhile, as Her Majesty's Government wish to determine within the next few months what course they should pursue, we indicate the general considerations by which we should be guided in arriving at a decision.

3. We have already said that, owing to low prices, which are popularly connected with the great increase in the imports from abroad, the sugar refining industry in India is at present unprosperous. Among the poorer classes there is a considerable consumption of unrefined sugar, and we are at present without evidence as to what extent, if any, the commoner kinds of refined sugars, whether of native manufacture or imported, are taking the place of unrefined sugar among those classes, or reducing its price. But the probabilities are that, if the imports from foreign countries continue to increase, the demand for, and the price of, unrefined sugar will be affected if it has not already been so. If this movement were carried beyond a certain point, it would result in the abandonment of the cultivation of sugarcane and the substitution of some other crop on those lands on which the cultivation is now conducted least advantageously. It is possible that this might take place to an extent sufficient to affect the security of our land revenue or canal receipts, as lands irrigated from canals rank among those most advantageously situated for the purpose of sugarcane cultivation. On this subject reference may be made to a passage towards the end of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for 1877-78.

4. The direct discouragement of the manufacture of refined sugar, whether by European or native firms, would be a serious evil in itself. Within the last twenty years a great impulse has been given to the cultivation of sugarcane by the introduction of improved sugar mills, which enable the cultivators to extract more juice from the canes, and the number of sugar factories has increased greatly. We cannot but view with disapproval any influence which tends to discourage the growth of manufacturing industries in a purely agricultural country, and this is more especially the case when the manufacture works up the produce of a crop which State irrigation has rendered to a great extent independent of seasonal vicissitudes.

No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October, 1898.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
" " " Ajmere.
" Resident at Hyderabad.

The Government of India are anxious to obtain information as to the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India have so far exercised, or are tending to exercise, on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and

thereby on the profits of sugarcane cultivation in India. Statements have been made in newspapers and periodicals that this increasing import of sugar at very low prices under the stimulus of the competition between the produce of Mauritius and the bounty-aided sugars of Europe is injuring the sugar industry of India by lessening the internal demand for, and reducing the price of, Indian sugars; that it will result in sugarcane being less and less grown in India, and in the impoverishment of the agriculturist in many places to the extent that the land revenue assessments and the canal revenues will be endangered.

2. The Government of India have no clear evidence before them that the increasing sugar imports have had, or are tending to, such serious consequences. The area under sugarcane in the different provinces has not declined of late years, nor in recent revenue or settlement reports have any observations regarding the unprofitableness of the industry been noticed. The extent to which the refined sugars from abroad compete in the Indian markets with the coarse sugars ordinarily manufactured by native processes, and tend to supplant the latter, is uncertain. There is probably an increasing demand for sugar in India for domestic consumption and for spirit distilling and sweetmeat making, and as the sugarcane area has not expanded of late years, it may be that the increasing imports have not been in excess of the necessary demand, and that the price of Indian sugars has, notwithstanding these imports, been maintained. Lastly, the question whether sugar prices in India have fallen in recent years is one on which it is difficult on existing materials to pronounce, owing to the many varieties of sugar sold in Indian markets, and the failure of the published price returns to clearly distinguish between them.

3. The subject, connected as it is with the sugar bounty question, appears to the Government of India to be of sufficient importance to be specially investigated, and I am to ask that, with the permission of the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, inquiries may be made as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugarcane in ________, on the profits of such cultivation, and on those of the sugar industry; also as to the possibility of any falling off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugarcane cultivation. I am to ask the results of the inquiry may be communicated to the Government of India.

4. A statement showing the imports of sugar into India during the last three years as given in the Trade and Navigation Returns is appended. According to the article on sugar in the *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Volume VI, page 346) the area under sugarcane in India is about 2,500,000 acres, and the outturn, in coarse unrefined sugar, about 2,500,000 tons. The value of this crop at Rs. 100 a ton may approximately be put at Rs. 25,00,00,000. The value of the imports of sugar in 1897-98 is returned at Rs. 4,70,87,904. The imports of sugar thus bear a considerable proportion, as regards value, to the sugar production of the country.

APPENDIX.

Imports of sugar into British India.

	Quantities. Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.			Value. Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1895-97.	1897-98.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar, refined or crystallised—						
From Austria-Hungary ...	246	5,775	47,287	63,582	13,13,792	1,04,45,039
„ Germany	35,910	37,940	60,165	87,50,225	87,57,394	1,27,88,053
„ Mauritius	68,336	74,442	70,302	1,64,55,377	1,71,78,409	1,56,60,098
„ China	10,302	6,965	14,558	26,61,905	17,91,512	33,48,381
„ Java	5,499	4,872	7,024	13,13,980	9,92,558	17,54,857
„ Straits Settlements ...	5,387	3,166	3,717	12,53,962	7,67,904	8,13,005
„ Other countries ...	564	960	8,703	1,50,324	3,17,612	22,78,471
Total ...	126,244	134,120	211,756	3,06,49,355	3,11,19,181	4,70,87,904
Sugar, unrefined—						
Countries unspecified ...	10,299	8,946	18,661	4,18,776	3,99,110	7,56,864
GRAND TOTAL ...	136,543	143,066	230,417	3,10,68,131	3,15,18,291	4,78,44,768

No. 5.

Dated 6th September, 1898.

From—C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to forward herewith a duplicate copy of a letter which has this day been despatched to the Madras Government for submission to the Government of India.

Dated 6th September, 1898.

From— C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Sugar Bounty Conference held at Brussels in June having failed to attain the object for which it was assembled, this Chamber feels bound to reiterate the opinion that it expressed in the last paragraph of its letter to you, dated the 19th March 1898, namely, that under such circumstances "countervailing duties are India's only weapon of defense." The imposition of such duties, it may be remarked, would be in accordance with the views of the British Delegates who attended the Conference. (*Vide* their Report to the Marquess of Salisbury, dated Brusseis, the 27th June 1898) :

* * * * * * *

"It seems clear that in the circumstances there are at present but two methods of securing the suppression of the bounty system—

"(1) by coming to some arrangement for such modifications or limitations in the French and Russia. systems as may be acceptable to the other sugar-producing States, in return for the suppression of their bounties; and

"(2) by the conclusion of a Convention between a certain number of the sugar-producing States providing for the total suppression of sugar bounties within their dominions, and engaging that they will either impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of bounty-fed sugar coming from States which cannot be induced to become parties to the Convention."

The first alternative having now been shown to be unattainable, it only remains for the second alternative to be acted upon The Chamber would be glad to learn that the Government of India will take steps in this direction without delay.

Dated 13th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In terms of paragraph 4 of No. 136, T., dated 30th April 1895, and No. 137 T. of same date, I beg to send herewith copy of letter addressed by this Chamber to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, regarding the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugar-cane industry of India.

Dated 12th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Financial Department.

With reference to this Chamber's letter of the 17th March last and in connection with a further representation on the same subject from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 6th instant (copy enclosed), I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to solicit that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner may be pleased to see fit to urge upon the Government of India the pressing necessity of instituting without delay countervailing duties on all subsidised sugar imported into the country.

As pointed out by the Madras Chamber the Conference held at Brussels having failed in its object, the levy of countervailing duties now constitute India's only weapon of defence. This fact is emphasized in the report submitted to Secretary of State by the Brussels Delegates present at the Conference, *vide* the following extract therefrom :—

"The market of the United States is already rendered unprofitable by this means (countervailing duties) to all bounty-fed sugar. All the Continental sugar-producing States, by means of Customs duties and internal legislation, reserve the entire supply of the home market to the home producer of sugar; and the English, *and to a rapidly increasing extent the Indian, market thus becomes essential for the surplus production of the European countries.* Any steps by which these markets might be closed to bounty-fed sugar must therefore have a decisive effect in securing the speedy abolition of the bounty system."

* * * * * * *

"If no solution can be obtained, it is possible that a still worse state of affairs may result by the increase of bounties in various countries."

That the sugar-refining industry in India must perish at very early date, unless protected against the unfair competition which it has now to face, is unquestionable, but were further evidence needed as to this fact, the attached statement extracted from the official "Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India" should suffice. This shows that in 1888-89 the value of sugar importad amounted approximately to 1¼ crores of

rupees and that of " All other articles of food and drink " to about $5\frac{3}{4}$ crores; further during the ten years under review the increase in sugar imported has gone on without interruption till it has reached $4\frac{3}{4}$ crores, while the value annually of " All other articles of food and drink ' imported has remained practically stationary, the greatest variation being a minim um of approximately $5\frac{1}{3}$ crores worth in 1890-91 as against 6 crores in 1897-98.

Extract from accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India.

—	IMPORTS—FOREIGN TRADE.		
	Sugar. Value in Rupees.	All other articles of Food and Drink. Value in Rupees.	Percentage of value of Sugar to that of all other articles of Food and drink.
1888-89	1,74,12,643	5,72,78,219	30 per cent.
1889-90	1,16,91,047	5,69,67,296	38 "
1890-91	3,32,68,482	5,30,42,719	63 "
1891-92	2,51,68,034	5,65,99,933	44 "
1892-93	2,59,18,160	5,35,90,026	48 "
1893-94	2,79,80,630	5,85,96,890	48 "
1894-95	2,83,59,600	5,55,06,200	51 "
1895-96	3,06,49,366	5,62,27,639	54 "
1896-97	3,11,19,181	5,73,69,712	54 "
1897-98	4,70,87,904	6,03,20,221	78 "

Dated 17th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 136 T., dated 30th April 1895, and No. 137 T. of same date, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a supplementary letter, dated 16th instant, addressed by this Chamber to the Government of the North-Western Provices and Oudh in connection with the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugarcane industry of India.

Dated 16th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Upper India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W.P. and Oudh, Financial Department.

In continuation of this Chamber's letter of the 12th instant, I am directed to forward herewith a statement showing the relative quantities of refined sugar imported into, and exported from, Cawnpore from 1st January 1894 to 31st August 1898.

From this it will be seen that the annual volume of the export trade has not fallen off, but that this fact is only due to the large and increasing extent to which imports into the town of native refined sugars are being displaced by those of foreign—mostly bounty-fed—sugars. The net average consumption of refined sugar in the Municipality of Cawnpore is estimated at 10 seers per head per annum, but it is unnecessary to take this factor into consideration as it does not represent, roughly speaking, more than the outturn of the local English refineries.

Import of Sugar into Cawnpore from Calcutta, Bombay, and all other places during each month of the year from January 1894, as compared with the corresponding months of the following years, viz., *1895 to*

From	During the month of	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
CALCUTTA ...	January	62	26	16	2,273	1,512	...	...
	February	505	54	1	2,059	3,261	...	...
	March	287	83	2,291	748	2,151	...	...
	April	496	83	1,333	172	3,656	...	...
	May	357	87	582	641	1,490	...	...
	June	388	90	253	4,744	3,719	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	2,095	423	4,476	10,637	15,789	...	...
	July	79	13	63	2,774	1,755	...	...
	August	13	2	1,453	854	158	...	...
	September ...	64	188	2,707	3,172	...	...	..
	October	270	386	5,220	3,531	...	...	...
	November	209	395	211	642	...	...	...
	December	106	343	491	2	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	741	1,327	10,145	10,975	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	2,836	1,750	14,621	21,612	...	...	...
BOMBAY ...	January	4,429	1,629	1,774	6,110	31,600	...	...
	February	4,831	43	1,902	2,067	13,693	..	...
	March	1,907	...	710	4,708	10,847	...	..
	April	445	492	516	9,642	20,451	...	...
	May	1,373	1,258	...	15,613	6,220	...	...
	June	...	1,785	52	1,262	10,483	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	12,985	5,207	4,954	39,402	93,294	...	...
	July	...	...	143	8,055	4,289	..	...
	August	147	66	86	5,408	9,891	...	...
	September ...	139	...	...	18,141	...	...	...
	October	353	674	870	6,556	...	...	...
	November ...	3,890	1,522	2,063	4,203	...	...	...
	December	913	1,657	8,380	49,963	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	5,442	3,919	11,542	92,326	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	18,427	9,126	16,496	1,31,728	...	...	...
ALL THE OTHER PLACES.	January	9,167	22,182	7,908	5,239	10,367	...	...
	February	18,468	16,377	45,895	18,192	15,800	...	...
	March	52,111	33,013	91,804	32,286	32,826	...	...
	April	73,847	54,129	1,28,334	46,384	42,856	...	...
	May	85,500	79,468	1,08,936	29,767	22,428	...	...
	June	73,906	50,960	49,570	16,567	32,783	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	3,12,999	2,56,129	4,32,447	1,48,435	1,57,060	...	...
	July	22,921	15,559	9,304	5,150	8,679	...	...
	August	6,023	5,940	4,736	2,624	6,134	...	...
	September ...	8,606	14,857	14,567	12,554	...	...	...
	October	11,277	20,716	28,595	21,696	...	...	...
	November ...	20,315	23,283	9,586	12,796	...	...	...
	December	24,515	14,774	7,225	12,565	..	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	93,657	95,129	74,013	67,385	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	4,06,656	3,51,258	5,06,460	2,15,820	...	...	...

N.B.—The imports from Bombay and Calcutta consist practically entirely of foreign sugar; those from "All other places" with the exception of petty consignments for retail sale amongst the European community, wholly of native refined sugar.

Export of Sugar from Cawnpore to Calcutta, Bombay, and all other places during the years 1894 to .

To	During the month of	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
CALCUTTA ...	January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	May	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
	June	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
	July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	November	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	...	12	93	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY ...	January	6	15	321	139	259	...	...
	February	5	...	121	1,141	437	...	...
	March	5	16	174	254	1,090	...	...
	April	...	8	...	245	777	...	...
	May	...	4	551	929	1,260	...	...
	June	8	60	34	2,310	1,853	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	24	103	1,201	5,018	5,676	...	...
	July	5	...	767	32	1,043	...	...
	August	8	15	3	1,672	454	...	...
	September	20	...	...	2,430	...	...	...
	October	14	...	12	1,748	...	...	...
	November	41	6	...	499	...	...	...
	December	8	...	285	428	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	96	21	1,067	6,809	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	120	154	2,268	11,827	...	...	...
ALL OTHER PLACES ...	January	44,893	17,216	26,951	27,775	29,415	...	...
	February	39,593	21,228	38,319	38,380	26,605	...	...
	March	42,501	27,540	36,283	17,704	39,148	...	...
	April	34,477	37,146	29,521	21,372	40,245	...	...
	May	26,046	22,348	31,044	30,203	24,735	...	...
	June	24,626	29,283	25,699	25,473	30,501	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	212,136	154,761	187,817	160,857	190,649	...	...
	July	11,128	7,974	10,929	17,003	16,085	...	...
	August	10,841	12,462	2[illegible],375	15,188	12,083	...	...
	September	17,183	17,534	28,275	27,202	...	...	...
	October	16,251	19,151	27,825	29,156	...	...	...
	November	14,002	34,860	16,105	27,872	...	...	...
	December	16,598	21,758	24,706	29,028	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	86,003	113,739	129,305	145,449	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	298,139	268,500	317,122	306,306	...	...	...

No. 637, dated 15th February 1899.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, regarding the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from the Mauritius into India have exercised, or are tending to exercise, on the market for and the price of Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India. The importance of the question has also been pressed upon the Lieutenant-Governor's notice by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce as well as by communiactions from other sources, and during his cold weather tour, which took him through many of the principal cane-producing districts in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisons, His Honour made enquiries on the subject from cultivators and merchants interested in the trade.

2. The Director of Agriculture was also instructed to make a careful enquiry into the whole subject, and I am now to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a full memorandum drawn up by the Officiating Director. This memorandum which takes account of all the aspects of the case and all the interests concerned, is so complete and so much in harmony with the Lieutenant-Governor's own views as to leave him little to add in forwarding it to the Government of India.

3. The question that first suggests itself for examination is one that is susceptible of accurate statistical investigation. It is whether, as a matter of fact, up to the present there has been any such decrease in the area under sugar-cane as would show that the importation of the cheap foreign article had begun to affect the production of the local staple. Unfortunately, however, while the facts are sufficiently clear, the inferences to be drawn from them are rendered doubtful by the impossibility of determining at the present time how far the variations that have occurred are due to the exceptional agricultural conditions of recent years.

4. From the diagram referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorandum it appears that in the decade preceding the late famine there had, on the whole, been a very considerable expansion in the area under cane, which reached its maximum limit in 1895-96, just before the famine. There was then in the two following years a decline, which can only be attributed to the disastrous seasons. In 1898-99 there has been a slight recovery.

5. The inference to be drawn from the recovery depends entirely on the question whether it was or was not as great as might be expected after the effects of the famine had passed away. The Director has little hesitation in answering this question in the negative, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed at the present stage to consider this view to be fully established. It is true that the area in 1898-99 was below the average of the six years before the famine and much below the figures of 1895-96, but it was above the average of the decade preceding the famine. The Director suggests that this latter average is affected by the figures of earlier years, when cultivation of cane had not reached what he considers to be now its normal standard; but His Honour is not certain that a standard has yet been attained, and though the Director's inference is probable, he would not base conclusions on it. While, however, the figures for the Province as a whole may fail to afford conclusive proof of the Director's inferences, one significant fact in support of them emerges on an examination of the statistics in detail. The map attached to the memorandum shows that the area under sugar-cane was less than the figures of the ten years' average in by far the greatest part of the Province. The falling-off was, it is true, more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the two tracts in the north-east and north-west of the Province where the cultivation of sugar-cane is most profitable. But it is significant that where the profits from the industry are least, there the falling-off of cultivation was greatest. The diminution of profits had its natural effect in a lessened area under the crop. The increase in Gorakhpur may be pointed to as an exception to this statement, but in that part of the country there is not the same production of refined sugar as elsewhere, and it is the trade in refined sugar that is most directly affected.

6. Allowing for the difficulty of determining the causes of the ascertained variations in cultivation, the inferences to be drawn from the memorandum may be stated as follows :

(1) There has been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane in those parts of the Province where the margin of profit on the cultivation is least, this decrease being probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Further experience is, however, required to arrive at certain conclusions in this respect.

(2) Foreign sugar does not as yet compete with *gur*, but it is now competing with refined sugar for home consumption, of which article it has seriously reduced the exports. It has also already caused the closure of numerous refineries, while it has seriously endangered the stability of others. The Director gives statistics showing that 120 refineries have stopped working, but his figures on this point are incomplete. He has since informed the Lieutenant-Governor that no less than 60 have been closed in a part of the district of Azamgarh alone, of which no account is taken in his memorandum.

(3) The price of refined sugars has been reduced about 12 per cent. in five years; and this decline has had a general lowering effect on all sugar prices.

(4) The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to landlords tenants, and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugar-cane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.

(5) The information available points to the probability of the further cheapening of the production of bounty-fed sugar in the future, to its importation in increasing quantities, and to the further under-selling of the native refiners.

(6) It is of much more importance to these Provinces to preserve their sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article.

(7) There is no prospect of native processes being so improved that refineries could hold their own against the foreign competition assisted by bounties.

7. While the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that further experience is necessary—possibly the current year's experience will suffice—to the formation of a clear and precise judgment as to the effects of the importation of foreign sugar on the indigenous industry, he is inclined to infer from the facts which have been stated above that in all probability the foreign competition has already begun to affect the native sugar industry; that it has probably already affected the cultivation of cane in the central and eastern districts; and that it is likely to produce continued and increasing injury both to the sugar industry generally and to the agricultural and labouring population of the cane-producing districts. This injury is undoubtedly the result of the bounty system, which enables foreign sugar to be profitably sold at a price below its cost of production and below the cost of manufacturing sugar in this country. It is submitted that the system is an arbitrary interference with the operation of the general laws of value, and that the removal of such a hindrance to freedom of exchange should be recognised as one of the duties of Government. The most satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be the abolition of bounties by international agreement, but there appears to be no probability that this consummation will be secured in any reasonable time, and the only alternative left to the Government is to protect itself by the imposition of countervailing duties. The effect of countervailing duties on the people of these Provinces would be precisely the same as an abolition of the bounties; in both cases the hindrance to free exchange on the basis of the cost of production price would be removed; and the price of the commodity would be left to be determined in accordance with the cost of production and the laws of supply and demand. The abolition of bounties has been generally admitted to be desirable, and action towards that end has already been taken by the Imperial Government. If, then, abolition should be impossible, the interests of this country would seem to call for the adoption of the alternative course. Sir Antony MacDonnell recognises that the interests of producers are in this matter necessarily opposed to those of consumers, but he considers that in this country, in which, as the Famine Commission has just shown, the labouring population are in a depressed condition, and in which refined sugar is a luxury mostly consumed by the well-to-do, the injury caused by unfair competition in an important agricultural product is far greater than the corresponding advantages which this country derives; and therefore that the effect of the bounties on the Indian sugar industries should be neutralized if their abolition cannot be secured.

No. 387—XIII-57, dated 9th February 1899.

From—W. H. MORELAND, Esq., Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour to forward the memorandum on the sugar question called for in G. O. No 670—I-727B., dated April 7th, 1898. The information required by G. G. O. No. 15—48-3, dated October 31st, 1898, has been included as directed in G. O. No. 3590—I-727B., dated November 16th, 1898.

2. Should the memorandum be printed, I request that ten copies may be supplied to me for use in further enquiries into the subject.

Memorandum on the probable results of increased imports of foreign sugars.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In G. O. No. 670—I-727B., dated the 7th April 1898, the preparation of a memorandum was ordered to show, as far as information might be available, the extent to which im-

gar, both beet root and cane-sugar, was occupying the markets of these Provinces. port was also required of statistics showing fluctuations in the imports and exports of gar, crude or refined, and of the areas of cane under cultivation in the Provinces, and an enquiry into the comparative prices of imported and home-grown sugar.

2. Subsequently G. O. No. 3590—I-727B., dated the 16th November 1898, directed that the memorandum should include the information called for by the Government of India in G. G. O. No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898. The information called for in this reference was as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugarcane, on the profits of such cultivation, and on those of the sugar industry; also as to the possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

3. This memorandum has therefore to furnish answers to both references, and as the subject-matters of the two overlap, it has not been found possible to follow the order in which the subjects of enquiry were prescribed. I have accordingly arranged the memorandum in the following order :

I.—An examination of the statistics of cane cultivation in these Provinces.

II.—An enquiry into the home production of sugar.

III.—An examination of the statistics of imports and exports.

IV.—A study of the comparative prices of home and foreign sugar.

V.—An enquiry as to the extent to which foreign sugars are occupying the markets of the Provinces.

VI.—The effect of foreign competition on the profits of cultivation.

VII.—The effect of foreign competition on the profits of manufacture.

VIII.—An enquiry whether a decrease in cultivation is to be expected.

IX.—The probable results of a decrease in cultivation on the well-being of the people.

X.—The probable effects on the revenue.

XI.—Conclusion.

4. It may be well to explain at once that our trade statistics do not enable us to distinguish between cane and beet-sugar; and such a distinction is the less necessary because the people of the country do not recognise it. It never occurs to them that the foreign sugar can be made of anything else than sugar-cane, and if they are told that beet-root is used, their incredulity is obvious. A more important defect in the statistics is that they do not distinguish between home and foreign produce. The only way out of this difficulty is to treat the imports from the seaport towns as foreign sugar, and to class all other imports as home production. This is the course adopted and justified by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce in their letter of March 17th, 1898, and I have followed it throughout this memorandum.

5. The statistical information contained in this memorandum has been obtained from the various Departments concerned. The other information has been collected from a great variety of sources : much of it is the result of enquiries made in all the principal centres of the industry by the Assistant Director, Saiyid Muhammad Hadi, M.R.A.C., who has taken up the question with great thoroughness and ability. A note embodying the results of his earlier enquiries is already, I understand, in the hands of Government.

I.—THE STATISTICS OF CANE CULTIVATION IN THESE PROVINCES.

6. The statistics of cane cultivation from 1886-87 to 1898-99 are given in Appendix I. These figures are in general supplied by the patwaris; but it sometimes happens that the patwaris in some districts are engaged in survey operations and are unable to furnish the actual figures. In such cases it is usual to repeat the figures for the previous year so as to give an approximate total for the whole of the Provinces. The area affected in any year by these interpolations is not so great as to materially alter the provincial total, and the matter is only mentioned here because the accuracy of the detailed figures might otherwise be called in question. In the appendix such assumed figures are marked by brackets.

7. The long period during which the cane occupies the land renders it necessary to explain that the year given in the appendix is that in which the crop is harvested : thus, the area shown under the year 1895-96 is that which was sown in the spring of 1895 and harvested in the spring of 1896; that is, during the agricultural year 1895-96. Similarly, the crop shown under the year 1898-99 is that which is being cut at the time of writing.

8. The first point to consider is what period shall be adopted for the calculation of the normal area. In the diagram opposite the black line shows the annual cane area of the Provinces : the red line is the ten years' average from 1886-87 to 1895-96. There is no suspicion that the area in the latter year (the largest on record) was depressed by foreign imports, so the period to be selected will include it; the figures for the subsequent years require examination as it has been alleged that the decrease in them is due to the competition of foreign sugar. I regard the period of ten years as too long, because it is clear that cultivation was extending during this time, and to take the average of the whole would

result in an understatement of the falling-off which is apparent. It would ordinar[illegible] desirable to take at least five years, but I prefer in this instance to take six, as the blue line in the diagram shows maxima and minima in alternate years, and consequently a fair average cannot be deduced from an odd number of years. I have therefore selected the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96 as the most suitable period, and have shown the average for it (amounting to 1,270,160 acres) by a blue line in the diagram.

9. The area sown in 1896-97 fell below this average by 56,131 acres, or 4·4 per cent. This fall could not be due to competition of foreign imports, because this competition had not begun in the spring of 1896, when this crop was sown. The decrease is in fact just what the figures of past years would suggest: a fall was to be expected after the large rise in the previous year, and if the fall is greater by a few thousand acres than might have been foreseen, the reason is to be found in the local scarcity prevailing in Pilibhit and elsewhere at the time (the spring of 1896) when this crop was sown.

10. The crop sown in the spring of 1897 showed a further fall, and was 9·6 per cent. below the normal. This is not surprising, for at seed time almost the whole province was suffering from acute famine, and cultivators naturally put a larger proportion of their irrigable land under food-crops. On the other hand, the increase in imports was not at that time so marked as to affect the cultivators' calculations. When the whole *rabi* area was below the normal by about 24 per cent., when prices of grain were at least double the ordinary figure, and when cultivators' food stocks were running low, it is a matter for surprise that the cane area did not fall still further, and there is no need to look for other causes for the fall that took place.

11. It will be seen that the year 1898-99 is the first in which the competition of imported sugar could be expected to result in a decrease in the area of cane cultivation. Apart from this competition, it would have been expected that the cane area would rise to something like the figures of 1895-96; but no such rise has taken place. The total for the province (including certain assumed figures) is 1,227,881 acres, an increase over 1897-98 of 79,782 acres (7 per cent.), but falling below the normal average by 42,279 acres, or 3·3 per cent. It is thus on the whole considerably below what might have been expected.

12. The different position in different districts is this year very marked, and requires a detailed consideration of the figures; this will be found later on, as it could not be given here without anticipating some of the conclusions arrived at in subsequent sections.

13. Before leaving the cultivation statistics it will be well to show the relative importance of the cane crop to each division. As far as the area goes, this is shown in the following table:

DIVISION.	Average cultivated area in the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96.	Average area under sugar-cane in the same period.	Percentage of cane to total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Meerut	4,414,801	253,831	5·7
Agra	3,753,555	59,091	1·6
Rohilkhand	4,390,924	301,422	6·9
Allahabad	5,209,170	34,374	0·66
Benares	2,783,191	156,761	5·6
Gorakhpur	4,103,117	197,394	4·8
Kumaun (Tarai)	200,801	4,958	2·5
Lucknow	4,172,548	128,603	3·1
Fyzabad	4,580,952	133,726	2·9
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	33,609,059	1,270,160	3·8

The crop is most important in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Benares, and Gorakhpur; least so in Agra and Allahabad, Oudh occupying the middle place in the table. Of all districts it is most important in Meerut, where the acreage averages more than a lakh: it is between half a lakh and a lakh in Muzaffarnagar, Bareilly, Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, and Azamgarh: in other districts the acreage is below 50,000.

II.—THE HOME PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

14. Before examining the statistics of imports and exports it is desirable to get some idea of the amount of sugar actually produced in the provinces. An enquiry of this kind

is beset with considerable difficulty, and the figures in the following table must not be considered as more than a first approximation:

Division.	Normal area under cane in acres.	Normal outturn of *gur* per acre in maunds.	Normal outturn in maunds.
Meerut	253 831	31	78,68,761
Agra	59.091	21	12,40,911
Rohilkhand	301,422	29	87,41,238
Allahabad	34,374	24	824,970
Benares	156,761	30	47,02,830
Gorakhpur	197,394	29	57,24,426
Kumaun	4,958	27	133,866
Lucknow	128,603	28	36,00,884
Fyzabad	133,726	28	37,14,328
TOTAL ...	1,270,160	...	36,582,220

In this table the normal area is taken as the average of six years, as explained in the preceding section. The outturn of *gur* per acre has been calculated after consideration of all available materials. These consist partly of determinations made from time to time by Settlement Officers and former officers of this Department, but mainly of experimental cuttings carried out in recent years under the supervision of the Assistant Director. It has been necessary to consider the variation arising from the heterogeneous nature of some of the divisions: Meerut, for instance, includes the districts of Dehra Dun and Aligarh, the former more similar in conditions to the north of Rohilkhand or the Tarai, the latter approximating in sugar-producing capacity to the districts of Agra and Etah. Allahabad again includes all classes of land from the rich sugar soil north of the Ganges, to the Bundelkhand districts where sugarcane is almost unknown. In all such cases the average outturn has been calculated with due regard to the area occupied by the crop in each class of soil.

15. The outturn given is, if anything, lower than experimental figures would warrant: in cases of doubt I have taken the lower of two possible figures, as for the purposes of this memorandum it seems more important not to exaggerate the home production. The low outturn estimated for the Agra Division may perhaps give rise to criticism; it is the mean of several recent experiments conducted with great care, it is slightly above the figure given by experiments made some years ago, and its lowness is *à priori* justified by the sandy nature of the soil and the poor varieties of cane commonly grown in this division.

16. In fixing on *gur* as the standard of outturn I have not overlooked the fact that a large quantity of cane is used in the production of *rab*, as an intermediate process in preparing refined sugars, and a lesser quantity is devoted to the manufacture of the raw sugar known as *shakkar*. *Gur* is taken as the standard because most of the cane is grown for its preparation, and it is assumed, for statistical purposes, that all the cane-juice is made into *gur*.

17. Before accepting the normal outturn at the figure given in the table, one deduction is necessary. A certain proportion of the land under cane is occupied by the *paunda* variety, which in these Provinces is not generally used for the manufacture of sugar, but is eaten as a fruit: the area devoted to this variety cannot be ascertained, but it is a small proportion of the whole, and after allowing for it and for possible errors in the estimate, I think the production of the Provinces in ordinary years may be taken as equivalent to 3,50,00,000 maunds of *gur*, worth from eleven to twelve crores of rupees.

18. The outturn of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 fell considerably below this standard. In the former year the area occupied by the crop was below the normal by 4·4 per cent. The outturn (harvested in January and February 1897) was distinctly inferior, and despite an excellent yield in the Meerut Division was not more than three-quarters of the average in the Provinces taken as a whole. Taking these two factors into consideration, the produce of this year was about ten million maunds below the normal. The crop of 1897-98 was 9·6 per cent. below the average in area, but the outturn was good, so that the deficiency in this year was about three million maunds. In the two years combined the deficiency was about 13 million maunds.

19. It is much to be regretted that nothing is known as to the amount of refined sugar produced in the Provinces. The best estimate I can give is that about one-fifth of the raw sugar produced is refined, and four-fifths consumed in its natural state. This estimate (it is little better than a guess) is founded on what is known of the consumption of sugar among the people. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce estimate that the amount refined is

one-third of the whole. I am not aware that they have better grounds for their opinion than I have for mine, and I dare say the truth lies between us. In this connection, the fact should be emphasized that the markets for raw and refined sugar are separate: this is a matter of custom and taste, and I do not assert that they must be separate, but merely that they are so at present. No matter how cheap refined sugar is, the great majority of the people will continue to use *gur*, and will not substitute refined sugar for it. The imports of foreign refined sugar do not therefore immediately threaten our whole home production, but only our home refining industry, leaving the demand for three-fourths or four-fifths of our production unaffected.

III.—STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

20. The statistics of imports and exports for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are given in Appendix II, which is compiled from figures by the various Railway Administrations, the year running from April to March. The classification of this appendix into "raw" and "refined" sugar is not exactly in accordance either with European or Native usage: the former treats as "refined" only that sugar which has undergone a special refining process; the latter regards all sugar as one class in contradistinction to the "raw" products *gur*, *rab*, and *sirab*. As has just been pointed out, it is essential for the purposes of the present enquiry to distinguish clearly between "sugars" and crude products, since the markets are entirely distinct; and accordingly I have used the terms "raw" and "refined" in this sense. The classification in Appendix II does not altogether agree with this usage, because in it cheap low-grade sugars are occasionally treated as "raw." It has been impossible to obtain figures showing the essential distinction from all the Railways concerned; but the inferences which are drawn later on from the statistics of inland trade are so rough that they will not be very materially affected by the difference. As regards the imports from seaport towns, however, it is of the utmost importance to make the distinction clear, in order to see whether they are threatening only our refining industry or are affecting also the much larger market for "raw" sugar. I have ascertained that, with the exception of an insignificant amount of *gur* received from Calcutta, the whole of the imports from seaport towns classed as "raw" consists of sugar, and consequently competes not with our *gur* market, but with our refining industry. So far, then, there is no sign of any foreign competition in the *gur* market, and I do not expect to see it take place, at least in the immediate future; though it is conceivable that the stress of competition might ultimately drive the Mauritius planters to attack this large market. A palatable *gur* could hardly be made from beet.

21. Transferring, then, the "raw" sugars received from seaport to the head of "Refined sugar," the figures in the appendix may be summarised as follows:

Class of sugar.	Period.	Exports.	Imports.	Net exports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Raw sugars	Average of 11 years 1886-87—1896-97	38,85,484	2,11,413	36,74,071
	1897-98.	40,15,723	3,43,442	36,72,281
	Difference ...	+1,30,239	+1,32,029	—1,790
		or 3·4 per cent.	62·5 per cent.	...
Refined sugars ...	Average of 11 years 1886-87—1896-97	4,66,082	91,317	3,74,765
	1897-98.	4,01,186	3,45,344	55,842
	Difference ...	—64,896	+2,54,027	—3,18,932
		or 13·9 per cent.	or 278·2 per cent.	or 85 per cent.

This summary shows the general course of trade in these Provinces and the departures from it in the year 1897-98. As regards "raw" sugar, the Provinces are large exporters, the imports being relatively insignificant, and the net export last year was almost exactly equal to the average. We are exporters on balance of refined sugar also, the average of 11 years being 3,74,765 maunds. But this balance almost disappeared in 1896-97, our exports fell off by 14 per cent, and our imports increased by 278·2 per cent., so that our net exports fell by no less than 85 per cent. It is this sudden rise in imports which has brought the subject into prominence.

22. If we count three maunds of *gur* as equal to one maund of refined sugar, our total net exports in terms of *gur* average about 48 00,000 maunds; or allowing for river traffic (which has not been registered until quite lately and is not included in these figures, but shows a considerable net export), we may put our the exports at about five million maunds or one-seventh of our total production. This estimate is of course very rough, and is given

merely as an illustration of the relative importance of the amount exported to that consumed at home.

23. The next table shows our imports according as they come from other parts of India or other countries; it is calculated on the assumption that whatever we import from seaport towns comes from outside India: the justification of this assumption has been already stated. As to the country of origin, we have no information; but I believe that on the whole rather more than half the total now comes from Germany and Austria, and the balance from Mauritius, these three countries contributing practically the whole supply. Until recent years, I believe Mauritius was almost the sole source, and beet sugar did not appear in any quantity till about 1890. In this table the imports are given for convenience in thousands of maunds:

CLASS OF SUGAR.	Source of imports.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Sugars competing with native refined sugar.	Foreign imports ...	51	52	43	32	161	103	42	84	62	116	92	344
	Inland imports ...	66	2	8	18	12	3	7	16	6	2	1	2
Sugar competing with native raw sugars.	Foreign imports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inland imports ...	280	151	154	216	215	189	219	262	157	236	246	343

From these figures it will be seen that the imports competing with our raw sugar for consumption have on the whole kept very steady: there was a sudden rise in 1897-98, but it was practically covered by a small increase in exports, and was due probably to short stocks in particular localities arising from the deficient home produce in the preceding seasons. Our total imports of refined sugar also kept very constant with the exception of heavy imports in 1890-91. The average for the first five years amounts to about 70,000 maunds, and for the five years ending with 1896-97 to 80,000 maunds. During this period, however, sugar made abroad had entirely displaced sugar made in other parts of India, so that our whole imports are now derived from foreign countries. In 1897-98 these imports more than trebled, and the amount imported in that year represents rather more than one million maunds of raw sugar: that is to say, if no sugar had been imported, we should have had to increase our cane area by from 35,000 to 40,000 acres to supply consumption.

24. In order to bring the information as much to date as is possible, I give below a table showing the imports and exports for the six months, April to September 1898, compared with the same period in the preceding year. The foreign "raw" imports have been transferred to the head "refined":

	Whence exported or to where exported.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		NET.		REMARKS.
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Refined sugar	Seaports	1,790	4,632	1,59,044	1,65,710	1,57,254	1,61,078	Net import.
	Rest of India ...	1,65,243	3,36,069	878	1,538	1,64,365	3,34,531	Net export.
	Total ...	1,67,033	3,40,701	1,59,922	1,67,248	7,111	1,73,453	Ditto.
Raw sugar ...	Seaports ...	3,517	5,854	...	...	3,517	5,854	Net export.
	Rest of India ...	10,79,123	13,74,608	1,13,302	1,09,985	9,65,821	12,64,633	Ditto.
	Total ..	10,82,640	13,80,462	1,13,302	1,09,985	9,69,338	12,70,477	

It will be seen that the imports of refined sugars from places outside India show a further rise from the abnormal figures of 1897, the rise in the six months amounting to over 4 per cent. Our exports, both raw and refined, were also increasing; we had more raw sugar to export owing to a good crop, and the increase in refined is due, I believe, to some dealers' stocks being forced on the market. But no inferences can be drawn from the

figures of such a short period except that the foreign imports show no signs of diminishing.

25. The explanation of the great expansion in imports of foreign sugar is for two reasons outside the scope of this memorandum. In the first place, I have not been asked for it; and in the second place, no adequate explanation of a phenomenon affecting the whole country can be drawn from the affairs of a single province. I have seen the following theories advanced to account for the rise: (1) unloading on the Indian market of bounty-fed sugar unsaleable elsewhere; (2) an abnormally good crop of beet flooding the European market; (3) and unexpectedly good crop of Mauritius sugar after arrangements had been made to supply the expected deficit by imports of beet; (4) the effects of the alteration in the currency law; (5) a short home outturn of sugar due to famine.

As regards the first three theories, I have nothing to say except that they are each relevant to the facts observed in these Provinces. The discussion of the fourth is obviously impossible in this memorandum. As regards the fifth, I have shown that in 1896-97 and 1897-98 the outturn of home-grown sugar was considerably short of the normal, and despite the reduction in consumption attributable to the famine, it is probable that some local imports were necessary to supply the defect.

26. In the absence of full knowledge of the foreign and colonial markets, I do not express my adherence to any of these theories. It seems not improbable that more than one of the causes enumerated—possibly all of them—have contributed to the result; but it is really immaterial what theory is adopted, for the important question for these Provinces is whether the foreign producers can continue to lay down sugar in our markets at the prices now ruling. What I have to say on this question will be found in section VIII.

IV.—THE PRICES OF HOME AND FOREIGN SUGARS.

27. It is very difficult to give any trustworthy figures comparing the prices of home and foreign sugar. The quality of the home sugars varies within very wide limits, and it requires expert knowledge to pronounce that any particular sample of home sugar is of the same grade as the imported stuff. The following table gives the best figures I have been able to obtain: it shows the wholesale prices (lowest and highest) ruling in the Cawnpore market in January of each year for two well-known kinds of home sugar and for such imported sugar as was being offered in the market. The prices are in rupees per maund of 48½ seers, the weight in which business is always transacted. The figures have been obtained from *The Merchant*, a weekly commercial paper published at Cawnpore:

Description of sugar.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Average, 1893-96.	December 1898.
Dhoba Azamgarh	11·8 to 12·0	13·0 to 14·0	11·0 to 12·0	11·8 to 13·0	11·12 to 12·12	11·0 to 11·4
Shahjehanpur *desi*	10·8 to 11·0	13·0 to 14·0	12·0 to 13·8	12·8 to 13·0	12·0 to 12·14	10·0 to 11·12
"Bombay" sugar	14·0 to 14·8	14·0 to 15·0	12·0 to 13·2	12·0 to 13·0	13·0 to 13·14½	...
Mauritius sugar	...	...	...	...	...	10·0 to 10·2
Beet sugar	...	...	...	...	...	10·2 to 11·4

The first two sugars in this table are made in these Provinces, and are representative respectively of the standard manufacture of the Eastern districts and the Rohilkhand Division. It will be seen that the prices now are materially lower than on the average of the years from 1893 to 1896.

28. During the years 1893-96 beet sugar does not appear in the quotations, and the only foreign sugar quoted is that called "Bombay" sugar. This was, I understand, cane-sugar imported from Mauritius. The drop in Mauritius sugar is then very marked, amounting to about 25 per cent. The foreign sugars, both cane and beet, were selling in December as low as the inferior qualities of home sugar for which quotations are given.

29. The next table shows the prices of three varieties of home-made sugar: the figures have been obtained from a merchant on whose accuracy I can rely:—

Description of sugar.	Prices per maund (48½ seers).				
	In 1894-95.	In 1895-95.	In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.	In 1898-99.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Shahjehanpur *khand*—					
No. I	13 8 0	13 8 0	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 0 0
No. II	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 8 0
No. III	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0
Phulpur *pakki chini*—					
No. I	13 0 0	12 12 0 and 13 4 0	12 5 0	12 2 0	11 8 0
No. II	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 0 0
No. III	11 8 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 4 0	10 0 0 and 9 0 0
Shahganj *pakki chini*—					
No. I	12 8 0	12 12 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	11 8 0
No. II	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
No. III	11 8 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 4 0	10 0 0 and 9 0 0

The Shahjehanpur *khand* is typical of the produce of Rohilkhand; the *pakki chini* of Phulpur and Shahganj is representative of the manufacture of the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. Here, too, it will be seen that the prices show a great falling-off, and that all except the very poorest classes are undersold by beet sugar.

30. Other figures could be given, but I consider these sufficient as the wholesale trade of the Provinces is practically one market, and prices vary little in different localities. So far as I can judge, the manufacturer last year received from 10 to 12 per cent. less for his sugar than he was accustomed to.

31. As to retail prices, I can give no figures for the foreign sugars, mainly for the reason that their use is largely clandestine, as will be explained in the next section. It is too early in the season to say how prices will vary this year.

32. Before leaving the subject of prices, it may be of interest to give the London prices of the beet sugar. In the following figures, the prices are per cwt.:—

Description.	January 1893.	July 1893.	January 1894.	July 1894.	January 1895.	July 1895.	January 1896.	July 1895.	January 1897.	July 1897.	January 1898.	July 1898.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beet-root—												
German, 75 per cent.	12 0	16 0	10 3	9 9	6 4	7 6	8 6	8 0	7 6	6 9	7 6	7 6
Beet-root—												
German, 88 per cent.	14 5	18 7	12 3	12 3	8 6	9 6	11 0	10 0	9 4	8 6	9 4	9 3

It will be seen that prices were very low at the time when the large imports into these Provinces commenced: they had been as low for a short period in 1895, when, however, exchange was much lower than has lately been the case.

V.—THE EXTENT TO WHICH IMPORTED SUGARS ARE OCCUPYING THE MARKETS OF THESE PROVINCES.

33. The following quotation from a note by Saiyad Muhammad Hadi, M.R.A.C., the Assistant Director of this Department, will show clearly the extent to which imported sugars are occupying the markets of these Provinces:—

"*Khandsaris* (*i.e.*, native manufacturers of sugar) and such cultivators as usually convert their *gur* or *rab* into refined sugar in their own little refineries generally complain of harm being done to their trade by the free import and rapidly-increasing consumption of imported refined sugars in the country.

"I have not come across a single *khandsari* who could distinguish the beet sugar from the imported cane-sugar, and neither the *khandsaris* nor the native wholesale dealers know the difference between these two kinds of imported sugars. In the Eastern districts and Oudh all imported refined sugars go under the name of '*Moris-ki-shakkar*,' which is obviously a corruption of the term 'Mauritius sugar'. In all other places including Cawnpore, which is the chief centre of trade in foreign sugars, the two kinds of sugar are popularly known as '*Bambai-ki-shakkar*', or the 'Bombay sugar'. Indeed I have failed in inducing even the Cawnpore dealers who import beet sugar in considerable quantities to believe that sugar could be manufactured from beet, and that the article they were selling was really sugar extracted from beet-root.

"It is also a fact that imported cane-sugar (refined) is being largely sold and consumed along with beet sugar. As no distinction can be made by dealers or consumers, between the two kinds of foreign sugar, the harm alleged to have been done to the trade in native refined sugar is not attributed merely to the advent of beet sugar, but to that of imported sugars in general.

"Generally speaking, the common cultivator who produces and sells raw sugar is not aware of the injurious effects on the native sugar trade of the increasing imports of beet sugar. Prejudice against all refined sugars (not *chini*, *i.e.*, ordinary native refined sugar) including Rosa and Kashipur exists to a certain extent, both among Muhammadans and Hindus. The former use them more freely than the latter; but if they were absolutely certain that bone-black is used for refining these sugars, they would certainly abstain from consuming them. There is, however, no inquisitive tendency among the Muhammadans in this particular, and they therefore use the foreign refined sugar without any scruples. Among the Hindus some societies have been formed in smaller towns, such as Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, and Partabgarh, which have altogether prohibited their co-religionists from making use of these sugars, and in these places the *halwais* (*i.e.*, confectioners) have been compelled, under the penalty of permanently losing their Hindu customers, not to introduce these sugars in the manufacture of sweetmeats. In the larger cities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the use, so far, of the foreign refined sugars in the Hindu kitchen or for the preparation of sweet drinks is insignificant. Such sugars are used to a very considerable extent by *halwais* in preparing sweetmeats. In Meerut, Lucknow, Agra, and Cawnpore at least 60 per cent. of the sugar used by the confectioner is of foreign origin. Jams, preserves, electuaries, and fruit syrups are now made chiefly with foreign sugars in all large towns. In Benares, which is an important religious centre of Hindus, a few *halwais* abstain from using foreign sugars, and others pretend to do so in order to please their customers, although in reality they secretly make use of the imported sugars which impart a superior appearance to the sweets they make. Foreign sugars are not used by Hindus or by *halwais* in villages, but they are used by Muhammadans.

"I was most astonishingly struck this year with the extent to which the foreign sugars appeared to me to have taken the place of *chini* for making *sarbat* in the Muharram festival in several small localities.

"Foreign refined sugars are not uncommonly used by *halwais* for 'adulterating' (improving) inferior native sugars and furnish them with a source of practising fraud. A *halwai*, for example, buys second class *kachchi chini* and mixes it, say, with equal weight of powdered Bombay sugar. The mixture looks equal or superior to the ordinary first grade native *chini*. He sells the mixture easily at a high price to people who abstain from the Bombay sugar.

"*Misri* (*i.e.*, a native refined sugar distinguished by the size of its crystals) is similarly prepared with 'Bombay sugar' and exposed for sale as 'native *misri*', which is a far more expensive article. In Cawnpore the *halwais* have begun to manufacture *bura* (*i.e.*, another form of native refined sugar) from foreign sugar, and the *bura* thus prepared is of course very superior in quality.

"So long as the foreign sugars sell at their present price, it is almost impossible to prevent the *halwai* from using them, because (1) he saves the time, trouble, and expense of clarifying (native sugars are always clarified before being used in sweetmeats); (2) the sweetmeats made with foreign sugars are very fascinating in general appearance.

"Foreign sugars are undoubtedly deficient in respect of sweetness as compared with native sugars. One-and-a-quarter seer of 'Bombay sugar' would impart the same degree of sweetness to rice cooked with it as one seer of *chini*. This is, however, an advantage to the *halwai* in one way, because in making sweetmeats with *khoya* (*i.e.*, milk coagulated by boiling), such as *pera* and *barfi*, he can put more of 'Bombay sugar' and less of *khoya* without making them too sweet, than if he were to use *chini* as the sweetening agent: and *khoya* is twice as dear as sugar."

34. These remarks—the result of an exhaustive enquiry—show that imported sugars have succeeded in getting a footing in our markets despite the obstacles presented by the prejudices of the people. Since these remarks were written it has been ascertained that beet sugar is sold regularly in many smaller towns, such as Budaun, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, and Kasganj; it is not therefore only the larger towns that are affected, but practically the whole market of the Provinces.

35. It will be seen that the prejudice against the use of bone-black in refining is not sufficient to prevent the consumption of foreign sugars in forms where the foreign origin is concealed. Nor can even the modified protection which exists at present be counted on in the future. Bone-black or animal charcoal is, so far as I am aware, still used for refining purposes in all the Continental works; but it is a troublesome and expensive material, and efforts have for some time past been made to devise a substitute. These efforts are likely

to be successful; in fact, I learn from a hand-book on the industry, published in Paris last year, that it is confidently anticipated that the use of bone-black will shortly be superseded by a new chemical process in which the purifying agent is hydrogen peroxide—a preparation to the use of which no prejudice can attach.

36. It is a somewhat striking fact that the existing prejudice has fastened exclusively on the use of the bone-black; for in making beet sugar it is usual to clarify by the use of bullocks' blood—a process which might be expected to give rise to even greater prejudice in the eyes of Hindus. However, in no case is it to be expected that the native refiner will receive permanent material protection from religious prejudices.

VI.—THE PROFITS OF CULTIVATION.

37. Before considering the effect of foreign imports of sugar on the profits of cultivating the cane, it is necessary to get some idea of the cultivators' profits. This is a very difficult matter, and the figures which I give below cannot, from the nature of the case, be more than a rough average estimate:—

DIVISION.	Average acreage under cane.	Average profit per acre, with *gur* at Rs 3-4-0 per maund.	Total profit.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Meerut	253,831	30 0 0	76,14,930
Agra	59,091	7 0 0	4,13,637
Rohilkhand	301,422	20 0 0	60,28,440
Allahabad	34,374	16 0 0	5,49,984
Benares	156,761	15 0 0	23,51,415
Gorakhpur	197,394	12 0 0	23,68,728
Kumaun	4,958	19 0 0	94,202
Lucknow	128,603	18 0 0	23,14,854
Fyzabad	133,726	18 0 0	24,07,068
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,270,160	...	2,41,43,258

The average profit per acre has been calculated on the following basis. The outturn is taken in terms of *gur* at the amount given in section II of this memorandum, and the *gur* is valued at Rs. 3-4-0 per maund. From the income thus calculated are deducted the outgoings for seed, rent, cultivation, and boiling, the average cost of which items has been from time to time determined by this Department. The balance is the profit per acre. On these figures it may be said that the cash profit made by cultivators in the Provinces is something over two crores of rupees in an ordinary year. The crop is of most importance in Meerut and Rohilkhand, and after them in Oudh, Benares, and Gorakhpur. Its value in Agra and Allahabad is comparatively little. The figures for the Kumaun Division are very small, because the cane can be grown only in a small portion of the Naini Tal District: in this small area its importance is great.

38. The extraordinary divergence in the rate of profit will no doubt attract attention: the high figure for Meerut and the low figure for Benares, Gorakhpur, and Agra are such as to give pause to the statistician; and I have ventured to give them only after a long and careful examination of the foundations on which they rest. The high figure for Meerut is due to a combination of various causes, among which may be mentioned the large output resulting from good soil and good cultivation, the cheapness of irrigation, and the low cost of cultivation arising from the superior implements and cattle in use The low rate of profit in the Agra Division is due mainly to the low yield, which (as already remarked) is to be attributed to unsuitable soil and poor varieties of cane. In Benares and Gorakhpur the cost of irrigation is very high and the methods of cultivation are expensive.

39. These estimates assume that all labour is paid for in cash; and no other exact method of calculation is possible. But what makes the crop so profitable to the industrious cultivator is that most of this labour is performed by himself and his family, and his profits are accordingly higher than those just given by the considerable amount thus earned as wages. In addition to this, it must be remembered that work on this crop comes just at times when ordinary field work is slack; an opportunity is thus provided for profitable labour when it would otherwise be wanting.

40. If we assume that the cultivator uses nothing beyond his own labour and capital throughout the whole process, *i. e.*, that he owns the necessary bullocks and implements,

has free use of a well, owns a crushing mill and boiling plant, that he and his family prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, water, pick, clean, crush, and boil without any outside assistance, his profit (including wages) would be increased by from R25 to R60 an acre. This case is perhaps almost as rare in practice as the converse, where he is supposed to hire everything; and the cash return of the crop lies somewhere between the two estimates, differing from cultivator to cultivator and varying over the Provinces from R30 to R90 on the acre. I know of no crop which grown on the same scale would yield such profits, and there is little doubt of the correctness of the general opinion in this matter.

41. It is obvious then that no particular price of raw sugar can be assigned as the limit of profitable cultivation. A fall to R2-8-0 per maund would annihilate the profit of those cultivators who hire all their implements and labour; while some might be content with their earnings (there would be no profit in the strict sense), if they sold their *gur* for half this sum. The price of *gur* at the time of writing shows a marked fall from the figures of the past few years; but it is too early in the season to draw any inference from this fact. All that can be said is that as the price falls the profits of all cultivators will diminish, and that those will be the first to abandon the crop who pay large sums in wages, while those who employ fewest labourers will be able to hold on longest. The probability of a fall in the price of raw sugar will be shown in the two following sections.

VII.—THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURE.

42. If it is difficult to estimate the profits of the cultivator, it is not more easy to calculate those of the refiner or *khandsari*, who buys raw sugar or cane-juice from the cultivator and converts it into *chini* or *khand* (which are classed as native refined sugar) and *shira* (molasses). The further stages by which the high class sugars (such as *misri*) are produced are really branches of the confectioner's art, and I do not propose to consider them.

43. For the refiner or *khandsari* I am in possession of figures showing the estimated profits in several districts; but such estimates are of necessity highly conjectural, and it will be sufficient to state generally that the profits average about 10 per cent. when prices stand as they did last season, refined sugar being about R9 per maund of 40 seers (or R10-14-0 per maund of 48½ seers), and the raw sugar used in the manufacture at R3, which is equivalent to *gur* at R3-4-0. The profits depend almost entirely on the prices of the raw material and the finished products; for the cost of raw material is about five-sixths of the outlay.

44. On the whole, then, as far as prices show, the native refiner cannot say that his profits per cent. have vanished, though they are not by any means above the ordinary run of profits when it is remembered that they include earnings of the refiner's own work. But the truth seems to be that the prices of home sugar are not true market prices. Much foreign sugar has (as already shown) displaced the home product, and refiners have therefore been unable in many cases to sell their stock. Thus it was found in June last that about four-fifths of the season's produce of refined sugar in Rohilkhand was still on the refiners' hands. They could not dispose of it at the prices ruling, and if they had thrown it on the market they must have depressed prices so far that no profit at all would have been left. Enquiries just made show that a considerable proportion of last year's stock is even now in the refiners' hands, though the new season's work has begun. Some investigations I have lately made in the Etah District show that here, also, some of last year's stocks are still on hand where they have not been got rid of at ruinous prices. Thus the prices I have quoted for native refined sugar are not prices at which the refiners can sell their whole stock, but have been maintained only by holding large stocks off the market. This of course cannot be done indefinitely, and there is no doubt whatever that if foreign sugars continue to be sold at the present prices, a large number of refineries will be closed, and the demand for raw sugar will fall off accordingly.

45. The following facts reported by the Assistant Director show that the ruin of refineries has begun. In Partabgarh three factories out of 32 have been closed, in Benares two out of 55, and in Jaunpur 32 out of 535. In Sultanpur 14 factories have been closed: and in Ghazipur and Gorakhpur 37. That is to say, 120 refineries were closed in the eastern half of the provinces during last season. In Rohilkhand actual closures were not discovered; but a large number of factories were found to be on the verge of ruin.

46. I need not refer here to the evidence given by the income tax returns except to point out that the losses incurred will not affect the assessments of 1898, but only those of 1899, and that the full effect will not be visible in that year.

VIII.—THE POSSIBILITY OF A DECREASE IN THE CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE.

47. The conclusions arrived at in preceding sections give the necessary material for discussing this the most important subject of this memorandum. We have seen that the foreign imports have so far had a most injurious effect on the business of the native refiner, but that they have not competed directly with the form of sugar in which the larger portion of the local production is consumed.

48. The loss of profits in the refining trade must necessarily tend to reduce the area under the crop. Its action would ordinarily proceed in the following way. Refiners will buy less raw sugar: the lessened demand for raw sugar will cause a fall in its price: the cultivators receiving less money for their produce will get less profit and where their profit is already small, some of them will find the business less profitable than the growth of other crops: they will therefore reduce the area under cane; this process will go on till the produce of the reduced area will not be more than sufficient to meet the reduced demand, when the price of raw sugar will be readjusted at a point lower doubtless, than the former equilibrium—which will yield a profit that the cultivators think adequate. The result of this process will be that where, as until lately, we grew enough cane to supply our markets with raw and refined sugar, we shall, when things have settled down, grow enough to supply our markets with raw sugar and with a much lesser quantity of the refined article.

49. It is obvious that this procses will take some time, and that the full effect on cultivation will not be produced in one or two years; but there is a trade custom which will in some parts of the country materially accelerate the process. It is usual for the *khandsari* (refiner) to give advances to cultivators to meet the heavy cost of growing the cane, the juice when ready being made over to him at a fixed price. Some *khandsaris*, who in any year find their business unprofitable, will probably decrease the amount of their advances, and the decrease in cultivation will begin to appear in the next season.

50. The statement made in paragraph 48, that the loss of profits must necessarily tend to reduce the area under the crop, involves two assumptions deserving of special notice. In the first place, it is assumed that the trade in foreign sugar pays, and will continue to pay, at the prices now prevailing. This assumption is permissible as it appears from the latest returns that the trade continues to expand; but it is at variance to some extent with those theories (enumerated in paragraph 25) which regard the foreign imports as an altogether temporary phenomenon. Without entering on a discussion of these theories, the following facts may be mentioned as indicating that the price of beet sugar in free markets is more likely to fall than to rise:

(1) It is commonly said—and with good reason—that the Continental Powers are more likely to increase bounties than to reduce them, so long as the remaining free markets of the world do not impose countervailing duties.

(2) The United States are beginning to produce beet sugar on a considerable scale. There is an enormous area in the States fit for growing beet, and my latest information is that nine factories are profitably at work and that large capital is being sunk in others. American papers which I have seen look forward to the time when America will export beet sugar after providing for the whole wants of her population; and the Director of the Chemical Division of the United States Agricultural Department wrote in 1897 that "the demand for sugar promises to be the salvation of American agriculture." These forecasts may be too sanguine; but it is obvious that the extension of the industry in the States will affect the price of beet sugar in all markets. It will also directly affect cane sugar, for Mauritius still exports a large quantity to America, and if that market is lost, will probably try to sell more in India, thereby increasing competition.

(3) Efforts are being made to resuscitate the West Indian cane sugar industry by the introduction of the latest machinery and the application of fresh capital: if they succeed, competition will be still further accentuated.

(4) The process of beet sugar manufacture is not yet perfect, and efforts are being constantly made to improve it in various directions. As an instance, I may refer to the possible supersession of the bone-black process, to which reference has already been made. Any fall in the expenses of production due to improved processes must necessarily give the Continental manufacturer an increased advantage in our markets.

On the other side, I know of no cause which is likely to raise the price of foreign sugar, unless such action is taken by the consuming countries as to lead to an abolition of the bounties.

51. The second assumption is that cultivators and manufacturers in these Provinces will not so improve their processes as to enable them to meet foreign competition on more equal terms. This assumption is justified by all the experience of this Department. It is true that improvements are possible in almost every stage of the process; but it is not by any means certain what processes are best suited to the country and the people. Enquiries having some bearing on this matter have been going on for some time; but the accumulation of results is a slow process when the native producers stand aside and leave the whole work to Government Departments. And when improved processes have been devised, their introduction among the people takes a far longer time; so that the trade would be ruined before the new processes could obtain a footing. If by the imposition of countervailing duties time were given for new processes to be worked out and introduced, it is possible that we might so strengthen our position as to be ready ultimately to meet foreign competition even aided by bounties on more equal terms; but with competition already active, and new processes still in embryo, the result cannot be doubtful.

52. Subject then to these assumptions, there is a reasonable degree of certainty that the area under cane must decline. It is difficult to assign any limit to the possible decline. If foreign manufacturers should compete successfully with our production of *gur*, it is possible that the area under sugar-cane would be very materially reduced; but, as I have already said, I do not expect this competition to arise. If, on the other hand, the competition is limited to our refined sugar, the decrease in cultivation may possibly extend to, but cannot exceed, that proportion of the total area which is devoted to the production of sugar for refining. I have already explained that no information can be given at present as to this proportion; the best guess I can give is something between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total, or say 250,000 to 300,000 acres as the limit.

53. Two general propositions may be stated regarding this decrease: it will not occur uniformly in all parts of the Provinces, and its full extent will not be manifest at once. The considerations affecting the distribution of the decrease are as follows:

(1) The decrease will on the whole be greatest where the cash profits are least.

(2) The decrease will on the whole be greater where much of the labour is paid for in cash, and less where the cultivator and his family do most of the work.

(3) The decrease will on the whole be greater where refining is a recognised business than where most of the *gur* is consumed unaltered.

The first and second considerations follow directly from what was said in section VI, regarding the cultivator's profits. It is obvious that when the cultivator comes to decide whether or not he will plant sugar-cane, he will be influenced largely by the profits made by himself or his neighbours during the past year: and these profits depend at any given price of *gur* on what I have called the "cash profits" added to the earnings of the family. When, then, the price of *gur* falls, profits will tend to disappear first where the earnings of the family are relatively small; and where the proportionate earnings of the family are equal in the cases compared, the total profits will vary with the cash profit. The third consideration also is a direct deduction from the circumstances; where refining is practised on a large scale, the cultivators will be affected directly by the refiner's demand for raw sugar, and will quickly feel any decrease in it; on the other hand, where there are few refiners, their demand will not have the same importance, and production of *gur* will be continued to meet the consumer's demand.

54. A decrease, then, in cultivation will be unevenly distributed over the Provinces: the Meerut Division will be least affected, having high profits and comparatively little refining. The Benares Division (including the Azamgrah District) will perhaps suffer most, as profits are low and the refining industry is most important. South Oudh and the Agra and Allahabad Divisions will be rather less affected: and North Oudh and Gorakhpur will suffer comparatively little. It is difficult to say what effect may be expected in Rohilkhand: the refining industry is most important about Bareilly and Shahjehanpur; but, on the other hand, the crop is fairly profitable. Probably, Rohilkhand would show a decrease in cultivation; but it would not be serious. No inference can be drawn as regards any large area from the second consideration: the proportion of home to hired labour does not, so far as I know, vary greatly from district to district, and the consideration becomes important only when attention is given to the danger of decrease in particular villages.

55. As regards the second proposition, it is necessary to consider the effect of (1) village and (2) trade custom. Village custom will tend to retard decline in cultivation; that is to say, where cane cultivation is carried on as a matter of course by many cultivators, they will be slow to change their habits on the result of one or two unprofitable years, but where the cultivation is confined to a few of the more enterprising villagers, there will be less inertia, and falling profits will produce a more rapid effect. The trade custom is that which I have already mentioned of advances given by refiners to meet the cost of culivation. Where it is in force, cultivation should respond rapidly to fluctuations in refiners' profits.

56. Taking the two propositions together, a decrease in cultivation due to foreign competition with refiners would be most marked in the first instance in the Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions and in the district of South Oudh. It would be distinct in Rohilkhand, and would hardly extend to the districts north of the Gogra. The Meerut Division would not be affected for some time, if at all.

57. Having now stated the limits of possible decrease in the Provinces, and the localities where it may be expected to occur, it remains to examine the figures for 1898-99, the consideration of which was postponed in paragraph 12. It may be repeated that this year would in the ordinary course have shown a large rise above the average, and therefore comparison with the average understates decreases and overstates increases. This most important qualification should be borne in mind during the discussion that follows.

58. Leaving out of account six districts for which no figures are available, and the hill districts (Garhwal and Almora) where cane is not grown, the following table compares the area of cane in 1898-99 with the averages of (1) the 10 years 1886-87 to 1895-96; (2) the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96. I have already given my reasons for preferring the short period average; but in the case of several districts it is vitiated by the number of interpolated figures, and it becomes necessary to use the long period average. This course

tends to obscure the effect of the general rise in cultivation between 1886 and 1896, and therefore decreases are again understated and increases overstated:

DISTRICT.	Area in 1898-99.	Average of ten years 1886-87 to 1895-96.	Difference.	Percentage.	Average of six years 1890-91 to 1895-96.	Difference.	Percentage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Dun ...	879	1,474	−595	−40·3	1,503	−624	−41·5
Saharanpur ...	48,718	41,486	+7,232	+17·4	42,211	+6,507	+15·4
Muzaffarnagar ...	83,252	65,649	+17,603	+26·8	68,967	+14,285	+20·7
Bulandshahr ...	31,037	22,140	+8,897	+40·2	26,666	+4,371	+16·4
Aligarh	5,391	3,674	+1,717	+46·7	4,123	+1,268	+30·7
Muttra	2,374	1,345	+1,029	+76·5	1,531	+843	+55·1
Agra	1,693	3,805	−2,112	−55·5	3,694	−2,001	−54·2
Farukhabad ...	12,059	18,427	−6,368	−34·6	19,362	−7,303	−37·7
Mainpuri	8,758	10,218	−1,460	−14·3	10,800	−2,042	−18·9
Etawah	9,344	10,075	−731	−7·3	9,882	−538	−5·4
Etah	14,287	14,498	−211	−1·5	13,820	+467	+3·4
Bijnor	73,252	68,624	+4,628	+6·7	60,769	+3,483	+5·0
Budaun	18,905	22,390	−3,485	−15·6	(a)	...	...
Moradabad ...	54,521	56,383	−1,862	−3·3	60,014	−5,493	−9·2
Cawnpore	8,421	10,097	−1,676	−16·6	10,864	−2,443	−22·5
Fatehpur	3,044	5,053	−2,009	−39·8	5,261	−2,217	−42·1
Banda	6	33	−27	−81·8	28	−22	−78·6
Hamirpur	1,149	3,149	−2,000	−63·5	2,657	−1,508	−56·8
Allahabad	10,425	13,298	−2,873	−21·6	13,767	−3,342	−24·3
Jhansi	353	1,337	−984	−73·6	(a)	...	...
Jalaun	375	1,167	−792	−67·9	769	−394	−51·2
Benares	18,900	20,885	−1,985	−9·5	21,407	−2,507	−11·7
Mirzapur	8,125	11,183	−3,058	−27·3	10,904	−2,779	−25·5
Jaunpur	46,154	53,645	−7,461	−14·0	54,178	−8,024	−14·8
Ghazipur	28,389	33,979	−5,590	−16·5	33,247	−4,858	−14·6
Ballia	37,355	36,982	+373	+1·0	37,025	+330	+0·9
Gorakhpur	80,527	71,762	+8,765	+12·2	73,488	+7,039	+9·6
Basti	50,373	41,503	+8,870	+21·4	45,737	+4,636	+10·1
Azamgarh	62,439	78,063	−15,624	−20·0	78,169	+15,730	−20·1
Naini Tal	3,251	5,168	−1,917	−37·1	4,958	−1,707	−34·4
Lucknow	2,713	4,474	−1,761	+39·4	(a)	...	...
Unao	8,061	16,304	−8,243	−50·6	(a)	...	...
Rae Bareli	2,620	5,204	−2,584	−49·7	(a)	...	...
Sitapur	29,640	30,485	−845	−2·8	(a)	...	...
Hardoi	17,831	27,610	−9,779	−35·4	(a)	...	...
Fyzabad	46,195	40,771	+5,424	+13·3	(a)	...	...
Gonda	25,704	20,348	+5,356	+26·3	23,037	+2,667	+11·6
Sultanpur	21,828	20,510	+1,318	+6·4	a)	...	...
Partabgarh... ...	11,674	12,989	−1,315	−10·1	(a)	...	...
Bara Banki ...	23,082	26,916	−3,834	−14·2	(a)	...	...
TOTAL ...	913,104	933,103	−19,999	...	747,838	...	...

(a) Six years' averages vitiated by interpolations.

Out of these 40 districts the area under cane falls below the average in 28, the deficiency amounting to 91,211 acres; the remaining districts show an aggregate increase of 71,212 acres, so that on the whole these 40 districts are just 20,000 acres below the 10 years' average in a year when the area would be expected to rise well above it. These facts suggest that some general cause has been at work to reduce the area under the crop.

59. A glance at the accompanying sketch map shows that the districts with increased cultivation lie in two groups on the north-west and north-east of the Provinces. The first is made up of the Meerut Division (excluding Dehra Dun) with the adjoining districts of Muttra and Bijnor. Bijnor with its small increase (6½ per cent.) occupies an intermediate position between the high increases on the west and the decreases on the south and east. The Muttra figures are very small, and there is probably some special cause there to account for the high percentage of increase The north-east group comprises Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Balia (nominal increase), and Fyzabad; with a small increase (6 per cent.) in Sultanpur, which fits in with no theory. The rest of the Provinces show a considerable decrease, except in the case of Etah where the area is just about normal. I have ascertained that the total cultivated area in this district extended very largely during the year, and much of the cane crop was grown on the recovered fields; but for this fact there would have been a larger decrease.

60. An examination of the map shows that it is not unlike a map showing the incidence of the recent famine: there are the prosperous districts on the north-east and north-west, the general depression over the rest of the Provinces, and the acute depression in Bundelkhund and round Lucknow. Such a resemblance can hardly be accidental, and it suggests that even now the figures show the influence of famine. The last mentioned districts had (to go no further back) no kharif in 1895: a bad rabi in 1897: and a good 1897 kharif: so that when the time came for deciding whether to grow cane, there had been only one good harvest to replenish food stocks, and it is quite conceivable that many cultivators put off growing cane till they should have a better stock of necessaries. There was also some difficulty in getting cuttings for seed, where the area had been very small in the previous year. On the other hand, cultivators probably at that time needed a crop to give a good cash return, and this would have tended to extend the cane area.

61. This, then, is one possible cause for the decrease this year. But it must be noted that the decrease can also be regarded as the result of a decline in refiners' profits, for its distribution is very much what has been predicted a few paragraphs back as the result of that cause. There is a marked increase in Meerut: a small but distinct decline in the Rohilkhand districts for which we have figures: a decline nearly everywhere else except north of the Gogra, and in one or two exceptional districts.

62. There are, then, two possible causes: my opinion is that both of them have contributed to the result; that the very marked decrease in Bundelkhund and in the neighbourhood of Lucknow is due largely to the after effects of the famine, but that a part of the decrease in these localities, and a larger part of it elsewhere, marks the beginning of the decline which is expected on theoretical grounds as the result of increased imports. This, however, is at present an opinion only: the two causes can be tested only by the figures for future years. If the decrease was due to the famine, the recovery in this and the following year should be very marked: if the famine had no effect on the 1898 area, there should be now little or no recovery. My conclusions, therefore, are that a decrease in cultivation is sure to result, and that the process has probably begun, but proof of its existence is not yet complete. A supplementary note will be prepared as soon as the areas for the present year can be ascertained.

IX.—THE RESULTS OF A DECREASE IN CANE CULTIVATION ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE.

63. In order to estimate the effects on the revenue of a decrease in cane cultivation, it is necessary to state its effects on the well-being of the people. I have therefore prepared the following summary of the probable results on the classes of the community who are more particularly concerned.

64 The consumers of refined sugar, *i.e.*, the upper and upper middle classes, will get what they want at a lower price than before. This follows necessarily from the assumption that the decrease in cultivation is due to a fall in price of the refined article. Refined beet sugar is on the whole at least as good an article as the stuff locally manufactured. It is generally said to be deficient in sweetening power, but on the other hand it is much cleaner and purer. The great mass of the people who consume only raw sugar will not benefit.

65. The manufacturers of refined sugar will lose their business. Their specialized capital will be lost, as well as their knowledge and technical skill.

66. The individuals or firms, European and native, who have invested large capital in crushing mills which are let out for hire, will also lose some of their business, and some of their capital will be rendered useless.

67. The cultivator will lose the extra profits which he obtains from the crops; he will lose also an opportunity for the remunerative employment of the labour of his family.

68. The landowner will lose in rent—directly, where he now levies a special rent on the crop, or where its loss leads to a reduction in the rent of land that is specially suited for growing it; indirectly, by the impoverishment of the cultivator, who will be less able to pay his rent in unfavourable seasons.

69. Of all classes it is perhaps the agricultural labourer who will suffer most; for decrease in cane cultivation means a decreased demand for labourers at a time when the demand for other field work is very slack. This must mean that where cultivation falls off extensively the labourers will get work for fewer days in the year than is at present the case, and fewer days' work means fewer days' pay. It is also noticeable that, as I have tried to show in paragraph 41, the chief decrease in cultivation will take place on that land where most hired labour is employed. I would lay special emphasis on this point; for, while manufacturers and land owners can always make their grievances heard, the labourer has no machinery for agitation, and must suffer in silence.

70. It is not altogether irrelevant to point out briefly some effects on the social life of the people which may be produced by a large decline in cane cultivation. There are almost innumerable social and religious customs bound up with the cultivation, the loss of which would appreciably diminish the happiness and brightness of village life; and might under certain circumstances give rise to a feeling of uneasiness or discontent that the mere money loss would be powerless to create. In particular, the mendicant class will be sufferers; for special charities are by custom incumbent on the owner of a good cane crop, and these special charities are among the principal resources of the mendicant community.

X.—THE RESULTS OF A DECREASE IN CULTIVATION ON THE REVENUE.

71. If the cultivation of sugarcane falls off, the land and canal revenue may be affected; while the income tax will be affected by the ruin of the refining industry. There may also be some effect on the excise revenue as the supply of molasses for distilling will fall off, but this need hardly be discussed in detail.

72. First as to the land revenue. Here it is necessary to distinguish between old and new settlments. The former will not be appreciably affected, for though the rent-paying power of the cultivators, and consequently the revenue-paying power of the landowners, will be diminished, the ordinary progress of the country will be found to have so increased the landlords' resources that as a rule they will be able to bear the loss. Special cases may of course occur where the loss of this crop will prove to be the proverbial last straw, and will precipitate the ruin of an embarrassed proprietor; or where a village contains a large area of low lying heavy soil good for cane growing, but unfitted for other crops; but there is no likelihood of any general breakdown of settlements. The loss in such cases will come in when the settlement is revised in the ordinary course: the possible enhancement will be seriously diminished by any marked decrease in the area under cane, but no forecast can be given of the amount that will be lost.

73. Next as regards the more recent settlements. These have been made on the basis of actual rentals, and I believe I am correct in saying that as a rule special crop rents on cane have not formed a large portion of the accepted rental. Where rents are already high, as in parts of Southern Oudh, the loss of the crop may lead to their reduction; but I should not expect this to occur on such a scale as to render any revision of assessment necessary. The real effect will be to diminish the margin which has been left for the landowner, and to impoverish the cultivator: so that there will be greater difficulty in collecting the revenue; and when bad seasons come, the need for remissions and suspensions will be increased.

74. It must, however, be remembered that the Benares Division, which may be expected to show a large proportion of any decrease that occurs, is held under permanent settlement, and there should be little effect on the revenue, disastrous as a decrease would be to the small cultivators who hold so much land under the privileged tenants. Leaving this Division out of account, the risk of loss would appear to be greatest in the southern districts of Oudh.

75. Thus the effect on the land revenue of any such decrease in cultivation as is likely to occur will be mainly indirect. With the income tax the case is different; here the direct loss can be measured by the amount of tax at present paid by the sugar-refiners, diminished by whatever these people may be expected to earn in other occupations. In estimating this offset it must be remembered that the aggregate amount of capital in the trade is considerable, and some of it is specialized in forms which are not available for other purposes, while much is likely to be lost before business is finally abandoned. I do not give the amount of tax paid by the industry as the return in which it is shown is confidential.

76. In order to estimate the loss of canal revenue, the following figures have been calculated from material supplied to me by the Irrigation Department:

Canal.		Average sugar-cane area watered, 1891-94 to 1893-96.	Average rate per acre.	Revenue.	Average rate of rabi irrigation per acre.	Revenue of area in column 2 if watered at rabi rates.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Rs.		Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	...	116,491	6	6,98,946	2·65	3,08,701
Lower Ganges Canal ..	...	23,499	6	1,40,991	2·35	55,223
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	49,214	6	2,95,284	2·73	1,34,354
Agra Canal	...	6,187	6	37,122	2·67	16,519
Betwa Canal ...	...	502	6	3,012	2·39	1,200
Dun Canal	...	1,045	6	6,270	2·21	2,309
Rohilkhand Canal ...	..	13,612	2·4	30,627	0·67	9,120
Bijnor Canal... ...	...	2,657	2·4	5,978	0·95	2,524
Total	...	213,207	...	12,18,233	...	5,29,950

The average area of cane irrigated is calculated for three years from the date of enhancement in the rates charged on the larger canals. In these years the average area was 213,207 acres which brought in Rs. 12,18,233 of revenue If this land had been under ordinary crops and had been irrigated in one rabi season out of the two needed for sugar-cane, the revenue would have been Rs. 5,29,950, showing a loss of Rs. 3·2 per acre. If two rabi crops were taken in successive years the income would be Rs. 10,59,900 and the loss per acre about Rs. 0·7. In practice some of the land would yield two rabi crops and some one, so the loss would be something between Re. 1 and Rs 3 an acre, and might be roughly estimated at Rs. 2. As already shown, the decrease in cultivation would affect the Meerut (revenue) Division less than any other part of the Provinces; and as the irrigation from the Eastern Jumna and most of that from the Ganges Canal lies in this Division, the canal-irrigated area under sugar-cane would on the whole fall much less rapidly than the total cane area of the Provinces. The yearly loss, if the crop was entirely discontinued, would be about four lakhs; if cultivation decreased by one-fourth, the loss would be one lakh. I do not think there is any likelihood of its reaching this figure unless the *gur* market be interfered with.

XI.—CONCLUSION.

77. The result of this inquiry, then, is that the imports of foreign sugar threaten the home refining industry, and, through it, one-fourth or one-fifth of our cultivation. It cannot be considered proved that a decline in cultivation has already begun; but there are strong indications that this is the case Should the decline ensue, there will be little direct effect on the revenue; but the economic result to the people, and especially to the labouring classes, will be disastrous, and the impoverishment of the people must react on the revenue. The only classes who would appear to benefit by the change are the confectioners who use foreign sugars clandestinely, and are enabled, if so minded, to cheat their customers; and the upper or upper middle classes who get an advantage so small that probably they scarcely perceive it. It is this distribution of the benefits and the drawbacks that puts these Provinces on an entirely different footing from the United Kingdom, where the benefits of cheap sugar extend to the very poorest classes, and only a few refiners or capitalists suffer. So far as these Provinces are concerned, there could be no practical objection to contervailing duties on all sugars on which a bounty has been given; this would not exclude Mauritius sugars, which alone would not force down prices so as to ruin the refiners. Even though the danger of loss to the country is not so great as some writers have assumed, there is no reason why we should incur any loss at all when there is a remedy at hand the application of which will cause no serious injury to any class of the community.

These remarks, it should be understood, are based on a consideration of the circumstances of these Provinces; possibly there may be some parts of India where cheap sugar is an important gain to the community as a whole; but, so far as I can judge, the economic gain resulting from bounty-fed foreign sugar in these Provinces is infinitesimal, and the economic loss is likely to be widespread and serious.

W. H. MORELAND,

Officiating Director.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1886-87 to 1892-93 in acres.

DISTRICTS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Dun	1,210	1,441	1,784	1,289	1,668	1,403	1,712
Saharanpur	39,774	39,750	(41,034)	(41,034)	36,141	45,968	36,681
Muzaffarnagar ...	(58,311)	(61,461)	(63,193)	(59,704)	67,304	74,212	60,934
Meerut	88,248	101,616	115,120	83,920	103,334	127,924	92,038
Bulandshahr ..	(10,843)	16,173	20,744	13,341	17,564	28,539	29,575
Aligarh	1,660	3,028	4,477	2,841	2,197	3,125	4,776
Total, Meerut Division ...	200,046	223,784	246,352	202,129	228,208	281,171	225,716
Muttra	1,022	1,317	1,245	680	426	490	828
Agra ...	3,233	4,152	5,022	3,473	2,027	2,813	3,431
Farukhabad ...	15,034	17,712	21,630	13,689	13,777	18,730	21,096
Mainpuri	7,400	10,910	10,956	8,116	8,902	11,007	11,240
Etawah ...	10,301	10,907	11,121	9,132	10,187	11,857	10,241
Etah	12,310	18,372	21,783	9,596	8,951	11,691	14,585
Total, Agra Division ...	49,300	63,100	71,757	44,686	44,270	56,588	61,421
Bareilly	51,139	53,305	56,071	47,918	43,502	55,745	54,085
Bijnor	63,695	65,680	71,513	67,031	65,122	75,281	67,213
Budaun	16,308	21,675	22,461	15,679	14,523	21,801	24,436
Moradabad	49,377	51,138	56,220	47,011	50,335	66,813	54,664
Shahjahanpur ...	45,184	43,287	46,625	45,379	42,446	55,954	55,455
Pilibhit	34,495	34,776	37,061	34,684	30,960	37,689	37,209
Total, Rohilkhand Division ...	260,198	269,867	289,951	257,702	247,188	313,283	293,062
Cawnpore	8,245	9,610	9,922	8,015	8,957	12,309	13,717
Fatehpur	4,846	5,484	5,172	3,458	3,989	5,575	5,020
Banda	41	43	40	36	39	33	24
Hamirpur	4,929	4,609	3,249	2,763	2,483	2,829	3,120
Allahabad	13,579	13,959	12,843	9,999	12,421	13,933	13,542
Jhansi	1,993	1,970	1,990	1,247	973	1,126	1,143
Jalaun	1,454	1,805	2,456	1,280	825	917	841
Total, Allahabad Division ...	35,087	37,540	35,672	26,798	29,688	35,702	37,407
Benares	18,949	21,340	20,468	19,651	20,435	23,390	22,551
Mirzapur	11,700	12,322	11,924	10,457	10,220	11,200	11,933
Jaunpur	51,907	56,294	53,790	49,392	53,328	58,673	52,847
Ghazipur	31,150	34,719	36,709	37,734	34,076	38,503	31,478
Ballia	33,321	38,202	38,217	37,935	30,947	36,357	34,910
Total, Benares Division...	147,027	162,877	161,108	155,169	149,006	168,123	153,719
Gorakhpur	(72,098)	(76,793)	62,711	65,090	64,273	74,731	69,147
Basti	(28,500)	36,533	38,231	37,347	36,853	46,394	44,264
Azamgarh	73,174	83,348	78,025	77,072	75,992	84,920	71,804
Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	173,772	196,674	178,967	179,509	177,118	206,045	185,215

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actuals for these years not being available.

Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1886-87 to 1892-93 in acres—continued.

DISTRICTS.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	4,925	6,228	6,089	4,692	3,743	5,325	5,399
Total, Kumaun Division	4,925	6,228	6,089	4,692	3,743	5,325	5,399
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	870,355	960,370	989,896	870,685	879,221	1,067,237	961,939
Lucknow	3,385	4,682	4,369	3,656	4,824	7,389	4,382
Unao	12,628	16,863	14,148	11,[illegible]	15,016	17,498	(17,406)
Rae Bareli	3,008	6,311	5,874	3,082	5,064	6,487	(5,671)
Sitapur	23,524	25,982	34,020	28,061	25,777	34,938	27,774
Hardoi	22,423	22,588	24,802	23,304	24,522	36,240	29,487
Kheri	30,370	32,475	34,451	33,319	28,734	42,269	32,107
Total, Lucknow Division	95,344	108,901	117,664	103,172	103,937	144,821	116,827
Fyzabad	32,412	38,469	36,405	37,011	41,237	49,586	41,351
Gonda	11,085	17,203	20,126	16,850	17,821	25,856	21,340
Bahraich	2,023	3,535	3,967	2,830	2,931	5,612	4,387
Sultanpur	16,771	20,877	19,373	18,977	21,203	25,046	21,338
Partabgarh	11,204	15,039	12,559	11,165	(11,926)	(12,193)	12,860
Bara Banki	21,178	27,697	28,130	23,303	25,735	32,353	29,168
Total, Fyzabad Division	94,763	122,820	120,560	110,146	120,853	150,676	130,444
TOTAL OUDH .	190,107	231,721	238,224	213,318	224,790	295,497	247,271
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH .	1,060,462	1,192,091	1,228,120	1,084,003	1,104,011	1,362,734	1,209,210

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actuals for these years not being available.

Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1893-94 to 1898-99 in acres—continued.

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dehra Dun	1,427	1,389	1,422	1,341	1,057	879	
Saharanpur	47,953	45,491	41,031	40,058	43,364	48,718	
Muzaffarnagar ...	71,498	71,934	67,921	72,6[illegible]2	76,295	83,252	
Meerut	109,573	115,495	(113,793)	(113,793)	(113,793)	(113,793)	
Bulandshahr ...	27,730	24,534	32,051	31,315	25,387	31,037	
Aligarh	4,657	3,529	6,445	5,700	4,135	5,391	
Total, Meerut Division...	262,854	262,372	262,663	264,829	264,031	283,070	
Muttra	1,642	1,727	4,075	1,584	808	2,374	
Agra	3,088	2,699	7,509	1,731	539	1,693	
Farukhabad ...	16,245	18,387	27,946	16,118	10,922	12,050	
Mainpuri	9,66[illegible]	8,636	15,345	7,918	6,256	8,758	
Etawah	7,265	7,724	12,020	8,064	7,960	9,344	
Etah	14,369	12,460	20,860	17,524	11,792	14,287	
Total, Agra Division ...	52,877	51,633	87,755	52,939	38,277	48,515	

Showing the area under sugarcane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1893-94 to 1898-99 in acres—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Bareilly	60,649	54,751	67,146	56.002	55,969	(55.969)	
Bijnor	7[illegible],027	(66,595)	70,774	62,666	70,549	75,008	
Budaun	(27,187)	(27,187)	(32.648)	(32,068)	26,744	18,905	
Moradabad	63.322	56,039	68,[illegible]12	59,002	56,158	54,521	
Shahjahanpur ...	64,301	40,053	62,854	(62,854)	(62,854)	(62 854)	
Pilibhit	44,650	31,938	42,965	30,725	38,561	(38,561)	
Total, Rohilkhand Division.	333,136	276,563	345,299	303,317	310,835	305,818	
Cawnpore	7,765	8,379	14,055	9,373	8,934	8,421	
Fatehpur	4,704	5,059	7,242	4,8[illegible]0	3,147	2,044	
Banda	23	27	21	15	13	6	
Hamirpur	2,503	2,026	2,980	2,279	1,933	1,149	
Allahabad	12,836	13,349	16,523	11,182	7,795	10,425	
Jhansi	9[illegible]1	(926)	(1,068)	(850)	(740)	353	
Jalaun	663	430	938	684	703	375	
Total, Allahabad Division.	29,425	30,196	42,827	29,213	23,265	23.773	
Benares	22,038	19,623	20,406	17,4[illegible]6	16,433	18,900	
Mirzapur	11,191	10,064	10,815	9.414	8 9[illegible]8	8,125	
Jaunpur	5[illegible],270	52,812	54 141	47,204	45,442	46,154	
Ghazipur	35,[illegible]81	30,483	29,762	22,2[illegible]4	21 752	28 389	
Ballia	42,870	37.99[illegible]	39,071	35.623	33,813	37.355	
Total, Benares Division...	164.550	150,975	154,195	131,931	126,348	138,923	
Gorakhpur	80,091	76,223	76,462	75,489	69,229	80,527	
Basti	50,188	47,950	48.773	45.238	45,656	50.373	
Azamgarh	82.494	76,988	76.817	61,778	5[illegible],215	62,439	
Total, Gorakhpu Division.	212,773	201,161	202,052	182,505	169,100	193,339	
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nani Tal	5,782	5,205	4,297	2,835	3,991	3,251	
Total, Kumaun Division...	5,782	5,205	4,297	2,835	3,991	3,251	
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	1,061,397	978,105	1,099,088	967,569	935.847	996,789	
Lucknow	2,867	(2,867)*	6,[illegible]77	3,619	2,650	2,713	
Unao	(16,313)	17,494	24,616	11.471	7,780	8,061	
Rae Bareli	(5,071)	(4,855)	5.353	3,567	2,048	2,620	
Sitapur	33.083	34,035	(37,055)	29.388	27.254	29,640	
Hardoi	30.987	(30,830)	(30.830)	(30,830)	14,258	17,831	
Kheri	42.572	34.797	44.829	(39,012)	(39,012)	(39.012)	
Total, Lucknow Division	131,493	125.478	149,060	11[illegible],887	93,002	99,877	
Fyzabad	41.385	41,076	47.874	42,744	41,653	46,195	
Gonda	23,372	23,684	26,117	25.280	(24,885)	(25.704)	
Bahraich	3,516	3,742	(3,260)	(3,260)	(3,260)	(2,732)	
Sultanpur	(20,508)	(20,508)	(20,508)	(20,352	18,283	21,828	
Partabgarh	12,953	13,485	16,394	11,600	9,420	11,674	
Bara Banki	(27,646	(27,366)	(26,588)	25,337	21,749	23,082	
Total, Fyzabad Division...	129,380	130,261	140,741	128,573	119,250	131,215	
TOTAL OUDH ...	260,873	255.739	289,801	246.460	212,251	231,092	
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	1,322,270	1,233,844	1,388,889	1,214,029	1,148,099	1,227,881	

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actuals for these years not being available.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing exports from, and imports into, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of sugar, in maunds, (1) refined and (2) unrefined during 1886-87 to 1897-98.

Articles and whence imported or to where exported.	Exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.											
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
(1) Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	1	...	3	36	1	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	7,546	7,320	3,787	6,099	10,373	12,622	19,737	15,866	16,086	18,761	9,284	8,353
Sindh ditto ditto ditto	759	1,182	603	633	722	748	33	593	1,031	521	201	196
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	8,047	7,919	7,868	7,643	7,207	20,8[illegible]6	10,604	11,610	17,154	17,268	31,780	31,745
Panjab ditto ditto ditto	1,56,011	1,29,976	1,37,121	2,17,143	2,69,165	2,70,[illegible]65	2,07,021	2,99,302	2,48,449	2,88,203	3,18,293	2,78,121
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	37,747	37,138	8,577	19,513	34,452	30,761	34,855	34,249	21,353	16,449	12,453	9,996
Berar ditto ditto ditto	11,709	13,749	1,420	6,879	23,019	26,395	33,767	27,702	25,769	24,403	13,363	11,638
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1,03,472	98,449	1,86,742	1,73,240	1,82,515	2,00,485	2,25,183	1,82,949	1,62,248	1,78,609	86,146	57,063
Nizam's territory	541	42	21	78	88	58	92	59	67	35	29	99
Mysore	20	9	2	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	8	...	2	4	...	...	6	..	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	2,633	307	50	238	285	409	499	203	282	335	959	3,888
Karachi ditto	...	3	8	3	...	31	7	20	10	48	40	39
Calcutta ditto	2,581	2,454	2,603	2,461	2,013	2,353	1,927	1,935	216	418	376	48
Total, Refined ...	3,31,066	2,98,556	3,48,803	4,33,969	5,29,866	5,65,759	5,33,726	5,74,499	4,92,665	5,45,071	4,72,924	4,01,186
(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur *and other saccharine produce.*												
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	76,654	1,82,274	2,15,170	2,83,278	4,86,279	4,79,181	4,78,926	4,68,681	2,06,929	2,48,913	2,14,564	2,92,124
Sindh ditto ditto ditto	1,04,394	1,99,440	2,01,725	1,38,12[illegible]	2,05,614	2,10,5[illegible]3	2,04,481	2,64,897	2,38,894	1,87,636	1,54,553	1,98,049
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	3,646	2,240	11,878	28,138	48,690	85,779	76,315	70,721	1,18,973	1,77,992	1,57,699	1,53,987
Panjab ditto ditto ditto	8,01,132	13,32,749	12,15,115	9,35,620	11,63,261	17,89,570	16,52,625	20,43,881	21,77,656	13,97,647	11,20,926	13,42,445
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	1,52,093	1,75,966	3,13,128	2,74,099	3,33,766	2,92,341	2,82,447	3,46,296	3,07,896	3,42,172	2,77,885	3,13,027
Berar ditto ditto ditto	10,030	49,522	70,261	95,657	87,418	73,345	77,485	63,072	26,927	43,715	42,935	75,768
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	..		...	..	...	..	...	..	...	173	...
Rajputana and Central India	13,32,434	14,90,061	13,09,181	14,31,088	14,92,318	13,74,176	16,83,860	17,08,028	17,12,669	17,30,790	15,91,797	16,21,506
Nizam's territory	234	68	43	45	177	47	82	69	85	49	78	31
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bombay ditto	776	2,498	2,468	3,399	1,027	1,368	1,903	1,115	701	625	1,194	1,825
Karachi ditto	...	1,599	19	267	900	1,155	1,914	2,140	937	1,617	1,850	2,381
Calcutta ditto	2,599	1,934	7,294	47,783	22,921	15,136	21,782	13,535	59,230	37,769	20,470	14,580
Total, Unrefined ...	24,83,992	34,39,303	33,46,282	32,37,496	38,42,371	43,22,675	44,81,820	49,82,436	48,50,897	41,68,925	35,84,124	40,15,723
TOTAL, SUGAR ...	28,15,058	37,37,859	36,95,085	36,71,465	43,72,237	48,88,434	50,15,546	55,56,935	53,43,562	47,13,996	40,57,048	44,16,909

(1) Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.												
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	137	2	...	10	3	...	45	2	4	3	4
Sindh ditto ditto ditto	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	63,384	20,480	7,127	16,916	10,667	2,535	6,041	14,787	3,420	1,467	221	703
Panjab ditto ditto ditto	2,257	305	349	985	1,375	540	353	364	437	702	265	875
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	16	...	49	31	55	36	51	73	24	...	55	5
Berar ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	544	24	112	336	234	306	151	755	1,920	270	72	147
Nizam's territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	20,179	8,870	5,538	6,031	26,080	20,557	3,059	30,253	20,596	33,233	37,997	1,83,523
Karachi ditto	...	...	2	2	53	...	110	66	106	151	...	2,456
Calcutta ditto	10,600	25,885	27,223	23,262	1,03,856	64,552	33,981	47,065	32,956	55,068	25,992	47,333
Total, Refined ...	96,980	55,744	40,402	47,573	1,42,330	88,529	43,746	93,408	59,461	90,895	64,605	2,35,046
(2) Unrefined, viz., *molasses and jaggery or* gur *and other saccharine produce.*												
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	1	25	7	7	...	1	5	3	...	37	187	14
Sindh ditto ditto ditto	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	1,114	...
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	2,39,145	1,41,524	1,25,416	1,73,806	1,44,741	1,69,064	1,86,453	2,47,850	1,03,281	1,60,417	1,23,651	1,60,406
Panjab ditto ditto ditto	39,044	7,915	20,628	39,364	67,656	18,382	29,715	12,726	51,600	70,196	1,14,588	1,77,324
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	8	1,225	22	189	396	45	202	331	32	53	4,310	423
Berar ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	2,208	689	1,521	3,022	2,153	1,455	2,175	1,198	2,365	5,183	1,816	5,275
Nizam's territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	14	576	183	111	33	1,282	676	2,437	2,347	8,192	5,082	21,957
Karachi ditto	...	...	...	...	47	21	...	...	...	...	...	11
Calcutta ditto	26,284	16,789	10,172	2,595	31,246	16,185	4,068	4,304	5,747	19,734	22,689	88,330
Total, Unrefined ...	3,06,704	1,68,746	1,63,949	2,19,094	2,46,272	2,06,435	2,23,294	2,68,930	1,65,372	2,63,812	2,73,744	4,53,740
TOTAL, SUGAR ...	4,03,684	2,24,490	2,04,351	2,66,667	3,88,602	2,94,964	2,67,040	3,62,338	2,24,833	3,54,707	3,38,349	6,88,786

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing exports from, and imports into, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of Sugar, in maunds, (1) refined and (2) unrefined during 1886-87 to 1897-98—concluded.

Articles and whence imported or to where exported.	Net.											
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
(1) *Refined or crystallised including sugarcandy.*												
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	+1	−7	+3	+36	+1	...	...	+1	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	+7,546	+7,183	+3,785	+6,099	+10,363	+12,619	+19,737	+15,821	+16,084	+18,757	+9,281	+8,349
Sindh ditto ditto ditto ditto	+759	+1,139	+603	+633	+722	+748	+33	+598	+1,031	+521	+201	+196
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	−55,337	−12,561	+741	−9,273	−3,460	+18,361	+4,563	−3,177	+13,734	+15,821	+31,559	+31,042
Panjab ditto ditto ditto ditto	+1,53,754	+1,29,671	+1,36,772	+2,16,158	+2,67,790	+2,70,425	+2,06,668	−2,98,938	+2,48,012	+2,87,501	+3,18,028	+2,77,246
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	+37,731	+37,138	+8,528	+19,512	+34,397	+30,725	+34,804	+34,176	+21,329	+16,449	+12,398	+9,991
Berar ditto ditto ditto	+11,709	+13,749	+1,420	+6,879	+23,019	+26,395	+33,767	+27,702	+25,769	+24,403	+13,363	+11,638
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	+102,928	+98,425	+1,86,630	+1,72,904	+1,82,281	+2,00,179	+2,25,032	+1,82,194	+1,60,328	+1,78,339	+86,074	+56,916
Nizam's territory	+541	+42	+21	+78	+88	+58	+92	+59	+67	+35	+29	+99
Mysore	+20	+9	+2	+7	+20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	+8	...	−1	+4	...	...	+6	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	−17,546	−8,563	−5,488	−5,793	−25,795	−20,148	−2,560	−30,050	−20,314	−32,898	−37,038	−1,79,635
Karachi ditto	...	+3	+6	+1	−53	+31	−103	−46	−96	−103	+40	−2,417
Calcutta ditto	−8,019	−23,431	−24,620	−20,801	−1,01,843	+62,199	−32,054	−45,130	−32,740	−54,650	−25,616	−47,285
Total, Refined ...	+2,34,086	+2,42,812	+3,08,401	+3,86,396	−3,87,536	+4,77,230	+4,89,980	+4,81,091	+4,33,204	+4,54,176	+4,08,319	+1,66,140
(2) *Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or* gur *and other saccharine produce.*												
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	...	...	+4	...	+1	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto ditto ditto ditto	+76,653	+1,82,249	+2,15,163	+2,83,271	+4,86,279	+4,79,184	+4,78,921	+4,68,678	+2,06,929	+2,48,876	+2,14,377	+2,92,110
Sindh ditto ditto ditto ditto	+1,04,394	+1,99,437	+2,01,725	+1,38,122	+2,05,614	+2,10,573	+2,04,481	+2,64,832	+2,38,894	+1,87,636	+1,53,439	+1,98,049
Bengal ditto ditto ditto ditto	−2,35,490	−139,284	−1,13,538	−1,45,668	−96,051	−83,285	−1,10,138	−1,77,129	+15,692	+17,575	+34,038	−6,419
Panjab ditto ditto ditto ditto	+7,62,088	+13,24,834	+11,88,487	+8,96,256	+10,95,605	+17,71,188	+16,22,910	+20,31,155	+21,26,056	+13,27,451	+10,06,338	+11,65,121
Central Provinces ditto ditto ditto	+1,52,085	+1,74,741	+3,13,106	+2,73,910	+3,33,370	+2,92,296	+2,82,245	+3,45,965	+3,07,864	+3,42,119	+2,73,575	+3,12,604
Berar ditto ditto ditto	+10,030	+49,522	+70,261	+95,657	−87,418	+73,345	+77,485	+63,056	+26,927	+43,715	+42,935	+75,768
Assam ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+173	...
Rajputana and Central India	+13,30,226	+14,89,372	+13,07,660	+14,28,066	+14,90,165	+13,72,721	+16,81,685	+17,06,830	+17,10,304	+17,25,607	+15,89,987	+16,16,231
Nizam's territory	+234	+68	+43	+45	+177	+47	+82	+69	+85	+49	−219	+31
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	+952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	+762	+1,922	+2,285	+3,288	+994	+86	+1,227	−1,322	−1,646	−7,567	−3,888	−20,132
Karachi ditto	...	+1,599	+10	+267	+853	+1,134	+1,014	+2,140	+937	+1,617	+1,850	+2,370
Calcutta ditto	−23,685	−14,855	−2,878	+45,188	−8,325	−1,049	+17,714	+9,231	+53,483	+18,035	−2,219	−73,750
Total, Unrefined ...	+21,77,288	+32,70,557	+31,82,333	+30,18,402	+25,96,099	+41,16,240	+42,58,526	+47,13,506	+46,85,525	+39,05,113	+33,10,380	+35,61,983
TOTAL, SUGAR ...	+24,11,374	+35,13,369	+34,90,734	+34,04,798	+39,83,635	+45,93,470	+47,48,506	+51,94,597	+51,18,729	+43,59,289	+37,18,699	+37,28,123

NOTE.— —indicates net imports. + indicates net exports.

No. 1462, dated 23rd February 1899.

From—J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 25th November 1898.
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 3658-A., dated 10th December 1898, and its accompanying report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, No. 526, dated 5th idem.
Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 6th December 1898.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 750, dated 12th February 1899, and its accompanying report of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 15—483, dated 31st October 1898, requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with information as to the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India have so far exercised, or are tending to exercise on the market for and the price of Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India, I am directed to forward copies of the papers, specified in the margin, showing the results of the inquiries made by this Government on the subject.

2. The reports submitted by Messrs. Mollison and Morison show that the importations of European sugars during recent years were altogether abnormal, and that they neither lowered the price of Indian refined sugar consumed in the Bombay Presidency nor checked the cultivation of the cane, or the production of unrefined sugar to which practically the whole of the cane produced in the Presidency is devoted. On the other hand, the production of refined sugar in this Presidency is so far on too insignificant a scale to merit consideration. The two classes of sugar appeal to two very different classes of consumers and are used for more or less totally different purposes.

3. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, are clearly of opinion that in the interests of trade countervailing duties against European sugar are uncalled for. It should, however, be remembered that the firms which constitute these Chambers are more or less connected with the trade in foreign (including Mauritius) sugar either as shipping owners or agents, or as importers or agents for importers, whilst the trade in Indian sugar, whether Gul, refined or other, is in the hands of Native traders and middlemen.

4. On the whole, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that neither the commercial nor the agricultural interests of this Presidency are injuriously affected by the increasing imports of refined sugar, or call at present for the imposition of countervailing duties upon that part of the imported sugar, the export of which to this country is aided by bounties.

No. 526, dated 5th December 1898.

From—J. W. MOLLISON, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency,

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona).

In reference to your No. 7340—123-Confidential, dated 16th November 1898, with accompanying papers, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum.

During the ten years ending 1897-98 there have been from year to year considerable variations in the sugar-cane area of the Presidency. The variations are exhibited for each division in tabulated Statement A. In the first year of the decade the total area was most extensive. It dropped suddenly in the following year by nearly 25 per cent. It kept more or less at this standard for four years. It again rose suddenly in 1893-94, increased slightly in the following year, and rapidly declined up to 1897-98. In the Poona District, which is an important one, I believe that there has been a considerable extension of area in 1898-99, and that the total figures for the year 1898-99 for the Presidency when available will show a considerable rise over 1897-98.

In the eleven years up to 1898-99, I estimate that the total areas expanded abnormally in three years, dropped abnormally in one year, and showed only a moderate degree of variation in the other years. I cannot, from personal knowledge or from statistics at hand, show in definite terms the cause or causes of the variations in area. But I think it can be shown conclusively that foreign imports of refined sugar have had no influence in lowering the rates of Gul or on the area under cultivation. Areas have varied from year to year owing to the insufficiency of rainfall or water-supply, or on account of high and low prices for Gul; and in the year of abnormally low area, 1897-98, the reduction was unquestionably due to extended cultivation of irrigated fodder and food-grain crops, consequent upon scarcity induced by famine in the previous year. In the famine year itself the reduction in area was not great, because the crop of that year was mostly planted before famine declared itself. The Deccan crop, which is much the most important one in the Presidency, is planted mostly between November and April. Sugar-cane needs much water, particularly during the hot weather. Cultivators know with certainty, at the time of planting, whether canal or well water is likely to be scant or sufficient during the following hot weather and the sugar-cane area contracts or expands in accordance. If there is prospective deficient water-supply, other irrigated crops, taking four or five months from seed time to harvest, are substituted.

Table B exhibits Presidency imports and exports and the balance of sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98. The balance of imports over exports represents quantities used in the Presidency in addition to indigenous productions. It will be noticed that the balance in the case of refined sugar has risen with a certain degree of steadiness from year to year, and it is important to determine why there should be a steadily increasing demand.

Gul (crude-sugar), as produced in the Bombay Presidency by the native method of boiling, has for native crockery and for cheap sweetmeats a special value of its own and commands especially during the monsoon months retail rates which are often as high, or nearly as high, as the rates of the best refined imported sugars. It would be impossible to produce *profitably* from the Bombay sugar-cane crop refined sugar of superior class, even if treacle or other by-product could be utilized in the most profitable manner possible. Refineries at Poona and Gandivi (Baroda Territory), equipped with all modern appliances, have proved unprofitable undertakings. I dare say numerous reasons might be given for this. A conclusive reason, however, is that with average rates for Gul it is more profitable to make Gul than refined sugar. The indigenous native method of obtaining moist brown sugar from semi-liquid, not fully-boiled, Gul by placing the Gul in large wicker baskets and allowing the treacle to drain away is still followed to a limited extent in the Presidency, but not nearly to the same extent as formerly. The moist sugar, when drained free of treacle, is exposed in the sun and trampled under the feet of coolies to dry it and separate the granules. There is a demand by ultra orthodox Hindus for brown sugar made in this way and the few shopkeepers, who sell it charge higher rates for it than for imported Mauritius sugar of somewhat similar appearance—present rates for brown Mauritius sugar being Rs. 23-8-0 per palla of 120 seers (Poona seer equals 76 tolas), and for Kolhapur sugar Rs. 27 per palla.

The increasing foreign imports of refined sugar in the Bombay Presidency more than meet the diminished local production of moist sugar and the diminished rail imports from other parts of India. The increasing foreign imports of refined sugar, owing to cheapness and perhaps also owing to a higher standard of living of an increased population, find extended use for household purposes and in the production of superior descriptions of sweetmeats. The habit of tea-drinking has extended to villages in out-districts, and there is no doubt that villagers who used sugar on rare occasions formerly now use it much more freely and oftener.

I quote as follows from a note prepared in the office of the Survey Commissioner and sent to me with statistical information :—

" Imported refined sugar is largely used in the manufacture of sweetmeats. All milk sweetmeats, such as *pedhas*, *barphi*, *basundi* and *shrikhand*, are made with refined sugar. Sugared parched-gram, cashew nuts and cardamom-seeds are all made with refined sugar, as also *bundi*, *jilbi*, and other finer kinds of sweetmeats. In all these sweetmeats imported refined Mauritius or beet sugar is used. The Kolhapur brown sugar and the Bengal soft white sugar (known as Benares sugar) have long been driven out of the market by the Mauritius sugars. At present imported beet sugar is preferred to the Mauritius sugar by the manufacturers of sweetmeats for the following reasons and is sold at a slightly dearer rate :

" (*a*) The packing of Mauritius sugar weighs about three seers, while allowance is made only for a seer and a half The packing of beet sugar weighs one seer and allowance is made for that weight.

" (*b*) The beet sugar is brighter in appearance than the Mauritius sugar, and hence there is less loss in preparing *pank* or *bhura* from the former than from the latter.

" In the manufacture of native sweetmeats sugar is hardly used without some preliminary process. It is used either in the form of *pank* or *bhura*. *Pank* is sugar clarified by boiling with water and inspissated. *Bhura* is *pank* dried and powdered with a wooden mallet. On the other hand, beet sugar is not much esteemed by the middle class and rich natives. It is believed to lack sweetness and the blue tinge (or rather iridescence) is not liked. It is believed by the people to be due to the use of indigo in the process of refining. Soft white China sugar, called Dupeta, is much esteemed and it sells dearer by Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per palla. The Mauritius sugars stand next in their estimation.

" The sweetmeat manufacturers use Gul in the manufacture of inferior kinds of sweetmeats such as *gudhani*, *revdis* and *sabnya*. These sweetmeats command a large sale among poor classes and are hawked about in streets and are kept for sale by every road-side sweetmeat seller. These sweetmeats are also made with sugar to suit more refined taste."

Turning again to table B, it will be seen that the balance of imports over exports in the case of unrefined sugar varies greatly from year to year The Presidency needs in all years more Gul than it produces. If this table is compared with table A which shows variations

in area from year to year, it will be seen at once that in a year of diminished area and of diminished outturn, the deficiency is made good by increased imports—the imports being chiefly railborne from other parts of India. In years of diminished area and diminished outturn in the Presidency, the wholesale rates for Gul rise considerably even at seasons when the markets are over-stocked (the whole produce of a district is sold by the producers in a period of three or four months), and these higher rates no doubt induce imports from other parts of India when such are required.

The wholesale rates got by the producers, especially in the Poona District where the area is large, are generally much less than those at which middlemen or dealers sell to the retail shopkeeper. Within the last three years, I have known Gul at Poona to vary in price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 24 per palla, and within a few days the price often rises or falls Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per palla. These rapid variations are entirely due to speculation and combination amongst middlemen. The producer is forced to sell his Gul daily as he produces it, because he has no means of storage except for small quantities.

Table C exhibits variations in market prices of Gul and of refined sugar at important centres in each month for three years, 1895-96 to 1897-98. Refined sugar is cheapest, of course, in Bombay and for obvious reasons dearest at Karwar. Unless in exceptional instances, there is little or no variation from month to month. The 1897-98 rates are cheapest, but are not much less than those of the other two years.

If the prices quoted for Gul are examined, great variations are apparent. The monsoon month rates are much the highest. This is partly due to difficulties in storage and loss by drainage of treacle. The rates at other seasons vary, because of forced sales by cultivators and over-stocked markets. The diminished area in 1897-98 was responded to by a rise in prices in all districts. The Poona wholesale rates were in 1895-96 and 1896-97 generally unprofitably low, lower than in previous years; and if the low rates had continued, cultivation would have permanently decreased, because canal irrigation is more costly and manure much dearer than in out-districts.

The inferences that I draw from the variableness of the rates of Gul and the steadiness of rates for imported refined sugar are: that the price of sugar has no effect on the price of Gul, and that foreign imports have yet had no effect on sugar-cane cultivation in the Presidency.

I quote again as follows from the note prepared in the Survey Commissioner's office:

"Gul has a distinct demand; it is considered to have a relish of its own and is on that account used in certain dishes. It is also believed to be sweeter than sugar and therefore it is cheaper to use it. It is also cheaper to use in cooking, because it requires a less quantity of ghee. Thus the variation in the price of refined sugar does not materially affect the price of Gul. This is well illustrated by the current prices of the brown Mauritius sugar and Gul. The rate for the former quoted a week ago was Rs. 23½, while that for the latter was Rs. 24 per palla.

"Owing to the cheapening prices of sugar it takes the place of Gul in such dishes as can take both Gul and refined sugar and where refined sugar was not used on account of its high prices; but such displacement of Gul is comparatively small. Cheapening of the prices of refined sugars has extended their use. Such sugared dishes as were beyond the means of poor people are now occasionally enjoyed by them."

Statistical information for Sind similar to that given for the Presidency is shown in tables A (1), B (1), C (1). As far as I can discern, the tabulated figures indicate that the imports of foreign refined sugars have in no way affected the price of Gul, the trade in Gul or the area under sugar-cane cultivation. The sugar-cane area in Sind is small and the province chiefly depends for sugar on imports. The imports of refined sugar are mostly by sea and such have trebled between 1888-89 and 1896-97. Imports of unrefined sugar are chiefly by rail and show only trifling variations during the ten years ending 1897-98. The balance of import over export, *i e.*, the amount retained or used in the province, has in the case of refined and unrefined sugars varied considerably from year to year. The largest amount of refined sugar was retained in 1891-92. In the same year the least amount of unrefined sugar was retained. In 1893-94 the total quantity of refined sugar, imported by sea, was nearly all re-exported by rail. In this year heavy imports of unrefined sugar were mostly retained for use in the Province.

In the three years, 1895-96 to 1897-98, the prices of refined sugar at important centres have, as in the Presidency, remained fairly steady from month to month with a slight tendency towards lower prices in the last year. In the case of unrefined sugar, the rates have, as in the Presidency, been very variable from month to month with a decided tendency to higher rates in the last year.

In paragraph 4 of Government of India Circular letter No. 15—48-3, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 31st October, an estimate is made of the gross outturn of coarse unrefined sugar for India. The outturn is put at one ton per acre and the value at Rs. 100 per ton. This is an under-estimate for the Bombay crop, both as regards outturn and value. A very ordinary crop of sugar-canes will yield two tons per acre of crude sugar, and that yield is considerably under average for this Presidency. Probably 3 tons per acre would be nearer the mark. A portion, however, of the Bombay crop is used for raw eating and not made into Gul. It should, I think, be noted that if Gul is worth less than Rs. 13

per palla wholesale, or, say, Rs. 120 per ton, crops producing less than 3 tons per acre would not be likely to be profitable in the Presidency, because the costs of cultivation are extremely heavy. Canal water in the Poona District costs Rs. 40 per acre. Irrigation by a lift from wells would be still more costly. The "sets" planted are worth Rs. 40 or 50 per acre. The item for manure is heaviest of all. A profitable application in the Poona District costs Rs. 150 or more per acre, but where available in out-districts would cost much less. The cost of tillage, harvesting and Gul-making will, in any district, exceed Rs. 100 per acre.

In concluding this memorandum, I think, I ought to refer incidentally to the results of experiments in sugar-cane cultivation, directed by the Agricultural Department, Bombay. These are fully described in Agricultural Ledger No. 8 of 1898. The most important conclusions arrived at from these experiments are :

(*a*) That there are superior and inferior varieties of cane in general cultivation, and that under suitable condition the superior varities might replace the inferior varieties, thereby increasing outturn without enhancing cost.

(*b*) That certain manures which are indigenous and within the means and reach of ordinary cultivators can be more profitably employed than those in ordinary use. Such can be used as substitutes or as auxiliary supplies, in either case increasing outturn and reducing cost.

(*c*) That the three-roller iron mill made by native firms in Poona is not only a labour saving machine, as compared with other mills still extensively used, but is much more effective at work. On comparison with the time-honoured wooden mill the extraordinary fact was disclosed that the wooden mill left unexpressed juice, which the Poona mill could express, sufficient to yield 2,000 lbs. per acre of Gul in the case of a good crop.

(*d*) The experiments and enquiry further proved that superior methods of cultivation could in many places be adopted, that common methods of sugar-boiling can be improved and that the Gujarat method of storing Gul in earthenware pots should be more general, thus enabling Gul to be stored without loss by drainage or otherwise and thus equalizing rates at all seasons.

I believe that the general application of the improvements suggested under (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) would do more to advance the profitable cultivation of cane in India than any protection which a tax on imported sugar could afford.

No. 3659-A., dated 10th December 1898.

Endorsed by the Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

Forwarded with compliments with reference to Government Memorandum No. 7341—124-Confl., dated 16th ultimo.

2. The undersigned begs to express his general concurrence in the main results, and to intimate that the report required by Government Resolution No. 7422, dated 19th idem, will be submitted when the information called for is received.

A.

Statement showing Area under Sugar-cane in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

District.	Years.									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Presidency Proper.										
I.—Gujarat.										
1. Ahmedabad	2,589	1,471	1,792	2,834	2,961	3,618	3,636	1,922	1,493	1,307
2. Kaira	1,645	545	449	880	921	1,254	902	804	566	831
3. Panch Mahals ...	402	190	225	319	251	269	201	316	287	267
4. Broach	188	143	58	43	97	99	87	115	138	126
5. Surat	6,964	4,438	5,047	5,818	5,537	5,674	5,472	5,597	5,465	4,908
Total ...	11,788	6,787	7,571	9,894	9,767	10,914	10,298	8,754	7,949	7,439
II.—Deccan.										
6. Khandesh	2,911	1,837	1,539	1,939	2,416	3,295	3,841	3,853	2,327	2,409
7. Nasik	10,915	8,040	6,317	8,413	8,302	9,940	9,877	9,710	8,046	6,349
8. Ahmednagar ...	5,558	2,977	2,758	3,253	3,323	3,816	3,210	2,462	4,490	1,159
9. Poona	10,395	7,548	7,375	10,438	8,690	13,364	14,274	10,686	9,142	6,751
10. Sholapur	4,468	3,188	3,152	3,824	3,986	5,173	4,596	3,208	2,632	1,184
11. Satara	17,045	12,632	13,433	13,685	12,759	15,496	14,845	12,852	13,388	11,597
Total ...	51,292	36,222	34,574	41,552	39,475	51,084	50,643	42,771	38,025	29,449
III.—Karnatak.										
12. Belgaum	12,494	11,413	11,016	11,079	9,815	11,248	12,325	10,538	10,438	9,004
13. Bijapur	1,359	1,219	1,083	1,314	1,255	1,581	1,314	942	727	489
14. Dharwar	6,240	6,317	4,188	6,018	2,809	3,728	4,938	3,322	4,339	3,160
Total ...	20,093	18,949	16,287	18,411	13,879	16,557	18,577	14,802	15,504	12,653
IV.—Konkan.										
15. Thana	1,387	1,339	1,340	1,374	1,341	1,274	1,203	1,115	1,123	1,163
16. Kolaba	73	69	55	50	40	45	33	30	34	65
17. Ratnagiri	750	977	34	438	213	197	274	262	229	217
18. Karwar	3,421	3,390	3,424	3,403	3,327	3,386	3,572	3,421	3,314	3,104
Total ...	5,631	5,775	4,853	5,265	4,921	4,902	5,082	4,828	4,700	4,519
GRAND TOTAL ...	88,804	67,733	63,285	75,122	68,043	83,457	84,600	71,155	66,178	54,060

B.

Statement showing Presidency Imports, Exports and Balance of Sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98.

SUGAR, REFINED.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.				Balance of Imports, column 5—column 9.
	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	45,084	23,988	1,447,636	1,516,708	254,738	10,217	10,829	275,784	1,240,924
1889-90	57,550	39,723	1,559,983	1,667,256	210,804	11,092	12,705	234,601	1,432,655
1890-91	64,803	45,073	2,347,906	2,457,782	449,166	9,472	15,811	474,449	1,983,333
1891-92	54,023	34,295	1,599,240	1,687,558	424,471	8,704	12,789	445,964	1,241,594
1892-93	63,018	51,920	1,730,141	1,845,079	180,845	10,452	15,352	206,649	1,638,430
1893-94	74,904	38,680	1,693,218	1,806,802	366,346	9,532	14,929	390,807	1,415,995
1894-95	83,490	33,520	1,973,099	2,090,109	329,488	8,311	15,925	353,724	1,736,385
1895-96	80,843	29,904	2,060,602	2,171,349	429,698	19,977	16,340	466,015	1,705,334
1896-97	60,159	20,817	2,064,396	2,145,372	401,213	8,482	12,781	422,476	1,722,896
1897-98	69,061	15,068	2,904,578	2,988,707	781,615	8,594	14,282	804,491	2,184,216

SUGAR, UNREFINED.

1888-89	310,457	7,331	...	317,788	105,075	28,025	26,423	159,523	158,265
1889-90	385,016	12,080	4,980	402,076	134,429	20,816	18,197	173,442	228,634
1890-91	930,129	96,193	4,247	1,030,569	132,379	12,179	18,738	163,296	887,273
1891-92	710,975	1,245	4,451	716,671	112,842	15,400	28,412	156,654	560,017
1892-93	773,396	63,961	2,224	839,581	98,109	17,275	22,343	137,727	701,855
1893-94	704,868	43,397	2,939	751,204	115,463	14,749	19,378	149,590	601,614
1894-95	299,283	9,647	1,972	310,902	195,095	26,103	28,661	250,759	60,143
1895-96	391,472	27,929	4,054	423,454	176,284	15,604	41,283	233,171	190,284
1896-97	426,528	34,485	1,548	462,564	182,515	13,765	31,161	227,441	235,123
1897-98	513,780	39,122	8,000	560,902	136,120	9,593	17,217	162,930	397,972

Statement showing Maund Prices of Gul and Sugar for the official years of 1895-96 to 1897-98.

Sugar, Unrefined (Gul).

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	1895-96 ...	6 5 7	5 13 7	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 12 7	6 1 6	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5
	1896-97 ...	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	6 2 3	6 5 7	7 2 3	7 2 3	7 2 3	7 2 3	7 2 3
	1897-98 ...	7 2 3	7 6 0	8 2 7	8 2 7	8 2 7	8 2 7	8 2 7	8 2 7	8 2 7	7 9 11	7 14 1	8 2 7
Ahmedabad	1895-96 ...	6 2 6	6 3 5	6 8 6	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 0 6	7 4 4	7 4 4	6 12 10	6 8 6	6 2 6	5 15 8
	1896-97 ...	5 14 10	6 3 5	7 0 6	7 8 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 11 2	9 6 7	8 7 8
	1897-98 ...	8 3 3	8 14 3	8 14 3	8 14 3	9 8 3	9 4 5	10 12 10	10 5 2	7 8 6	7 0 6	7 4 4	7 4 4
Surat ...	1895-96 ...	6 2 10	6 2 10	6 2 10	6 3 9	6 2 10	6 10 5	6 10 5	6 10 5	6 10 5	6 2 10	6 2 10	6 2 10
	1896-97 ...	6 2 10	6 2 10	6 10 5	6 10 5	6 10 5	7 3 4	7 8 0	6 10 5	6 6 7	6 2 10	6 10 5	6 10 5
	1897-98 ...	6 10 5	7 7 1	8 2 3	8 8 7	8 7 11	8 10 5	8 13 9	9 0 4	9 9 9	9 11 11	9 9 9	9 9 9
Nasik ...	1895-96 ...	4 0 0	3 10 2	3 15 3	4 5 2	4 1 8	4 0 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 10	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 0 0
	1896-97 ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 4	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 1 5	8 2 6	5 13 1	5 6 1	4 8 1	4 14 9
	1897-98 ..	5 15 8	6 10 8	7 3 1	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 3	8 14 3	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 11	6 10 8	5 12 1
Poona ...	1895-96 ...	4 0 2	3 13 3	4 0 2	4 10 10	4 10 10	4 10 10	4 10 10	4 14 8	4 13 0	4 11 11	4 15 3	4 2 11
	1896-97 ...	4 0 2	4 3 4	4 10 10	4 10 10	5 1 8	5 15 5	7 1 6	6 2 1	5 13 9	5 12 11	5 2 4	5 1 0
	1897-98 ...	5 11 5	6 10 8	7 0 3	7 10 6	7 11 11	9 5 8	8 6 9	8 6 9	7 7 11	6 11 9	6 3 10	6 5 9
Satara ...	1895-96 ...	4 10 10	4 0 1	4 3 4	4 9 1	4 15 3	5 1 0	5 4 2	5 4 2	5 4 2	5 4 2	5 4 2	4 11 11
	1896-97 ...	4 1 8	4 8 4	5 6 10	6 2 9	6 7 7	6 7 7	7 9 0	8 5 4	7 1 6	5 9 9	5 4 2	5 4 2
	1897-98 ...	5 4 2	6 12 11	7 13 6	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9	8 6 9
Belgaum ...	1895-96 ...	4 6 2	4 8 11	4 13 3	4 13 10	5 0 4	4 13 10	4 13 8	5 5 4	5 2 7	4 14 6	4 7 10	4 7 7
	1896-97 ...	4 5 7	4 1 3	5 0 8	5 6 5	5 8 3	6 3 11	7 7 1	6 4 5	5 6 9	5 4 0	4 15 5	4 9 8
	1897-98 ...	5 1 7	5 13 5	7 0 6	6 10 8	7 9 11	7 9 11	7 7 8	7 12 11	6 14 7	6 5 5	5 14 11	5 10 2
Dharwar ...	1895-96 ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 8	5 7 3	5 7 6	5 7 10	5 5 4	5 6 1	5 11 5	5 9 10	5 3 11	4 14 2
	1896-97 ...	4 11 4	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 13 1	5 13 11	6 1 6	7 1 9	6 14 10	6 3 5	6 3 0	5 11 7	5 11 5
	1897-98 ...	6 0 7	7 12 11	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 6	6 6 5	6 6 5
Karwar ...	1895-96 ...	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	8 6 9	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3
	1896-97 ...	7 0 3	7 0 3	7 0 3	8 0 4	8 0 4	7 10 5	8 4 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	7 10 5	7 10 5	7 0 3
	1897-98 ...	7 0 4	8 3 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 5 8	8 10 4	7 0 3	7 0 3

Sugar, Refined.

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	1895-96 ...	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 9	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5
	1896-97 ...	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5	9 8 5
	1897-98 ...	9 8 5	8 12 8	9 7 0	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 12 8	8 10 0
Ahmedabad	1895-96 ...	11 13 8	11 0 7	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 13 8	11 2 1	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 11 6	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1896-97 ...	11 6 10	11 15 9	12 0 6	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 0 7	10 5 2	10 9 6	10 2 6	10 0 0
	1897-98 ...	10 0 0	10 1 6	11 0 6	10 10 8	10 5 2	10 7 5	11 2 10	10 10 8	10 6 2	10 7 5	10 0 0	9 13 6
Surat ...	1895-96 ...	11 8 10	11 5 7	11 1 2	11 1 2	11 2 5	11 2 5	10 13 0	10 15 11	10 15 11	10 14 2	11 4 3	11 8 10
	1896-97 ...	11 2 5	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 2 5	11 5 7	11 2 5	10 15 11	11 1 2	10 7 10	10 3 1	10 3 1	10 3 1
	1897-98 ...	9 14 0	9 14 0	10 11 9	10 7 8	10 0 6	9 13 0	10 5 2	10 6 5	10 3 1	10 3 1	9 13 1	9 9 9
Nasik ...	1895-96 ...	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1896-97 ...	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 3 8	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	10 10 8	10 0 0	10 0 0
	1897-98 ..	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Poona ...	1895-96 ...	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	9 10 0	9 14 6	9 12 3	9 5 8	9 5 8	9 5 8	9 5 8	9 14 6
	1896-97 ...	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	11 6 10
	1897-98 ...	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 0 6	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5	10 8 5
Satara ...	1895-96 ...	11 3 7	11 13 1	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7	11 3 7
	1896-97 ...	11 6 10	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 4 2	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9
	1897-98 ...	12 4 9	11 10 2	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9	12 4 9
Belgaum ...	1895-96 ...	11 7 5	11 14 7	11 14 11	12 1 6	11 7 8	11 11 0	11 6 0	11 2 1	9 6 8	11 2 10	11 0 7	11 0 10
	1896-97 ...	10 15 5	9 11 4	9 2 4	10 0 0	11 5 7	11 5 4	11 6 0	11 10 2	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 4 6	11 6 10
	1897-98 ...	10 10 8	10 11 11	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	10 10 8	10 2 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 6 3	10 10 8	10 10 8
Dharwar ...	1895-96 ...	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	10 10 8	10 10 8
	1896-97 ...	11 6 10	11 8 10	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1897-98 ...	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 0 7	10 10 8	10 10 8
Karwar ...	1895-96 ...	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6
	1896-97 ...	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 0 6	12 7 7	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	14 0 6	14 0 6	14 0 6	12 15 3
	1897-98 ...	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	12 15 3	11 3 8	11 0 6	10 8 5	10 8 5

A (I).

Statement showing the Area in Acres under Sugar-cane in the Districts of Sind.

DISTRICTS.	Years.									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. Karachi	1,552	1,416	1,068	1,201	1,284	1,514	1,572	1,478	1,437	1,369
2. Hyderabad	1,150	892	926	1,223	1,208	1,333	1,175	1,455	1,094	817
3. Shikarpur	761	565	520	573	599	603	522	481	581	570
4. Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	11	4	8	7	25	15	20	23	17
5. Thar and Parkar	10	11	14	27	21	27	35	39	45	59
TOTAL ...	3,477	2,895	2,532	3,034	3,119	3,502	3,319	3,483	3,180	2,832

B (I).

Statement showing for Sind Imports and Exports and Balance of Sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98.

SUGAR, REFINED.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Balance of Imports over Exports, column 5—column 9.
	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	1,874	3,983	257,288	263,145	106,696	54	14	106,764	156,381
1889-90	981	3,708	243,568	248,257	93,830	19	12	93,861	154·396
1890-91	2,063	3,019	491,309	496,391	146,081	5	129	146,215	350,176
1891-92	1,345	4,390	525,222	530,957	82,711	33	95	82,839	448,118
1892-93	381	2,699	338,021	341,101	156,616	79	154	156,849	184,252
1893-94	851	1,519	318,624	320,994	300,387	2,826	191	303·404	17,590
1894-95	1,275	709	455,081	457,065	245,657	325	207	246,189	210,876
1895-96	674	893	606,216	607,783	385·969	169	256	386,094	221,689
1896-97	572	4,150	792,751	797,473	436,892	479	136	437,507	359,966
1897-98	472	...	...	...	657,269	...	...	...	...

SUGAR, UNREFINED.

YEAR.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	Balance
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	254 354	15,875	240	270,469	31,172	553	89	31,814	238,655
1889-90	251,813	14,116	473	266,402	3,040	702	192	3,934	262,468
1890-91	279,380	8,854	20	288,254	118,706	2,770	289	121,765	166,489
1891-92	268,987	9,441	158	278,586	231,755	306	430	232,491	46,095
1892-93	279,298	10,575	372	290,245	2,462	376	294	3,132	287,113
1893-94	340,761	12,690	142	353,593	2,529	187	309	3,025	350,568
1894-95	290,500	22,483	95	313,078	3,120	257	159	3,536	309,542
1895-96	285,082	15,313	241	300,636	175	425	212	812	299,824
1896-97	223,671	14,895	98	238,664	4,203	189	279	4,671	233,993
1897-98	181,923	...	...	...	11,793	...	...	...	...

C (1).

Statement showing Maund Prices of Gur and Sugar for the official years of 1895-96 to 1897-98.

Sugar, Unrefined (Gur).

District.	Year	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Karachi	1895-96	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 2 7	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5
	1896-97	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 15 4	7 4 4	7 7 1	7 9 11	6 15 4	7 4 4	7 4 4	7 9 11
	1897-98	6 10 8	8 6 9	8 6 9	10 0 0	8 6 9	8 14 3	10 2 6	9 11 2	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 4 4	8 1 6
Hyderabad	1895-96	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 12 3	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5
	1896-97	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 13 11	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	6 6 5	5 13 11	5 6 9	5 1 11
	1897-98	5 5 4	6 7 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 15 4	6 12 11	6 10 6	7 4 4	6 12 4	6 9 7	5 14 [illegible]	6 3 5
Shikarpur	1895-96	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 0 0	4 11 3	4 13 7	4 12 4	4 12 4	4 13 7	4 9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	1896-97	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 5	3 13 8	4 1 7	3 15 6	4 3 10	4 2 11	4 0 0	4 7 7
	1897-98	5 11 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 1 3	5 10 10	6 0 7	5 12 3	5 13 11	5 0 4	4 1 8	4 9 2	5 0 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).	1895-96	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8
	1896-97	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 11 5	5 11 5
	1897-98	6 6 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 8 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 10 8	7 8 5	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 6
Upper Sindh Frontier (Jacobabad).	1895-96	5 5 4	5 7 6	5 6 9	5 5 4	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 13 1	6 7 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5
	1896-97	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 9 10	5 13 8	5 6 9	5 5 4	5 5 4
	1897-98	5 11 5	5 11 5	5 14 10	6 2 6	6 11 9	7 5 8	8 0 0	7 12 11	6 3 10	5 6 2	5 4 6	5 11 5

Sugar, Refined.

District.	Year	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Karachi	1895-96	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	1896-97	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 3	8 6 9	10 0 0	10 0 0
	1897-98	10 0 0	9 6 7	8 14 3	8 14 3	8 14 3	8 14 3	9 0 3	8 14 3	9 0 3	8 14 3	8 0 0	8 0 0
Hyderabad	1895-96	11 6 1	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	10 14 9	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 7 4	11 13 8	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1896-97	10 15 1	10 13 7	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 6 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
	1897-98	10 0 0	10 5 2	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 4 5	10 0 0	9 2 3
Shikarpur	1895-96	10 11 10	10 9 0	10 8 5	10 0 0	10 7 4	10 10 8	10 7 10	10 7 10	10 4 1	10 0 0	10 2 0	10 10 8
	1896-97	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 10 8	10 6 3	9 0 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 12 7	9 6 7	9 8 10	9 6 7	10 0 0
	1897-98	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 11 2	8 10 5	8 12 3	9 8 10	9 13 1	9 6 7	9 6 7	8 10 4	8 10 5
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).	1895-96	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
	1896-97	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4
	1897-98	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	11 6 10	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	13 5 4	12 1 2
Upper Sindh Frontier (Jacobabad).	1895-96	12 3 5	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1896-97	11 6 10	11 10 [illegible]	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	12 4 11	11 15 1	10 13 7	10 13 7	11 6 10	11 6 10
	1897-98	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 10	11 6 1	11 6 10	10 10 8

Dated 25th November 1898.

From—F. N PATON, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7423, dated 19th—22nd November 1898, relating to the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars.

The question has been considered in Committee; but the members are unanimously of opinion that while it is evident that the extensive importation of exceptionally cheap sugar must tend to lower the price obtained for all other sugars, the importation of refined sugar from Mauritius and from countries in which bounties are given operates principally to supply deficiencies in local production, and does not to any serious extent affect the prices paid by the mass of the people for the unrefined sugar principally used by them.

No. 269, dated 6th December 1898.

From—C. H. CHETHAM, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour by direction of the Managing Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7423, dated 19th November 1898, forwarding, for the opinion of the Chamber, a copy of a Circular letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, on the subject of the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars. I am directed to inform you thereon that Committee are of opinion that restrictions on the importation of beet sugar are not called for for the following reasons:—

(a) That it is not shown that the extent of the sugar industry in India has suffered in any way.

(b) That in the opinion of the Committee, the increase in the import of beet sugar is largely due to an increased consumption of sugar by the natives of India.

(c) As very little cane sugar is grown in this province, the Committee have had no opportunity of ascertaining the effect of imported sugar on the working of sugar plantations.

(d) The Committee are of opinion that the imposition of a duty on a cheap and wholesome food commodity so largely used would be a retrograde step.

No. 750, dated 12th February 1899.

Memo. from—J. POLLEN, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

In submitting Mr. Morison's note with reference to Government Resolution No. 7422, dated the 19th November 1898, the Acting Commissioner would add that he has himself made further enquiries and finds that the Bengal or Benares sugar (which now sells in the Bombay market at the rate of Rs. 24 for six maunds, *i.e.*, about 16 per cwt.) is, and has been, so very little used that it hardly deserves to be taken into consideration for purposes of market comparison with Mauritius or other refined foreign sugars. This particular kind of Bengal sugar is not always easily obtained and is, the Commissioner understands, used only on important ceremonial or religious occasions by strictly orthodox, or specially scrupulous persons who dread even the suspicion of the presence of bone-dust or other contaminating substance in the semi-sacred article.

2. In the first paragraph of his memorandum the Collector states that he has taken Bengal No. 1 as the sample, because there is practically no production of refined sugar in this Presidency, and later on (in paragraph 6) he says that it is not believed that recent foreign imports are affecting the local production of refined sugar in this Presidency. It is clear that no foreign imports can affect a thing that is practically non-existent, but what Mr. Morison probably means is that recent imports have not affected the efforts being made to produce refined sugar at Poona.

3. The sugar made at Poona seems to be able in its small way to hold its own against the imported article even at the present low prices of the latter, and the Poona manufacturer asserts that, if he were not prevented by Abkari Administrative precautions from using the waste or non-crystallizable matter of his mill in making rum, etc., he could undersell foreign refined sugar even if reduced to still lower prices per cwt. than at present.

4. It would seem, however, that owing to the extent to which jagri (unrefined sugar) is used by villagers and others, there is not very much up-country demand for the refined article—home-made or foreign. It is said that three-fourths of the Indian sugar produced in India is consumed as raw sugar.

5. Taking everything into consideration, the conclusions Mr. Morison has arrived at are, the Commissioner considers, sound. It is the Mauritius sugar that is holding the market against the continental bounty-fed product, and there is nothing whatever to show or lead to the belief that continental sugars, bounty-fed or otherwise, are threatening the sugar cultivation of this Presidency with extinction.

6. While the bulk of the people persist in using jagri, *i.e.*, raw or unrefined sugar, the cultivation of sugarcane in India will continue to flourish, and Mauritius and Continental sugars may be allowed to continue the fight for the possession of the refined sugar market without injuriously affecting the interest of the Indian cultivation in any way. And, after all, the interests of the ryot are the interests that it is chiefly desirable to safeguard. The town-population can take care of itself.

7. In conclusion it may be noted that a large quantity of unrefined Indian sugar finds its way annually to the United Kingdom, and attention might also be drawn to the fact that Government Revenue benefits to the extent of Rs 19,00,000 a year as customs duty on imported sugars.

Mr. Morison's note on the effect of the increasing imports of foreign sugar on the market for, and price of, Indian sugar.

1. The first point to be noted is that, in spite of the increased imports of foreign sugar, there has been no fall in the price of Indian *refined* sugar. The following statement shows, for the last ten years, the total imports of sugar into India, and the average prices during each year, of Indian and foreign refined sugar:—

Year.	Amount of sugar imported.	Average market price per cwt.	
		Bengal No. 1.	Mauritius No. 1.
	Cwts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	1,617,710	15 12 0	13 9 2
1890	1,723,113	16 12 0	12 8 4
1891	2,931,901	17 2 0	11 11 8
1892	2,213,125	16 4 0	13 15 2
1893	1,959,818	15 8 0	13 8 0
1894	2,127,905	15 12 0	12 9 9
1895	2,490,612	17 10 0	12 10 1½
1896	2,730,963	17 0 0	12 7 1
1897	2,861,400	17 6 0	13 3 0
1898	4,608,630	18 0 0	10 6 3

Bengal No. 1 is taken as the sample of Indian refined sugar, as there is practically no production of refined sugar in this Presidency It is not possible to give the variations in the price of *unrefined* sugar, there are so many local varieties and there are no reliable statistics in this office to draw upon for the purpose.

2. The statement shows that, instead of falling, the price of Indian *refined* sugar shows a tendency to rise, having been higher in 1898 (the year of heaviest imports of foreign sugar) than at any other time during the last ten years. The fact seems to be that the large imports of sugar from the continent in 1898, while lowering the price of Mauritius sugar, have not made any appreciable difference in the demand for Indian refined sugar, but that for the last 25 years foreign sugar (especially from Mauritius) has been gradually supplanting Indian refined sugar, and that the heavy imports of last year will not create any new conditions of things, but merely continue what has been going on for long.

3. The heavy imports of German, Austro-Hungarian sugars during the past two years seem to be due to exceptional circumstances of a more or less temporary nature. The beet crop of 1896-97 was very full and the price of the raw material the lowest on record. The recent Dingley Tariff in America put some restrictions on the import of continental sugar into the United States. Then there was the fear, which was ultimately not fully confirmed, of the Mauritius crop of 1897 being a poor one; this led merchants in Bombay to indent largely for European sugar and tempted German and Austro-Hungarian merchants to consign large quantities to India in the hope of realising good prices. The drought of 1896 in India had also no doubt caused fears of small local production, which would lead merchants to indent for sugar from abroad.

4. From a consideration of these circumstances, it does not seem probable that the abnormal imports of 1898 will continue. Shipments seem bound to fall considerably as these exceptional causes are removed, and it will probably be found that Mauritius sugar, which has taken the place of Indian sugar in Bombay for the last 25 years, will keep out Continental sugar to a great extent. It is better in quality and is not likely to give way to these latter, unless there is a much larger difference in price in favour of the Continental sugars. As a matter of fact, there has been no forward business done in European sugar for the last three months, whereas large shipments of Mauritius have already commenced to arrive.

5. These large imports of cheap sugars, first from Mauritius and now from Europe also, are doubtless creating a large demand for refined sugar, especially in towns. Large classes of people, such as ordinary mill-hands and other operatives in Bombay, who a few years ago seldom indulged in sugar except as a luxury on rare occasions, now use it in tea and coffee daily, and doubtless the same is the case in towns up-country. The old religious prejudice against foreign sugar is dying away; it is still, however, strong enough to continue a considerable demand for the dearer Indian refined sugar.

6. Though the information available on the subject in this office is limited, it is not believed that these recent foreign imports are affecting the local production of refined sugar in this Presidency. As stated above, Mauritius sugar has for many years almost entirely supplied the Bombay market, and the production of refined sugar in this Presidency has never been large. The experiments made at Poona in 1894-95, though apparently giving satisfactory results, do not appear to have resulted in any practical effort being made in the direction of increased production. It is also a fact that many of the Bengal Sugar Manufacturing Companies have not paid dividends for the last 3 years, *i.e.*, from before the heavy imports from the continent began.

7. How far these cheap foreign sugars will take the place of Indian *unrefined* sugar, there is nothing in the trade records on the conditions of the people of Bombay to show. But the fact that the imports from Mauritius have been going on increasing for several years seems to show that India does not possess special advantages for the cultivation of sugarcane or the manufacture of sugar, and that the apprehended falling off in sugar cultivation, if it does actually take place, would relieve capital which could find other more profitable employment, while the rivalry between Mauritius and the continent will cheapen sugar for the Indian consumer besides bringing in a considerable revenue to Government. The usual arguments in favour of free trade, which need not be repeated here, appear to apply with great force to the present case, and the imposition of any countervailing duty, or other restrictions on the import of sugar, would in the undersigned's opinion, be a mistake. The great rise in the sugar imports in 1898 may be a reason to make a searching enquiry into the causes which have operated adversely against the growth of the Indian industry during the past 30 years, but would not warrant the imposition of an artificial restraint on the importation of these cheap Continental sugars.

No. 97 Agri.—714 R., dated 23rd February 1899.

From—F. MONAHAN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

With reference to the Revenue and Agriculture Department Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of the increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and price of, Indian sugars and thereby on the profits of sugarcane cultivation, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. 537, dated the 21st February 1899, and enclosures, from the Officiating Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, communicating the result of his enquiries on the subject. It will be seen that the area under sugarcane in the Brahmaputra Valley has remained stationary in recent years, while in the Surma Valley it is believed to have decreased considerably, and that these results are attributed partly to the increased importation of refined and unrefined sugar from Bengal. It is not known, however, what proportion of the refined sugar imported from Bengal is the produce of foreign countries. The Chief Commissioner does not apprehend any falling off of land-revenue in consequence of the abandonment of sugarcane cultivation in this province.

No. 537, dated 21st February 1899.

From— L. J. KERSHAW, Esq., Officiating Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

In reply to your Memorandum No. 405 Agri.—5522 R., dated the 29th November 1898, on the subject of the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and

price of, Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation, I have the honour to state that the only answer to the questions raised by the Government of India can be ascertained from an examination of two statements which I append—the first showing for the past 17 years for each plains district of the province the area under sugar-cane, and the second showing for the same period the annual imports of sugar (refined and unrefined) into the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. The exports of sugar from Assam are insignificant and may be excluded from consideration.

Although a comparison of the figures of 1881-82 with those of 1897-98 would seem to justify certain conclusions, the absence of anything like a gradual increase from year to year render the accuracy of these conclusions open to some doubt.

2. While in the Brahmaputra Valley, the area under cane has not only not expanded, but exhibits of late years a tendency, though not a marked tendency, to contract the imports of sugar, both refined and unrefined, have risen enormously since 1881-82. In that year 11,564 maunds of refined and 28,849 maunds of unrefined sugar were imported as against 37,705 maunds of refined and 47,556 of unrefined sugar in 1897 and 1898. During the past few years, however, the imports of refined sugar have remained fairly constant at (in round numbers) 35,000 maunds and of unrefined sugar at roughly half a lakh of maunds and show no marked tendency to increase.

This development (out of all proportions to the increase in population) in the import trade of refined sugar since 1881-82 coupled with the stationary nature of sugar-cane cultivation, forces one to the conclusion that the spread in the use of refined, in place of unrefined, sugar has affected, though perhaps to no very marked extent, the prospects of sugar-cane cultivation in the Province. Unfortunately, our trade statistics afford no information as to what proportion of the refined sugar imported into the Province is foreign, and what Indian and for this reason any answer to the question raised by the Government of India is impossible.

3. Taking the area under cane in the Brahmaputra Valley (including Goalpara) at 20,000 acres and the imports of unrefined sugar at 50,000 maunds, the amount available for consumption (calculating the produce of an acre at 1,500lb.) is roughly 34 million pounds. *The average consumption per head is, therefore, 13 lb. Applying the reverse calculation to the Surma Valley, where the area under cane is unknown, some curious results are obtained.

The imports of unrefined sugar have increased from 79,354 maunds in 1881-82 to 170,584 maunds in 1891-92 and to 237,034 maunds in 1897-98. The population of the Surma Valley was 2¼ millions in 1881, 2½ millions in 1891, and (estimated) 2¾ millions in 1897-98. Assuming that the standard of comfort is the same as in the Assam Valley, the consumption of unrefined sugar in these three years was 29¼ million pounds, 32½ million pounds and 35¾ million pounds, respectively. The imports in these three years were 6½, 13, and 19¼ million pounds respectively. The produce of the valley was, therefore, 22¾ million pounds in 1881-82, 19½ million pounds in 1891-92, and 16½ million pounds in 1897-98.

At 1,600 lb. per acre the acreage under cane was, therefore, roughly 14,000 in 1881-82, 12,000 in 1891-92, and 10,000 in 1897-98.

This startling decrease in the area under cane is not caused by increased imports of refined sugar, but I am given to understand to the spread of blight in the Bombay variety of cane grown in the Surma Valley. The subject has not hitherto attracted any attention, but I will make it my business to enquire more closely into the subject.

4. On the whole, therefore, it appears that since 1881-82 the use of refined sugar has spread considerably among the better class of natives, and has, therefore, as no refineries exist in Assam, displaced to some extent the use of unrefined sugar and injuriously affected the cane cultivation of the Province. In the Brahmaputra Valley sugar-cane cultivation has remained stationary where a considerable expansion to meet the increased demand might have been expected, while the Surma Valley sugar-cane cultivation is decaying chiefly, I believe, owing to the spread of blight, but, partly, there can be no doubt, to the increased use of refined sugar.

The absence of any information, however, as to the source of the refined sugar consumed in Assam renders any anwer to the specific question raised by the Government of India impossible.

Statements showing Imports of Sugar, refined and unrefined.

YEAR.	SUGAR, REFINED.		Total.	SUGAR, UNREFINED.			TOTAL SUGAR.		
	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.		Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.
1881-82 ...	11,564	12,956	24,520	28,849	79,354	108,203	40,413	92,310	132,723
1882-83 ...	10,974	21,306	32,280	34,980	103,909	138,889	45,954	125,215	171,169
1883-84 ...	12,981	28,653	41,634	34,328	87,138	121,466	47,309	115,791	163,100
1884-85 ...	19,361	35,321	54,682	37,473	35,321	72,794	56,834	70,642	127,476
1885-86 ...	24,378	35,501	59,879	66,457	133,708	200,165	90,835	169,209	260,044
1886-87 ...	14,208	41,720	55,928	45,003	131,200	176,203	59,211	172,920	232,131
1887-88 ...	15,300	27,186	42,486	55,731	115,874	171,605	71,031	143,063	214,091
1888-89 ...	17,756	23,009	40,765	58,093	121,687	179,780	75,849	144,696	220,545
1889-90 ...	19,321	22,622	41,943	42,031	142,364	184,395	61,352	164,986	226,338
1890-91 ...	31,567	53,317	84,884	61,735	150,104	211,839	93,302	203,421	296,723
1891-92 ...	35,121	50,146	85,267	102,866	170,584	273,450	137,987	220,730	358,717
1892-93 ...	30,346	34,758	65,104	73,091	186,987	260,078	103,437	221,745	325,182
1893-94 ...	34,328	27,581	61,909	58,820	159,701	218,521	93,148	187,282	280,430
1894-95 ...	34,567	34,564	69,131	47,039	218,211	265,250	81,606	252,775	334,381
1895-96 ...	36,903	35,680	72,583	46,730	203,510	250,240	83,633	239,190	322,823
1896-97 ...	41,732	46,061	87,793	54,388	259,155	313,543	96,120	305,216	401,336
1897-98 ...	37,705	41,422	79,127	47,556	237,039	284,595	85,261	278,461	363,722

Area under Sugar-cane in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys from 1881-82 to 1897-98.

DISTRICT.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Cachar . . .	(a) 900	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,071	4,308	(a) Estimated acreage in 1883 for the whole district. (b) Figures not available.
Sylhet (Jaintia and Pratabgarh).	(a) 8,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	64	345	469	560	1,047	
Goalpara (excluding permanently settled estates).	(a) 425	(a) 435	88	25	28	26	27	78	38	32	41	49	19	18	22	44	71	
Kamrup . . .	5,839	4,381	2,802	4,042	5,272	5,499	4,871	5,408	5,109	4,524	3,936	4,110	4,750	4,994	3,810	4,284	3,748	
Darrang . . .	2,020	2,219	2,257	2,203	2,503	2,104	2,167	2,720	2,263	2,020	2,044	2,123	2,347	2,307	1,951	2,673	1,912	
Nowgong . . .	4,080	4,283	4,663	5,436	5,952	3,910	2,304	2,154	2,406	1,685	1,961	2,305	1,893	2,164	1,928	2,332	1,881	
Sibsagar . . .	3,631	3,630	4,311	4,938	5,454	7,260	6,714	6,945	7,283	7,096	7,334	7,661	6,030	6,526	6,879	6,877	6,127	
Lakhimpur . . .	782	718	884	1,094	1,451	1,579	1,673	1,988	2,210	2,473	3,157	3,468	2,320	2,032	1,859	2,711	2,245	
Total Brahmaputra Valley, excluding Goalpara	16,352	15,231	14,917	17,713	20,632	20,352	17,729	19,215	19,271	17,798	18,432	19,667	17,340	18,023	16,427	18,877	15,913	

No. 62, dated 28th February, 1899.

From—C. H. A. HILL, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I am directed to refer to your Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and in reply to forward a copy of the Director of Land Records' report submitted by the Commissioner with his No. 70 dated the 19th February 1899. The report shows that the cultivation of sugarcane and the production of sugar possess no importance in Berar, and that as regards consumption of refined sugar the bounty-fed article imported from Bombay is rapidly displacing the non-protected refined sugar manufactured in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 38, dated 9th January, 1899.

From—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 8384 of the 7th December 1898, forwarding a copy of Circular No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on the subject of the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India, have so far exercised or are tending to exercise, on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India.

2. The Government of India desire that inquiry should be made as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on—

(*a*) the cultivation of sugar-cane,

(*b*) the profits of such cultivation, and

(*c*) the profits of the sugar industry; and further,

(*d*) the possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

3. Before dealing with these points in detail it is necessary to examine the statistics of our trade in sugar. Tables A and B attached to this letter show, respectively, the extent of our imports and exports of refined and unrefined sugar, during the last five years. Our chief trade in sugar is with Bombay, the North-West Provinces and Bombay Port; the items for the remainder of the Provinces included in the tables are so small that they may be left out of account. Our refined sugar comes almost entirely from the North-West Provinces and Bombay Port; the average annual import from the former being 20,575 maunds, against 72,416 maunds, from Bombay Port. It is evident that the latter is the imported article, the refined sugar of the North-West Provinces being locally manufactured. As far then as Berar is concerned the competition to supply our wants in refined sugar is between the indigenous article of the North-West Provinces and the imported sugars of Bombay, and the proportion, in which they are consumed in the Province, stands at about 2 of the former to 7 of the latter. The reasons why the imported sugar is more in favour than that of the North-West Provinces are not far to seek; to begin with, the Railway freight from Bombay is much less than that from the North-West Provinces, imposing a severe handicap on the produce of the latter, and also the price of the imported article is much cheaper, being Rs. 9-6 per maund against Rs. 12-8 in the North-West Provinces. Presuming then that the qualities of the two sugars are equal, it is evident that as far as our Province is concerned, the produce of the North-West Provinces cannot hope to compete with imported sugar, and the trade statistics prove this. In 1893-94, the imports of refined sugar from the North-West Provinces were 27,702 maunds; in each subsequent year there has been a steady decline till in 1897-98 the quantity imported amounted to only 11,638 maunds, or considerably less than half the former quantity. A more than corresponding rise is to be observed in the imports of refined sugar from Bombay Port; commencing at 50,158 maunds in 1893-94, the figure has now risen to 127,625 maunds, or more than 2½ times the former import.

4. *To turn to (a) the effect of the competition of imported sugar on the cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar.*—Table C gives the details of the area devoted to the growth of sugar-cane in each district in the Province, and it will at once be observed that the total area of this crop is very insignificant. The average of the last five years amounts to only 3,859 acres out of a total area under cultivation of 6,634,050 acres, or ·06 per cent of the whole. The annual figures certainly show a steady decline in this cultivation, since they have dropped from 5,315 acres in 1893-94 to 3,159 acres in 1897-98, but I do not think that this decline can be attributed to the competition of foreign sugars. We have no sugar refining mills in Berar, and our production finds its way to market either in the forms of canes sold separately or as *gur* or unrefined sugar. That the supply of unrefined sugar is not nearly equal to the

demand is clearly proved from the import figures, which show that we take an annual average amount of 164,208 maunds from Bombay, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. Any further extension of the area under sugar-cane would result in an increased output of unrefined sugar which would find a ready sale within the Province. The decline of sugar cane cultivation in Berar is, in my opinion, partly attributable to three successive years of short rainfall, and partly to want of capital and enterprise on the part of the cultivators. Sugar-cane is a crop that takes 12 months to mature and requires a plentiful supply of manure and water and an extended period of labour. In Berar it is all grown under wells, and three years of drought have had a marked effect on the water-supply; rather than risk the failure of the sugar-cane crop, the cultivator prefers to put down vegetables, of which he can get two or three crops in the year and can sell readily in the local markets.

5. (*b*) *The effects on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation*.—Since we have no sugar refining industry in Berar, the imported refined sugar does not come into competition with the local production of "goor" or unrefined sugar. I have already shown that our requirements are much in excess of our produce, and that we import unrefined sugar in large amounts. Until the cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar extends sufficiently to satisfy the local demand for unrefined sugar, the question of the competition of refined sugar does not come in. Unrefined sugar can be imported at a price varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per maund, which is a little more than half the cost of the refined article; until therefore the latter drops to something nearer the price of the former, it is not likely to have any effect on the profits of cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar.

6. (*c*) *The effects on the profits of the sugar industry*.—This is a question with which our Province is not concerned, since refined sugar is not manufactured here. We import the article to a large extent, and of course buyers will go to the cheapest market, and as matters stand at present this is Bombay Port. Until the price of the refined sugar of the North West Provinces falls to a level with that of the foreign article, the import into Berar of bounty-fed sugars will continue to increase.

7. (*d*) *The possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation*.—Were the growth of sugar-cane absolutely abandoned in Berar, it would not in any way affect our land revenue. We have no large water-works and all our sugar-cane is grown under wells and the crop cultivated is not taken into consideration in fixing the assessment of well lands. Our assessments run for 30-year periods and are not liable to fluctuations according to the crops grown; even should dry corps be cultivated and the water of the well remain unused, the garden land assessment must be paid just the same.

8. A few remarks on our exports of sugar seem necessary. Although our production is not nearly equal to the demand, still we export some 4,500 maunds of unrefined sugar annually; and further, although refined sugar is entirely an imported article, yet our annual exports amount to 6,300 maunds. These are some of the vagaries of trade that are inexplicable, as Colonel Mackenzie once put it, Berar seems to act as a bonded warehouse for the Central Provinces with reference to this article! What is still more strange is that the refined sugar, imported from Bombay Port, seems to some extent to be again returned to the Bombay Presidency. To attempt to explain this appears impossible.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Imports of Sugar in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

Whence imported.	Article.	1893-94. Quantity.	1893-94. Value.	1894-95. Quantity.	1894-95. Value.	1895-96. Quantity.	1895-96. Value.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	TOTAL. Quantity.	TOTAL. Value.	AVERAGE. Quantity.	AVERAGE. Value.	Price per maund.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	R a.
Madras	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	805	4,427	...	...	...	...	409	2,147	1,848	9,933	3,062	16,507	612	3,301	5 6
Bombay ...	Refined ...	733	7,376	669	6,355	635	5,953	812	7,308	416	3,614	3,265	30,606	651	6,121	9 6
	Unrefined ...	77,274	5,02,281	107,790	5,92,[illegible]45	85,869	4,72,280	81,253	5,07,831	77,956	6,13,903	430,142	26,89,140	86,029	5,37,828	6 4
Sindh... ...	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	Refined ...	107	1,217	29	301	...	...	...	...	29	272	165	1,790	33	358	10 14
	Unrefined ..	43,317	1,78,683	1,448	6,697	5,711	25,6[illegible]9	40,608	1,67,508	47,392	2,19,188	138,176	5,97,775	27,695	1,19,555	4 5
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Refined ...	27,702	3,41,081	25,769	3,18,891	21,403	3,29,440	13,363	1,68,708	11,638	1,30,927	102,875	12,89,047	20,575	2,57,809	12 8
	Unrefined ...	63,072	3,23,244	26,927	1,34,635	43,7[illegible]5	2,13,111	42,935	1,93,207	75,768	4,16,724	252,417	12,80,921	50,484	2,56,184	5 1
Punjab ...	Refined ...	2	22	75	[illegible]25	...	...	5	50	12	117	94	1,014	19	203	10 11
	Unrefined ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	708	220	716	44	143	3 4
Central Provinces...	Refined ...	18[illegible]	2,410	95	1,348	18	256	42	551	182	2,275	526	6,840	105	1,368	13 0
	Unrefined ...	819	4,351	303	1,572	34	187	1,065	5,591	393	263	2,619	14,338	524	2,863	5 8
Rajputana and Central India.	Refined ...	1,995	24,189	76	950	32	414	...	..	2	26	2,105	25,579	421	5,116	12 2
	Unrefined ...	4	25	6	42	17	106	325	2,437	189	1,441	541	4,053	108	811	7 8
Nizam's Territory...	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	122	16	122	3	24	8 0
Mysore ...	Refined ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	2,989	392	2,989	78	598	7 10
Madras Seaport ...	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bombay Port ..	Refined ...	50,158	5,04,715	43,034	4,80,823	65,767	6,16,566	75,498	6,79,482	127,6[illegible]5	11,08,742	362,082	33,90,328	72,416	6,78,066	9 6
	Unrefined ...	196	1,274	...	...	7	39	508	3,175	922	7,261	1,633	11,749	327	2,350	7 3
Karachi Port ...	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	Refined ...	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	272	33	317	7	63	9 0
	Unrefined ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	...	...	11	45	2	9	4 8
TOTAL ...	Refined ...	80,8[illegible]0	8,81,055	69,747	8,09,493	90,855	9,52,629	89,720	8,[illegible]60,9	139,933	12,46,245	471,145	47,45,521	94,229	9,49,104	
	Unrefined ...	185,489	10,14,293	136,474	7,35,791	135,353	7,11,424	167,114	8,81,941	205,099	12,74,906	829,529	46,18,355	105,906	9,23,671	

AKOLA;
The 9th January 1899.

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

TABLE B.

Statement showing the Exports of Sugar in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

Whither exported.	Articles.	1893-94. Quantity.	1893-94. Value.	1894-95. Quantity.	1894-95. Value.	1895-96. Quantity.	1895-96. Value.	1896-97. Quantity.	1896-97. Value.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Average. Quantity.	Average. Value.	Price per maund.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	R a.
Madras	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Refined ...	98	1,188	112	1,400	58	750	1,045	12,540	2,550	33,150	3,863	49,028	773	9,806	12 11
	Unrefined ...	424	2,703	119	833	138	880	486	3,645	568	4,331	1,735	12,392	347	2,478	7 2
Sindh	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	16	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	102	3	20	6 11
Punjab	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	Refined ...	568	6,887	360	4,500	1,082	13,998	4,431	53,172	20,462	66,006	26,903	3,44,563	5,381	68,912	12 13
	Unrefined ...	1,324	8,440	758	5,306	870	5,546	6,372	47,790	9,683	73,871	19,012	1,40,953	3,802	28,191	7 7
Rajputana and Central India ...	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	73	834	10,842	895	11,574	179	2,315	12 15
	Unrefined ...	12	77	11	77	10	64	1,042	7,815	958	7,305	2,033	15,338	407	3,068	7 9
Nizam's Territory	Refined ...	...	...	1	12	...	...	3	36	2	26	6	74	12	148	12 5
	Unrefined ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Seaport	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Port	Refined ...	26	315	18	225	...	...	...	...	8	104	52	644	10	129	12 14
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Port	Refined ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	Refined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unrefined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	Refined ...	692	5,390	491	6,137	1,140	14,148	5,540	66,480	23,856	3,10,128	31,719	4,05,883	6,344	81,177	
	Unrefined ...	1,776	11,322	888	6,216	1,018	6,490	7,900	59,250	11,214	85,507	22,796	1,68,785	4,559	33,757	

AKOLA;
The 9th January 1899.

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the Area under Sugar-cane Crop in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

YEAR.	AREA UNDER SUGAR-CANE CROP IN							REMARKS.
	Akola.	Amraoti.	Basim.	Buldana.	Ellichpur.	Wun.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1893-94 ..	487	579	1,266	2,477	99	407	5,315	
1894-95 ...	376	520	1,039	1,634	87	347	4,003	
1895-96 ..	331	487	984	1,478	79	276	3,635	
1896-97 ...	159	525	486	1,747	59	205	3,181	
1897-98 ...	237	417	419	1,769	80	237	3,159	
Total ...	1,590	2,528	4,194	9,105	404	1,472	19,293	
Average	318	506	839	1,821	81	294	3,859	

AKOLA;
The 9th January 1899.

F. W. FRANCIS,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 96, dated 7th March 1899.

Telegram from—The Secretrary to the Government of the Punjab, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Your No. 469 Imported sugar almost entirely superseding Indian refined sugar in towns, consequently great falling-off in imports of refined sugar from North-Western Provinces, previously the chief source of supply. Native sugar refineries are also gradually being closed. In the Punjab cultivation, though not extending, has not fallen off as the demand of the agricultural population which is chiefly for unrefined sugar is still sufficient to maintain prices at a level which renders cultivation profitable.

No. 19, dated 7th March 1899

From—M. W. FENTON, Esq., Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with the orders contained in your letter No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter, No. 508, dated 3rd March 1899, and enclosures, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture reporting the results of his inquiries regarding the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugar-cane and on the sugar industry in the Punjab.

2. As it is understood that this report is very urgently required by the Government of India, it is now forwarded without any comments. If on examination the Lieutenant-Governor finds it necessary to make any remarks with reference to Captain Dunlop-Smith's conclusions, which on the whole appear to tally with the statistics available, a further communication will be addressed to you.

No. 508, dated 3rd March 1899.

From—CAPTAIN J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

In reply to your No. 87,* dated 17th November 1898, forwarding a copy of Government of India Circular No. 15—48-3 directing an inquiry into the sugar question, I have the honour to report as follows.

Preliminary.
*Proceedings, November 1898, Nos. 1 to 3 A.

Consumption of refined and unrefined sugar in the Province.

2. The following table which has been compiled from the Internal Trade Reports prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office gives the imports and exports in maunds of both refined and unrefined sugar into, and out of, the

Punjab during the last eleven years :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Refined Sugar.			Unrefined Sugar.			Total columns 4 and 7.
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	2,57,112	710	2,56,402	14,64,228	2,16,707	12,47,521	15,03,923
1888-89	2,56,201	2,696	2,53,505	12,54,721	4,38,934	8,15,787	10,69,292
1889-90	3,21,466	2,309	3,19,157	9,49,848	3,77,599	5,72,249	8,91,406
1890-91	4,74,180	4,123	4,70,057	12,99,724	5,25,394	7,74,330	12,44,387
1891-92	3,76,029	2,273	3,73,756	20,27,391	3,01,605	17,25,786	20,99,542
1892-93	3,73,429	3,054	3,70,375	16,65,002	3,31,908	13,33,094	17,03,469
1893-94	6,29,607	2,267	6,27,340	20,74,862	2,71,170	18,03,692	24,31,032
1894-95	5,09,327	3,385	5,05,942	21,90,021	3,21,625	18,68,096	23,74,338
1895-96	6,99,844	16,419	6,83,425	14,03,124	3,45,455	10,57,669	17,41,094
1896-97	7,69,411	1,231	7,68,180	11,29,806	4,55,826	6,73,980	14,42,160
Average	4,66,661	3,847	4,62,814	15,45,873	3,58,622	11,87,251	16,50,065
1897-98	9,63,981	2,160	9,61,821	13,66,285	8,10,944	5,55,341	15,17,162
Difference per cent ...	+106	—43	+107	—11	+126	—53	—8

Except for a check from 1891 to 1893, the imports of refined sugar have steadily increased, and the returns last year were 106 per cent higher than the average of the previous ten years, and nearly four times the total of 1887-88. The exports have always been inconsiderable and require no comment. The imports of unrefined sugar have also declined, but not to anything like the same extent, and the fluctuations from year to year have been considerable. The exports, on the other hand, have risen by as much as 126 per cent. The total of last year is very remarkable. The result is that while the balance of refined sugar available for consumption in the Province has more than doubled, the balance of the unrefined article has been reduced by over one-half. If the two balances are combined, as in column 8 of the above table, it will be seen that the amount of both refined and unrefined sugar left for consumption in the Province in 1897-98 was almost exactly the same as in 1887-88, and was slightly less than the annual average of the previous decade.

Effect of imports of refined sugar.

3. These figures show that the refined sugars have been gradually ousting the unrefined varieties imported from other parts of India, and no doubt the same process has been going on, though in a very small degree, at the cost of the same product manufactured within the limits of the Province. Most of the unrefined sugar is imported from the North-Western Provinces, and especially in late years the falling off has been considerable. The total of last year's imports was only 7 per cent below that of 1887-88 and 3 per cent below the annual average of the previous ten years, but it fell short of the total of 1894-95 by as much as 38 per cent. The Punjab was never famous for the manufacture of the high class country sugar, and depended largely on importations of the Chandausi and Moradabad varieties for the consumption in towns. The country classes, however, have been in the habit of using *gur* only as an article of daily food or coarse sugar locally prepared. Refined sugar has up till now had to contend with the usual opposition of a conservative race to a novelty, and more especially with the prejudices of a people whose very diet is affected by religious and social considerations. Only a few years age no little agitation was aroused by the circulation of a rumour that bone-dust was used in the process of refining. In spite of these difficulties, which are quickly disappearing, refined sugar has forced its way rapidly. Its cheapness combined with its attractive appearance and its palpable superiority as an article of food have popularised it with the less scrupulous, and confectioners soon found out an easy and very profitable way of overcoming the objections of the orthodox by adulterating it with Indian sugars and selling the compound at the old high rates. The opposition to the foreign article is now weak, and I think there is ample evidence to show that it is regularly used at all social and public gatherings, and even in private households in towns. In the city of Lahore, for instance, there are only two confectioners at the present time who use indigenous sugars in the manufacture of sweets, and their wares are almost exclusively reserved for use during fasts and at religious ceremonies. The business done by them, moreover, is very limited. I can recall no other town of any importance with which I am acquainted in the Upper Punjab where there is any confectioner who uses Indian sugar. These changes have seriously affected the trade with the North-Western Provinces, which will as time goes on dwindle to even smaller proportions, but the effect on the Punjab industry has been very slight.

4. Refined sugar has, however, not found its way into the villages to any appreciable extent. There the people are more bound by custom and tradition than the inhabitants of towns, and use *gur* as an article of daily food. *Gur* is sweeter and more adapted to the necessities of the zamindar, and is very much cheaper than refined sugar. Its price varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund, while imported sugar sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 for the same quantity. Until therefore the Punjab peasant makes a radical change in his simple style of living and so long as the cost of cultivating cane maintains the same proportion to the sale-price of *gur*, there is not much fear of the area under sugar-cane falling off. The following table shows the fluctuations in the acreage under cane and other food stuffs during the last eleven years:

Fluctuations in the area under sugar-cane.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Area under sugar-cane.		
Year.	Area under food-crops in the kharif.	Area under food-corps in both kharif and rabi.	Actual.	Per cent on Column 2.	Per cent on Column 3.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1887-88	8,620,862	20,283,938	366,698	4·2	1·8
1888-89	8,260,158	21,687,751	391,060	4·7	1·8
1889-90	8,861,806	18,711,347	325,562	3·7	1·7
1890-91	8,489,257	20,753,194	323,868	3·8	1·5
1891-92	7,680,098	19,065,700	363,976	4·7	1·9
1892-93	10,710,032	23,808,137	314,249	2·9	1·3
1893-94	8,475,540	22,628,049	327,604	3·9	1·5
1894-95	8,212,971	21,395,293	339,930	4·1	1·6
1895-96	6,942,338	16,443,121	385,508	5·6	2·3
1896-97	6,496,392	15,842,028	398,202	6·1	2·5
Average	8,274,945	20,061,955	353,705	4·2	1·7
1897-98	9,452,948	22,333,684	348,121	3·7	1·6
Difference per cent.	+14·2	+11·3	—1·5	—11·9	—5·9

The fluctuations in the area under sugarcane are clearly due to variations in the character of the seasons, and the above figures by no means show that the cultivations of this staple is declining. The year which gave the largest outturn of cane was 1896-97, when the area under food-crops in the kharif was the lowest, and in 1892-93 the area under kharif food-crops was the highest on record, but the area under cane was the lowest. The percentages in the last two columns show that cane is easily holding its own.

Extension of sugar-cane cultivation.

5. Statement A appended to this letter gives the total area under sugar-cane in each district of the Province since 1884-85, and Statement B gives the details of irrigated and unirrigated areas since 1887-88. It will be seen that there has been a steady extension of cane cultivation on irrigated lands in those districts in which the canals and other sources of artificial irrigation have most largely been developed. Such districts are Jhang and Gujranwala, in which the Chenab Colony is situated, Hissar, Karnal, Umballa, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gurdaspur, and Sialkot.

Profits of sugar-cane cultivation.

6. As to the profits of cane growing, I have already stated that so long as the cost of cultivation bears very much the same relation as at present to the sale-price of *gur*, these profits will continue to be realised. The cost of preparing the land, of irrigation, weeding and harvesting has increased no doubt in the last twenty years owing to the rise in wages, but not to such an extent as to cripple the production of any particular staple. In the case of sugar-cane, moreover, it has been counterbalanced by the large reduction in the expenses of crushing the juice due to the introduction of the various kinds of iron mills. It would be difficult to draw up a statement for the whole Province showing the exact effect of the rise in wages and the reduction of expenditure in manufacture on the whole cost of the production of *gur*, but it may be assumed that this has not increased in the same proportion as its value in the market has.

Effect of foreign sugar imports on the manufacture of *gur*.

7. The following figures give the prices of *gur* per maund during the last eleven years:

Year.	Price of gur per maund. Rs. a. p.
1887-88	3 13 8
1888-89	3 6 5
1889-90	4 13 9
1890-91	5 6 11
1891-92	4 4 8
1892-93	4 5 1
1893-94	4 3 10
1894-95	4 2 7
1895-96	4 0 4
1896-97	4 2 5
Average	4 4 4
1897-98	4 7 7

The price has thus risen by 16·1 per cent since 1887-88 and is 4·8 per cent above the annual average of the last decade. The prices of 1889-90 and 1890-91 have not been reached since, but the table in paragraph 4 above shows in both of these years the area under cane was much below the average. There is certainly no tendency towards a fall in price, so that it cannot be said either that the profits of cultivation are declining or that refined sugar has yet entered into competition with *gur*.

Reduction in the number of sugar refineries.

8. Sugar-cane is used in the Punjab chiefly for the manufacture of *gur* by the zamindars themselves, but a small proportion is used for the production of coarse country sugar by the class known as *Khandsaris*. The latter either purchase the standing crop or contract with the owner for supply of so much *rab*, which they convert into sugar in their own refineries (Khanchi). These refineries are generally confined to large towns, but are occasionally met with in villages also, and there seems no doubt that they have been affected by the foreign imports. Europe-made sugar sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per maund, but the indigenous article sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15. So the latter must give way. It requires, moreover, in the perparation of sweetmeats less than half the labour which has to be spent on country sugar. The refineries in villages are holding their own, but their trade is slipping away from those in the towns. Agents of European firms are being gradually established in the different trading centres of the Province, and their operations are contributing largely to the extinction of country sugar. The following table which has been compiled from information collected during a recent tour through three of the largest cane-producing districts in the province shows the decline in the number of refineries in the last eleven years:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Town.	Refineries at work in		Increase.	Decreases.	Net decrease.	
		1887-88.	1897-98.			Actual.	Per cent.
Hoshiarpur ...	Tanda	7	3	...	4		
	Urmar	34	19	...	15		
	Garhdiwala	25	15	...	10		
	Hariana	49	31	...	18		
	Mukerian	23	34	11	...		
	TOTAL ...	138	102	11	47	36	26
Jullundur ...	Basti Danishmandan ...	8	10	2	...		
	Basti Darweshan	37	31	...	6		
	Basti Ghuzan	17	8	...	9		
	Jullundur	15	13	...	2		
	TOTAL ...	77	62	2	17	15	19·5
Gurdaspur ...	Kadan	10	7	...	3		
	Srigovindpur	33	21	...	12		
	Harchowal	7	13	6	..		
	TOTAL ...	50	41	6	15	9	18·0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	265	205	19	79	60	22·6

The markets selected were typical, and the above table gives a fairly accurate idea of the rate at which the indigenous industry is shrinking. Out of 12 towns only 3 show an

increase, which has probably been caused by refiners who finding their trade going transferred their shops to more promising localities.

The possibility of future curtailment of sugar-cane cultivation from the assessment point of view.

9. I have gone over the Assessments and Settlement Reports of the Kangra, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Lahore, and Sialkot Districts all recently settled and can find no allusion to the possibility of the future curtailment of cane cultivation. And the annual revenue reports received in recent years from other districts such as Hoshiarpur and Jullundur are also silent on this head. Thus neither the Settlement Officers who must have an intimate knowledge of the resources of the tracts the assessments of which they revise, nor the Deputy Commissioners who periodically review the changes in crops and cultivation in their districts, have felt any apprehensions as yet as to future of sugar-cane.

Indirect results of foreign imports.

10. Two indirect results have doubtless been caused by foreign imports. The first is that the comparatively small amount of sugar-cane which was formerly converted into sugar by local refiners and has now been set free has gone to supply the increased demand for *gur* caused by the rise in the agriculturist population. The second result is that the area under sugar-cane has not expanded so largely as it would have done had the indigenous refining industry not contracted. In other words, the foreign imports have prevented to a slight extent the area under cane from increasing so largely as it would presumably have done under the old conditions, but have not had the effect of actually causing that area to shrink. It follows therefore that this new trade in beet sugar has had no effect in the past on the land revenue or canal dues, and there is no probability of its making itself felt in this direction in the immediate future. At the same time I am strongly of opinion that the subject should not be lost sight of, and I would suggest that sugar-cane be added to the list of crops for which forecasts have to be prepared. Such forecasts would of course be submitted only from selected districts.

Final.

11. I have the honour to apologise both for the delay in the reply to the Government of India reference and for the somewhat disjointed manner in which the results of our inquiries have been arranged in this letter. But I purposely postponed taking up the question till I could have an opportunity of visiting the chief cane districts and making local investigations. I concluded these only two days ago at Batala in Gurdaspur, so that the letter has been written under great pressure. The issues raised by this question are very important, and they will not be lost sight of by this Department. The copy of the review of the question of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar is returned herewith as desired in your memorandum No. 14-A., dated 3rd February 1899.

Statement B.—Area under Cane.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.		Detail.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissar ...	... ...	Irrigated	112	123	62	123	599	924	731	928	1,594	1,599	2,241
		Unirrigated	..	...	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	... ...	Irrigated	18,273	12,204	9,825	20,301	23,200	12,358	12,120	18,719	13,683	19,211	23,573
		Unirrigated	278	2,745	71	9	195	334	725	1,157	579	13	...
Gurgaon ...	... ...	Irrigated	1,664	2,482	887	1,041	2,172	1,958	2,593	3,929	6,514	4,082	3,260
		Unirrigated	479	3,006	365	35	771	986	675	184	2,030	70	62
Delhi ...	... ...	Irrigated	25,262	19,677	15,376	24,636	28,478	18,458	17,122	19,930	14,435	24,364	22,968
		Unirrigated	1,440	9,726	2,011	1,219	1,055	5,379	1,915	2,776	5,088	1,104	227
Kurnal ...	... ...	Irrigated	15,424	13,026	6,793	12,255	16,443	11,602	10,209	13,496	12,510	19,140	22,952
		Unirrigated	1,947	2,599	2,029	1,835	2,452	1,636	2,653	2,816	3,439	1,787	2,537
Umballa ...	... ...	Irrigated	6,427	6,296	5,132	7,277	7,881	7,501	5,758	6,129	3,439	8,549	5,622
		Unirrigated	17,165	21,305	18,604	12,006	19,609	13,811	20,815	21,677	20,752	9,874	6,912
Simla ...	... ...	Irrigated	13	13	13	15	8	6	8	9	12	10	7
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra ...	... ...	Irrigated	2,088	2,126	1,932	2,277	2,169	2,888	2,169	2,203	2,208	2,136	1,740
		Unirrigated	2,602	2,521	2,506	3,148	3,551	2,185	2,289	3,753	3,767	1,964	2,471
Hoshiarpur	...	Irrigated	6,597	7,891	5,492	7,985	6,982	8,661	4,377	5,362	5,929	8,819	5,076
		Unirrigated	26,213	31,394	26,215	21,691	26,723	17,125	22,621	22,029	28,744	20,660	17,992
Jullundur ...	... ...	Irrigated	40,341	38,715	33,613	32,771	35,749	30,879	33,639	34,487	38,310	32,435	27,955
		Unirrigated	3,532	3,559	2,951	2,345	3,479	1,554	2,618	2,335	2,234	2,881	2,220
Ludhiana ...	... ...	Irrigated	11,307	10,792	8,434	9,083	11,082	10,577	10,444	12,105	14,606	13,987	10,256
		Unirrigated	4,020	4,113	2,877	3,138	3,521	3,758	2,996	3,049	2,957	3,959	2,640
Ferozepore ...	... ...	Irrigated	890	1,234	978	753	1,533	1,425	1,518	1,057	1,475	1,855	1,414
		Unirrigated	18	30	7	11	15	98	80	80	62	...	1
Mooltan ...	... ...	Irrigated	2,877	2,665	2,365	1,693	1,876	1,679	1,174	1,153	2,238	2,842	1,790
		Unirrigated	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	10	3	4	...
Jhang ...	... ...	Irrigated	331	521	467	371	243	299	366	550	4,633	11,132	12,621
		Unirrigated	7	13	43	26	13	2	10	1	17	1	...
Montgomery	... ...	Irrigated	192	191	151	119	190	303	549	330	407	543	648
		Unirrigated	...	3	6	3	...	...	10	11	11	...	...
Lahore ...	... ...	Irrigated	4,172	7,425	6,048	3,006	4,071	4,912	5,048	3,849	5,653	8,317	8,719
		Unirrigated	127	70	99	56	48	50	52	29	33	35	36

Statement B.—Area under Cane—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT.	Detail.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amritsar	Irrigated	28,253	24,901	19,467	18,148	22,372	19,244	20,235	16,770	23,764	25,149	19,601
	Unirrigated	1,300	1,620	1,686	1,376	1,626	1,086	1,382	1,011	1,537	1,781	1,285
Gurdaspur	Irrigated	25,934	27,463	24,961	27,083	28,257	26,840	22,619	23,967	28,762	32,118	25,044
	Unirrigated	22,927	29,572	29,604	23,123	31,039	20,695		25,323	29,730	25,089	23,094
Sialkot	Irrigated	31,230	31,628	29,278	30,214	26,873	31,552	26,950	27,754	31,471	34,010	28,447
	Unirrigated	8,414	13,237	12,703	7,176	10,322	7,072	27,415	14,100	17,553	13,758	7,027
Gujrat	Irrigated	6,692	7,902	6,047	6,005	2,322	4,897	13,296	5,833	7,838	7,596	6,324
	Unirrigated	186	738	751	517	78	565	6,736	974	1,113	1,149	1,072
Gujranwala	Irrigated	17,031	19,636	20,585	17,632	13,073	14,423	753	14,779	18,348	22,446	22,343
	Unirrigated	193	312	1,620	177	146	427	16,794	141	8	120	287
Shahpur	Irrigated	1,258	1,610	1,553	1,167	864	1,070	221	1,078	1,194	1,303	1,488
	Unirrigated	11	16	6	21	10	42	1,066	6	6	6	31
Jhelum	Irrigated	374	397	307	252	88	150	34	233	284	271	205
	Unirrigated	3	11	8	3	5	10	276	6	4	3	4
Rawalpindi	Irrigated	2,244	1,891	1,693	1,927	2,101	1,558	8	1,473	2,211	2,411	1,679
	Unirrigated	7	14	14	21	4	1	1,770	10	12	16	13
Hazara	Irrigated	956	836	828	895	675	776	5	799	1,101	1,170	713
	Unirrigated	...	...	9	...	...	...	796	...	...	2	...
Peshawar	Irrigated	9,320	8,884	8,697	9,131	10,280	11,529	...	10,941	10,496	14,232	11,955
	Unirrigated	1	1	1	...	...	...	10,660	2	1	7	9
Kohat	Irrigated	77	49	38	46	55	46	8	50	74	44	27
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	27	..	...	54	...	...	...	...
Bannu	Irrigated	8,375	6,670	5,459	5,874	6,480	6,715	...	6,601	7,638	8,124	6,474
	Unirrigated	11	...	...	...	...	...	6,590	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	Irrigated	203	214	152	138	58	107	2	121	99	114	116
	Unirrigated	...	...	1	...	1	...	96	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	Irrigated	36	36	28	30	34	36	...	48	47	51	108
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	1	...	21
Muzaffargarh	Irrigated	7,858	6,954	4,707	3,625	3,998	4,545	3,810	3,767	5,146	5,860	4,814
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB	Irrigated	275,811	264,455	221,374	245,873	259,306	237,418	226,785	238,450	266,159	313,920	280,180
	Unirrigated	99,887	126,605	104,188	77,995	104,670	76,831	100,819	101,480	119,749	84,282	67,941

CAMP MONTGOMERY;
The 3rd March 1899.

GANGA SAHAI,
Personal Assistant,
for *Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.*

Statement A.—Area under Cane.

No.	District.	Area under Sugarcane. 1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	Hissar	78	95	99	112	123	63	123	605	935	731	928	1,594	1,599	2,241
2	Rohtak	17,289	12,880	14,766	18,551	14,949	9,896	20,310	23,395	12,692	12,845	19,876	14,262	19,224	23,573
3	Gurgaon	526	995	1,748	2,143	5,491	1,252	1,076	2,943	2,944	3,268	4 113	8,544	4,152	3,322
4	Delhi	24,565	21,487	20,369	26,702	29,4[illegible]3	17,387	25,855	29,533	23,837	19,037	22,706	19,523	25,468	23,195
5	Karnal	14,891	12,658	8,478	17,371	15,625	8,822	14,090	18,895	13,238	12,862	16,312	15,942	20,927	25,489
6	Umballa	15,618	21,653	24,677	23,592	27,001	23,736	19,283	27,490	21,312	26,573	27,806	24,191	18,423	12,534
7	Simla	5	9	10	13	13	13	15	8	6	8	9	12	10	7
8	Kangra	6,512	5,213	5,706	4,690	4,647	4,444	5,425	5,720	4,573	5,158	5,956	5,975	4,100	4,211
9	Hoshiarpur	28,610	33,769	38,726	32,810	39,285	31,707	29,676	32,805	25,786	26,998	27,391	34,673	29,479	23,068
10	Jullundur	40,749	42,476	47,669	43,873	42,274	36,564	35,116	39,228	32,433	36,257	36,822	40,544	35,316	30,175
11	Ludhiana	13,652	13,369	13,862	15,327	14,905	11,311	12,221	14,603	14,335	13,440	15,154	17,563	17,945	12,896
12	Ferozepore	600	1,025	973	908	1,264	985	764	1,548	1,523	1,598	1,137	1,537	1,855	1,415
13	Mooltan	3,440	3,070	3,087	2,877	2,665	2,365	1,695	1,877	1,683	1,175	1,163	2,241	2,846	1,790
14	Jhang	238	469	557	338	534	510	397	256	301	376	551	4,650	11,1[illegible]3	12,621
15	Montgomery	130	223	236	192	194	157	122	190	303	559	341	418	543	648
16	Lahore	3,792	2,499	3,385	4,299	7,495	6,147	3,062	4,119	4,962	5,100	3,878	5,726	8,352	8,755
17	Amritsar	21,757	18,911	21,463	29,559	26,521	21,153	19,524	23,998	20,380	21,617	17,781	25,301	26,930	20,886
18	Gurdaspur	45,700	46,302	53,727	48,861	57,035	54,565	50,206	59,296	47,535	49,569	49,290	58,492	57,207	48,138
19	Sialkot	44,943	43,034	41,606	39,644	44,865	41,981	37,390	37,195	38,624	40,711	41,854	49,024	47,768	35,474
20	Gujrat	7,189	7,918	7,395	6,878	8,640	6,798	6,552	2,400	5,462	7,489	6,807	8,951	8,745	7,396
21	Gujranwala	20,519	18,949	16,217	17,224	19,948	22,205	17,809	13,219	14,850	17,015	14,920	18,431	22,56[illegible]	22,630
22	Shahpur	960	1,266	1,518	1,269	1,626	1,559	1,188	874	1,112	1,100	1,084	1,200	1,309	1,519
23	Jhelam	310	346	507	377	408	315	255	93	160	284	239	288	274	209
24	Rawalpindi	1,195	1,708	2,066	2,251	1,905	1,707	1,948	2,105	1,559	1,775	1,483	2,223	2,427	1,692
25	Hazara	740	819	876	956	836	837	895	675	776	796	799	1,101	1,172	713
26	Peshawar	10,555	7,844	8,882	9,321	8,8[illegible]5	8,698	9,131	10,280	11,529	10,668	10,943	10,497	14,239	11,964
27	Kohat	60	41	71	77	49	38	73	55	46	54	50	74	44	27
28	Bannu	5,442	6,540	8,070	8,386	6,670	5,459	5,874	6,480	6,715	6,592	6,601	7,638	8,124	6,474
29	Dehra Ismail Khan ...	390	167	207	203	214	153	138	59	107	96	121	99	114	116
30	Dehra Ghazi Khan ...	36	43	44	36	36	28	30	34	36	43	48	48	51	129
31	Muzaffargarh	4,963	5,743	7,284	7,858	6,954	4,707	3,625	3,998	4,545	3,810	3,767	5,146	5,860	4,814
	TOTAL ...	335,454	331,521	354,281	366,698	391,060	325,562	323,868	363,976	314,249	327,604	339,930	385,908	398,202	348,121

CAMP MONTGOMERY;
The 3rd March 1899.

GANGA SAHAI,
Personal Assistant,
for *Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.*

No. 189—530, dated 11th March 1899.

From—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars.

1. From the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 144, dated 17th February 1899, with enclosures.
2 To the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, rom the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere Merwara, No. 530, dated March 1899.

2. In reply, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, and to add that further information has been called for from the Commissioner, which will be submitted immediately it is received.

No. 144. dated 17th February 1899.

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

With reference to your office endorsement No. 1372—530, dated the 17th November 1898, forwarding, for enquiry and report, the Government of India Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of Indian sugars, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter No. 690, dated the 4th February 1899, from the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with enclosures, and to state that the returns prepared by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere prove conclusively that imported sugar is being used to a very much larger extent than formerly and thus either the consumption of both imported and indigenous sugar must have increased very considerably, or else the former is largely replacing the latter in the requirements of the native population of India.

2. The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara has collected no statistics on the subject, but his enquiries tend to show that a religious prejudice exists against sugar of foreign manufacture, the methods employed in which are suspected to be opposed to caste prejudices, but in view of the figures furnished by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, I am unable to think that this prejudice affects the consumption of imported sugar to any material extent.

3. The areas under sugar cultivation in Ajmere-Merwara is very small, but so far no sign of the plant going out of cultivation has been recorded.

No. 690, dated 4th February 1899.

From—The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5611, dated the 23rd November 1898, regarding the effect of the increasing imports of refined sugar on the market, and the price of Indian sugar in the Ajmere District.

1. Statement showing the imports of foreign sugar into the Ajmere District by rail from the 1st April 1893 to the 31st March 1898.
2. Statement showing the area cultivated and the outturn of sugar-cane in the Ajmere District from 1894-95 to 1898-99.

2. I enclose the statements marginally noted.

3. It is clear from the Traffic Manager's return that the import by rail of foreign, *i.e.*, refined, sugar into the Ajmere District has increased by leaps and bounds since 1894. During the year ending the 31st March 1898, the import was five times what it was in the year ending the 31st March 1894. The increase has not, however, been absolutely steady, as during the year ending the 31st March 1897 the import was good deal less than during the year ending the 31st March 1896. I do not know that it would be possible to obtain a satisfactory explanation for this. But I think it may be taken that the return shows that foreign, that is refined, sugar is steadily displacing Indian-made sugar in the markets of the Ajmere District. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner informs me that foreign, that is, refined, sugar is much more largely used in the bazaars for making sweetmeats than formerly.

4. The large consumption of sweetmeats in India and the vast size of the Indian Continent must make India a most valuable market for sugar, and if the case for the whole of India is the same as the case for the Ajmere District, it behoves the British Government to take steps to stimulate the manufacture of refined sugar in India itself and to secure that the Indian import trade in refined sugar is facilitated far over West India sugar plantations now reported to be in so bad a plight.

5. The cultivation of sugar-cane in the Ajmere District, as shown in the statement attached, is limited to a few villages, and during the past five years it has only averaged

some 400 acres with an outturn of some 4,300 maunds of unrefined sugar. But the area cultivated under sugar-cane during the year 1898-99 was little more than half the area cultivated under sugar-cane in 1894-95. This may be to some extent due to the precarious rainfall of the Ajmere District. But I am inclined to attribute it to the increased import of foreign refined sugar, which the frugal native mind has found to taste sweeter and to go farther than the product of the country.

6. As the area cultivated under sugar-cane is so small and as the revenue demand of the Ajmere District has been fixed at a very low figure, and is a fixed demand (except in the case of some 38 variable villages) for a certain number of years, the decrease in cultivation of sugar-cane can, I consider, have no effect on the payment of Government revenue or on the ability of the cultivators to pay the same.

Statement showing the Area under Sugar-cane Cultivation for the last five years.

I.	II.	III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		IX.
	Name of Village.	1894-95, 1302 Fasli.		1895-96, 1303 Fasli.		1896-97, 1304 Fasli.		1897-98, 1305 Fasli.		1898-99, 1306 Fasli.		Total.		Remarks.
		Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.	
		Acres.	Mds.	Acres.	Mds.	Acres.	Mds. Srs.	Acres.	Mds. Srs.	Acres.	Mds. Srs.	Acres.	Mds. Srs.	
1	Ajmere	17	100	3	183	11	805 0	11	652 0	11	889 0	53	2,629 0	Sugar or *gur* is not prepared, the sugar-canes are sold.
2	Nand	...	...	2	16	3	25 0	1	15 0	...	...	6	56 0	
3	Suraj Kund	20	113	11	112	29	251 0	34	497 0	32	214 0	126	1,187 0	
4	Kiranipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bis. 16	40 0	1	12 0	1	52 0	As against No. 1.
5	Banseli	45	335	46	277	25	72 0	9	58 10	23	176 0	148	918 10	
6	Kanas	33	222	18	158	38	211 10	21	174 20	14	178 5	124	943 35	
7	Galti	89	491	96	417	100	564 20	85	805 10	93	889 20	463	3,167 10	
8	Khori	8	65	8	105	9	119 0	8	116 0	2	7 0	35	412 0	
	TOTAL ...	212	1,326	184	1,268	215	2,047 30	169	2,358 0	176	2,365 25	956	9,365 15	
1	Ganahera	105	1,105	86	1,056	58	452 0	39	404 0	50	773 0	338	3,790 0	Jagir Villages.
2	Bhagwanpura	10	65	5	56	1	7 0	...	...	...	...	16	128 0	Ditto.
3	Naidla	28	393	17	212	29	298 0	16	128 0	6	76 0	96	1,107 0	Ditto.
4	Tilora	10	97	13	222	18	304 0	9	113 0	3	37 0	53	773 0	Ditto.
5	Hokram	54	137	36	205	18	218 0	2	25 0	8	123 0	118	708 0	Ditto.
6	Kishenpura	19	150	15	214	26	347 0	13	195 0	18	119 0	91	1,025 0	Ditto.
7	Pushkur	46	769	39	346	50	353 20	34	771 10	15	269 0	184	2,508 30	Ditto.
8	Chavandia	52	827	47	404	21	112 20	8	65 20	13	134 10	141	1,543 10	Ditto.
9	Boraj Kazepura	...	...	Bis. 11	70	1	...	Bis. 10	20 0	2	70 0	3	160 0	Ditto.
10	Karel	3	100	4	58	4	102	2	60 0	4	150 0	17	470 0	Minor Istimrar.
	TOTAL ...	327	3,643	262	2,843	226	2,194 0	123	1,781 30	119	1,751 10	1,057	12,213 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	539	4,969	446	4,111	441	4,241 30	292	4,139 30	295	4,116 35	2,013	21,578 15	

G. R. KHANDEKAR,

for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.*

Statement of Foreign Sugar (usually received from Bombay) received at the undermentioned stations in the Ajmere District during the last five years ending 31st March 1898.

STATIONS.	1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.	TOTAL.
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
Ladpura	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiloma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	974 0	4,523 0	7,342 0	4,802 20	10,171 30	27,813 10
Nasirabad ...	1,076 39	1,158 3	1,519 30	775 32	1,274 32	5,805 16
Bandanwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singawal	29 0	44 0	6 10	...	...	79 30
Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saradhna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangliawas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kharwa	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,079 39	5,725 23	8,868 0	5,578 12	11,446 22	33,698 16

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.*

No. 530, dated March, 1899.

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 144, dated the 17th February 1899, I am directed to request that statistics for the past ten years may be furnished in the tabulated form used by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere in the statement which forms an enclosure to your letter under reference, showing the are a under sugar-cane cultivation and the import of foreign sugar into both the districts under your charges.

2. The Chief Commissioner would also be glad to be supplied with a table showing for the same period the comparative prices of the different classes of both country and foreign sugar from the coarsest to the finest.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 962 Mis., dated 8th March 1899.

Read again—

G. O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898, communicating to the Board of Revenue, for investigation and report, letter from the Government of India, requesting to be furnished with information as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Madras Presidency, on the profits of such cultivation and on those of sugar industry, also as to the possibility of any falling off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

Read—

Telegram from the Government of India, revenue and agriculture Department, dated 13th February 1899, enquiring when a reply to its Circular No. 15 (Agriculture), dated 31st October 1898, may be expected, and stating that the information is very urgently required.

Read again—

Reminders to the Board of revenue, No. 21 R, dated 16th February 1899, and No. 26 R, dated 24th February 1899 requesting a very early reply to G. O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898

Read again—

Official Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 46, dated 16th February 1899, enquiring whether the Government may expect a communication on the sugar bounties question from the Chamber of Commerce.

Read—

Letter* from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 17th February 1899, submitting report on the subject of the effect of the competition of bounty-fed sugar imported into India on the local industry.

* Copy attached.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The Board of Revenue is requested to submit, with the least practicable delay, the report called for in G.O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898.

2. The letter of the Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, will meantime be communicated to the Government of India.

No. 962 A.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated 17th February 1899.

From—C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

With reference to the G.O. No. 681 (Revenue), dated the 15th November 1898, in which the Chamber is asked to supply the Government with information on the subject of the effect of the competition of bounty-fed sugars imported into India on the local industry, I have the honour to inform you that, while the area of cultivation of sugar-cane in this Presidency may not yet have been adversely affected, there can be no doubt that the competition has forced down the prices of refined sugar manufactured in this country to such a point as to seriously endanger the future of the industry.

In support of this opinion, the Chamber would invite attention to the following figures of sale prices for the last six years of sugar locally refined by the firm which is most largely interested in the manufacture of sugar in this Presidency. The prices are gross realised in Calcutta, which is the largest and most representative market in this country, and refer to only two brands, of more or less equal value:

Year.	Highest Price. R. a. p.	Lowest Price. R. a. p.	
1893	10 1 0	9 15 0	per Bengal maund.
1894	9 15 0	9 8 0	" "
1895	9 8 0	8 12 0	" "
1896	8 14 0	8 11 6	" "
1897	8 11 6	8 1 0	" "
1898	8 1 0	7 10 0	" "

In the opinion of the Chamber, the reason for this great falling off in price, notwithstanding a steady improvement in the quality of the article, is undoubtedly the reduction in the price of beet sugar during the above period brought about by the heavy bounties by which that industry is subsidised on a steadily increasing scale. With the falling off in the price of the locally refined article, it would have been impossible to compete with the imported bounty-fed sugar but for the margin which, it is well known, refiners have in past years enjoyed on the price of raw sugars. That margin must now, with the fall in refined sugars, have disappeared, and though it may be that the price of the raw sugars may admit of some reduction, the Chamber doubts it, in view of the high price of poonac manure and the recent spread of disease among canes.

In any case, there is a limit below which raw sugar cannot be profitably produced, while there is no apparent limit to the bounties, which were again increased in Germany only last year. A further fall in the price of the refined article must adversely influence the market for the raw product, and thus react upon cultivation, leading eventually to the curtailment, if not to the complete extinction, of the Indian sugar industry.

The Chamber sees no means of escape from this calamity other than the abolition of the bounties by international agreement, or the imposition in this country of countervailing import duties on bounty-fed sugar.

No. 6.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1899.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XXI of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, I have the honour to forward herewith an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have signified my assent.

(Act No. XIV of 1899) to further amend the Indian Tariff Act 1894.

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in Your Lordship's predecessor's despatch No. 61, dated 21st December 1869, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relating to the Law, accompanies.

Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated

Extracts from Proceedings, dated 10th and 20th March 1899.

(ACT NO. XIV OF 1899.)

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

A Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1894.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section 8-A after section 8, Act VIII, 1894.

2. After section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following section shall be added, namely :— VIII of 1894.

Additional import duty on bounty-fed articles.

"8-A. (1) Where any country, dependency or colony pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any article and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of this Act, then, upon the importation of any such article into British India, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

" (2) The net amount of any such bounty or grant as aforesaid shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the identification of such articles and for the assessment and collection of any additional duty imposed upon the importation thereof under sub-section (1)."

Act not to apply in certain cases.

3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act.

This Bill was passed at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the twentieth day of March, 1899.

(Sd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON,

President.

I assent to this Bill.

(Sd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON,

Viceroy and Governor General.

The 20th March 1899.

(An authentic copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

DURING the last two years there has been a rapid and large increase in the amount of bounty-fed sugar imported into India, especially from Germany and Austro-Hungary. This appears to be seriously affecting the important sugar industries of India, as it is reported that many refineries have already ceased to work and that others are on the verge of being closed.

2. The present Bill has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of India to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed articles at the port of importation and thus to preserve the sugar cultivation and industries of this country.

J. WESTLAND.

The 10th March 1899.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict., Cap. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th March 1899.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—"I see that it is stated in the List of Business that my object is stated in the title of the Bill. With all deference to the Hon'ble Member who has charge of the Legislative Department, I think it would require a large amount of perspicacity for anyone to see my object stated in the title of the Bill. As a matter of fact, I am proposing to open an entirely new chapter in our fiscal history, and which I have already endeavoured to make plain, in language which is not legal and not legislative, but which, I fancy, has been understood, by statements made in the newspapers.

"I propose to ask the leave of the Council to introduce a Bill which will have the effect of conferring upon the Government a power to impose countervailing duties in the case of bounty-fed sugar imported from European countries. I shall not take up the Council's time by explaining the economic effect of bounties and of countervailing duties. I take it for granted that Hon'ble Members know these matters as well as I do myself, and, if I refer to them for a short time, it is only with the object of introducing to the Council the facts with regard to which I shall have to satisfy them in asking leave to introduce this Bill.

"It is well known that the effect of bounties is two-fold. It affects in two entirely opposite directions the interests of the consumer and the producer. So far as regards the consumer, it brings the article of consumption to the market at a cheaper price than would otherwise be available to him. In that respect he receives benefit. But the producer looks at it from a different point of view. It supplants in the market the produce which he would otherwise bring to it by a competitive produce which has attached to it an artificial advantage. England, of course, is, as regards sugar, a nation of consumers. No project for the imposition of countervailing duties has there been made; but India, on the other hand, is, to a very large extent, a nation of producers, and the productive interests of the country in respect of sugar are, as I hope to satisfy the Council, extremely important, and ought to be safeguarded by any measures that we can take. As regards the interests of the producer, I shall quote some official documents which have reference to them, and will show that sugar is a particularly important product in this country. Hon'ble Members will no doubt excuse my beginning my quotations by a reference to an old Financial Statement—that of 1877-78. Sir John Strachey in talking of sugar in that statement says:—

'It is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces, and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.'

"Then again, when the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, made a representation about a year ago on the subject of sugar, they also drew attention to the extreme importance of the productive interests connected therewith. They enclosed a memorandum from the firms interested in the sugar industry in Calcutta, in which it was said:—

'The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every Province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials whose duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land-revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such tracts the entire rent, and therefore the entire revenue, is paid from the cane-field. "The peasants say," writes the Settlement-officer of Bareilly, "that sugarcane is to other tillage as the elephant to other beasts." In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh, the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate;'

and then they proceed to make the extracts justifying the statement. Again, in a report from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces received the other day, talking of the possibility of the reduction of cultivation of sugar in the North-West, he says:—

'The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to landlords, tenants and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugarcane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land-revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.'

"Perhaps these extracts will show the importance which is attached from the agricultural and economic point of view to the maintenance of sugar cultivation. With refer-

ence to the interests of the consumer, which I mentioned are entirely in the opposite direction, there is one very considerable discount to be reckoned in India, and that is, that the bounty-fed sugar is a refined sugar, and the sugar which is affected by it in this country is mostly the refined article. The common people of this country, that is, the poorer classes, do not, for the most part, consume refined sugar, although they are taking to it lately in larger quantities. The principal staple, however, of their consumption is unrefined sugar, and, so far as we can trace it at present, although the unrefined sugar has to a certain extent been affected by the large importation, to which I will presently allude, of bounty-fed sugar, still it is mostly in the direction of the cheapening of refined sugar that the effect of this bounty-fed import has been seen. Accordingly, although the consumer has benefited by the cheapness of the bounty-fed importations, yet the consumer who is so benefited is not the poorer classes but the classes who are comparatively well able to bear the burden of the removal of the cause cheapening their sugar. I find that the report made by the West Indian Commission expresses this view even with regard to England. They state :—

'It has, we believe, been argued that the reduction in the price of sugar which has resulted from the bounty system is such a source of gain to the British Empire as a whole that it would not be right for Your Majesty's Government to initiate any measures to bring about the abolition of that system. In that argument we do not concur. * * The benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class, namely, Your Majesty's West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry. * * We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the abolition of the bounty system is an object at which Your Majesty's Government should aim, if they should see their way to securing that result, and that the accomplishment of such an end is worth some sacrifice provided always that such sacrifice would be really effective and would not involve evils out of all proportion to those which it is desired to remove.'

"Of course we are not, so far as this Legislative Council is concerned, considering the interests of the West Indian subjects of Her Majesty; but the very expressions here used might be adapted to India with a small variation and we might say that the benefit which India as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on one class, namely, the agricultural population which is dependent on the sugar industry of the country.

"I wish to bring the Council the actual facts of importations into this country so as to show to what an extent in recent years the importation of bounty-fed sugar has increased. I have before me the statistics of importation for the last twenty years stated in thousand of hundredweights. The facts are that for the first ten years the importation of sugar was about one million hundredweight; towards the end of that period it had risen to one million and a half hundredweight. By far the largest portion of this, almost the whole of it, was Mauritius sugar. European sugar hardly entered into the figures at all. In none of the first five years was there any European importation at all, and during the last five years there was an importation of 15,000, 10,000 and 11,000 hundredweight in three of the years concerned. After 1890, although the importation from Mauritius continued and rather increased, that is to say, moved up from about one million three hundred thousand to one million six or seven hundred, yet the importation from Austria and Germany vastly and suddenly increased. The year 1890-91 was almost the first year in which German sugar was imported, and in that one year 709,000 hundredweight were imported. The figures then fell off for a short time, but during the last three years, 1896-97-98, the amount which has been imported from Austria and Germany combined has been 874,000 hundredweight; then the year after that more than two million hundredweight, and in the ten months of this year more than a million hundredweight has been received. This is a very large and a very sudden increase, and I will mention the facts to which it is due. In 1897 the Government of the United States passed an Act, upon which the Bill now before the Council is framed, by which they imposed countervailing duties upon sugar. The effect of that Act was to cut out the bounty-fed sugar of Europe from the markets of the United States. The consequence was that bounty-fed sugar was driven to find its market in India, and it found its market very suddenly and very abundantly. Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that a couple of years ago the attention of Her Majesty's Government was drawn to the critical condition of the sugar industry in the West India Islands. They sent out to inquire into the subject a Commission of which two members were my own distinguished predecessor Sir David Barbour, and the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Collen's distinguished predecessor Sir Henry Norman. They made a report in which they showed that the sugar industry of the West India Islands, upon which the commercial prosperity and even the administrative possibilities of the West Indian Colonies depended, was in an extremely critical state, and they attributed it all to the existence of the bounty system. Thereupon Her Majesty's Government took what they considered the only means of having the bounty system revised, namely, they proposed to call a Conference of the various European Powers in order to consider the whole question of bounties. At that time the Government of Belgium had had its attention drawn to the subject, and they met the invitation to Conference issued by Her Majesty's Government by stating that they had already taken measures to

have a Conference of the Powers. This Conference took place in Brussels in the summer of 1898. It was a Conference which came to no practical conclusion. The proposals regarding the dropping of the bounty system were opposed for various reasons, mainly by France and Russia, but no practical conclusion was come to. The Conference separated on the understanding that the Government of the King of the Belgians would continue by diplomatic action to pursue its object. At the instance of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce we had taken measures to have India represented by a member at that Conference, and Mr. Ozanne, who was a recently retired Civil Servant of the Presidency of Bombay, was the Indian representative. After the Conference separated we received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Madras, and also from the Chamber of Commerce of Upper India, in which they recommended that now, as the proposals of the Brussels Conference proved ineffective, we should at once take measures to impose a countervailing duty. Madras is to some extent an exporting Province, and it grows a fair quantity of sugar; but Cawnpore, the seat of the Chamber of Upper India, is the centre of a most important sugar industry and is much more in touch with the subject and much more closely affected by it than any of the other Chambers. The Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has also taken up the subject, and I find from their last annual report that they recommend the imposition of countervailing duties as the only alternative in the event of further negotiations regarding the abolition of bounties proving futile, and that a continuance of unrestricted importation will probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which have already ceased to work.

"But I am a little in advance of the subject when I refer to the closing of the sugar refineries. I wish to show that it is not merely a matter of theory, but an ascertained fact that the sugar industry of this country has been very adversely affected.

"In India altogether about 3,000,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation. Of this, 1,300,000 are in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,000,000 are in Bengal, and the remaining 700,000 are scattered over the other Provinces of India. It is obvious, therefore, that by far the most important Province from the sugar-producing point of view is that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Now, we have obtained very full particulars of the recent condition of the sugar cultivation and of the sugar-refining industry in the North-Western Provinces, and I may at once say that the immediate effect upon cultivation has not been very great. Apparently the production has diminished, taking the whole of India, from about 3,000,000 to about 2,600,000, that is to say, a drop of about 13 per cent.; but there are many reasons why cultivation should not be immediately affected. In the first place, the natives of this country are extremely conservative in their habits and customs. It is very difficult to move them from the existing cultivation, and they will for a long time sustain loss in that cultivation before absolutely giving it up. Moreover, agriculture is largely carried on under advances for delivery of actual produce, and these obligations are obviously obligations which can only be carried out by continuing cultivation, so that the mere depression in the price of sugar does not make itself immediately seen in the reduction of cultivation. It will do so ultimately beyond a doubt. As regards refineries however, we have strong evidence that the importation of bounty-fed sugar is causing very serious disaster. In a letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces he tells us :—

"There has been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane in those parts of the Province where the margin of profit on the cultivation is least, this decrease being probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Further experience is, however, required to arrive at certain conclusions in this respect.

'Foreign sugar does not as yet compete with *gur*, but it is now competing with refined sugar for home consumption, of which article it has seriously reduced the exports. It has also already caused the closure of numerous refineries, while it has seriously endangered the stability of others. The Director gives statistics showing that 120 refineries have stopped working, but his figures on this point are incomplete. He has since informed the Lieutenant-Governor that no less than sixty have been closed in a part of the district of Azamgarh alone, of which no account is taken in his memorandum.

'The price of refined sugar has been reduced about 12 per cent. in five years, and this decline has had a general lowering effect on all sugar prices.'

"He goes on to report also that—

'The information available points to the probability of the further cheapening of the production of bounty-fed sugar in the future, to its importation in increasing quantities, and to the further under-selling of the native refiners.

'It is of much more importance to these Provinces to preserve their sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article.

'There is no prospect of native processes being so improved that refineries could hold their own against the foreign competition assisted by bounties.'"

"I may mention that in the description of the condition of things in the North-Western Provinces we are not dependent upon the reports of the North-Western Provinces alone. For example, in reply to our enquiries, which we issued last September, we have a report from the Resident of Hyderabad regarding the sugar consumption in Berar. He says :—

'In 1893-94 the imports of refined sugar from the North-West Provinces were 27,702 maunds; in each subsequent year there has been a steady decline till in 1897-98 the quantity imported amounted to only 11,638 maunds, or considerably less than half the former quantity. A more than corresponding rise is to be observed in the imports of refined sugar from Bombay port; commencing at 50,158 maunds in 1893-94, the figure has now risen to 1,27,625 maunds, or more than 2½ times the former import.'

" So that, whether this sugar which had been imported in Bombay and Berar is bounty-fed or not, it is obvious that the conditions of the trade are at present such that a Province which had formerly a large supply from the North-Western Provinces, has ceased to derive its sugar from there. The same is the case as regards the Punjab. The Government of the Punjab have not as yet sent us their report, but they have sent us in anticipation of the report a telegram which I shall read. They say :—

'Imported sugar almost entirely superseding Indian refined sugar in towns. Consequently great falling off in imports of refined sugar from North-Western Provinces, previously the chief source of supply. Native sugar refineries are also gradually being closed. In the Punjab, cultivation, though not extending, has not fallen off, as the demand of the agricultural population, which is chiefly for unrefined sugar, is still sufficient to maintain prices at a level which renders cultivation profitable.'

" It will be seen, therefore, that the information which we have received as to the condition of the North-Western Provinces in respect of their sugar industry, whether we look at what has been said by the Government of the North-Western Provinces itself, or by the effect as observed from the outside by the Government of the Punjab and the Resident of Hyderabad who represents the Berars, is the same, namely, that the prospects of the industry in the North-Western Provinces are very much like the prospects which have been described by the Commissioners who were sent to investigate the matter in the West India Islands. As regards Calcutta, it may be sufficient for me to refer to the statement of the Chamber of Commerce in their last annual report—a statement which I have already quoted—

'In any case a continuance of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar would probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which had already ceased to work.'

" I have some further information which I might lay before the Council regarding the falling off in the price of sugar which, of course, is the direct effect of the importation of the bounty-fed sugar and through which those deleterious effects I have been describing have been operating. The general falling off in prices during the last three years has been (at Cawnpore) a falling off of about one and a half rupees out of a price of about 11, 12 and 13 rupees per maund— a sufficiently serious falling off to necessitate the closing of the refineries, and, when the refineries are closed, there must, no doubt, follow a falling off in the cultivation. I think therefore the Council may take it as proved that we are in the presence of a real danger to an important industry ; and I trust they are sufficiently convinced that the time has come when, if we are to protect our sugar industry in this country, which is extremely important, it is necessary for us to take measures against bounty-fed importations. Of course we might wait a little longer ; we might wait till our refineries are still further closed, and till the raiyats are so impoverished as to give up the cultivation altogether ; but it is better in these matters, I think, to take, protective measures beforehand, because it is far more easy to revive and encourage an existing industry than to restore one which has been by adverse circumstances extinguished.

" It is hardly necessary for me to touch upon the extent of bounties, or on their effect upon the trade of foreign countries. We are legislating only as regards India. But I would like to point out that the measure we are taking, or which I am asking the Council to take, is not necessarily a measure that condemns the action of foreign countries in putting bounties upon their sugar. We have only regard to our own internal concerns, and it may be perfectly possible for us even to approve the action of foreign Governments in putting a bounty upon their sugar and at the same time to take measures to prevent their having an injurious effect upon our own cultivation. I observe that the argument which the representative of France laid before the Brussels Conference as justifying the granting of sugar bounties in France was this. He said it is all very well for England to denounce sugar bounties. England is the mistress of the seas ; she can look forward with confidence even to a state of isolation arising out of war ; foreign ports will still be open to her and her ports will be open to importation from foreign countries ; but in the case of France it is exactly the opposite. If France is isolated and an enemy of France has command of the seas, then the result might be a very serious national disaster. It is the duty of the Government of France, as a mere question of national preservation, to take care that France shall be independent of foreign countries in the matter of her provisionment. If a certain quantity of sugar is absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of France, then the Government of France must take care that that amount of sugar shall be forthcoming within an area that is under her own command, and, if the cultivation under normal circumstances is not sufficient to produce it, it is legitimate for the Government, by the operation of bounties, to give sufficient encouragement to the internal cultivation of sugar. It is therefore a matter of internal administration. What I point out with regard to this is that we may quite agree with them. We are not bound in any way to denounce the system of bounties as a matter of internal administration of any foreign country. We only wish to protect our own industry, and we claim the same right to preserve our industry in this country as foreign nations no doubt claim to preserve and encourage the sugar industry and sugar cultivation in their own territories."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English. He said:—"The Bill, I may state, is in form a sufficiently simple one. It is copied in its wording from the Bill which is actually operative in the United States of

America We take power to impose, in addition to the ordinary tariff which is levied under the Tariff Act, a further duty equal to the amount of bounty which is granted by any foreign nation The wording of the Act is in short the same as the wording of section 5 of the United States Act of the 24th July 1897. In the United States they have a slightly different form of legislation from ours; that is to say the Act itself imposes the duty, but lays down directions that the Executive shall prescribe rules for its assessment and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. In this case we have slightly modified the procedure, and we give the Government power to impose the necessary duties as well as to lay down these rules and regulations. I hope that the Act will be considered sufficiently simple to pass without being referred to a Select Committee, and it is the intention of the Government to pass it if possible without its being examined by a Select Committee during the currency of the present session."

The Hon'ble MR ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I should like to say that I support this Bill As the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has said, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urged that legislation in this direction might be undertaken It might be urged that if foreign Governments are generous enough to give us sugar under cost-price, it would be rather foolish of us not to take the sugar on those low terms and grow something else on our sugar land. I think, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, the interests of the producer in India are greater than the interests of the consumer, and as the unrestricted importation of beet sugar is likely to kill the sugar industry in India altogether, I think that legislation will be of great benefit to a great many people in India. With reference to the Hon'ble Sir James Westland's remarks with regard to the passing of the Bill this session I should like to call his attention to one point, namely, that in putting the Bill into operation there may be cases of great individual hardship. I understood him to say that the probability was that the duty which would be imposed would be equivalent to the bounty that the foreign Governments give. I think it is highly improbable that the price of sugar will rise in India to the extent of the duty that will be imposed. I may say that there has been a very large quantity of beet sugar sold 'to arrive,' as it is called in Calcutta, that is, shipment for months ahead, and if the price of sugar does not rise to the same extent as the amount of the duty, then I think the buyers of that sugar will probably be very heavy losers by this legislation, unless provision is made to avoid this; and I hope the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, in making arrangements to bring the Bill into operation, will consult the mercantile community in the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur was good enough to mention this matter to me before the commencement of the proceedings in Council. There is a provision in the Tariff Act as it stands which alters the terms of contracts in which the conditions as regards the payment of customs duty have been altered by new legislation I do not know if that would go far enough in giving relief in the cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur refers; but in legislation like that which I have just been announcing it is always difficult to enter into the matters of detail to which the Hon'ble Mr Arthur has referred before taking up the general question, because it is necessary to keep our intentions secret pending preliminary consideration, and it is impossible therefore to consult people in regard to details However, I hope to be able to settle this matter in consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, and possibly in consultation with the sugar merchants who represent the industry in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu said:—"I very gladly welcome this Bill. I consider it to mark a very important epoch by way of a departure in the fiscal legislation of this country The reasons for my considering so I shall reserve for a future occasion as the Hon'ble Financial Member has stated that very probably this measure will be brought up for discussion and determination during this session. I will at present only make this observation that even from the point of view of the consumer it is quite easy to show that this measure will be a welcome one."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 20th March 1899.

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INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I moved on last Council day for leave to introduce this Bill, I was careful to explain it solely with reference to Indian conditions There is one part of the subject to which I did not then refer, but to which I shall now take the opportunity of referring. His

Excellency the Viceroy has received a memorial from the sugar-planters of Mauritius. These sugar-planters are very naturally dismayed at the prospect of their being reduced by the operation of the bounties given in the countries of Europe to the conditions in which the sugar-industry is in the West India Islands. It is with reference to that, that they make an appeal to the Viceroy to have legislation passed in this country of the character, which is now before the Council. I think that the days are passed when, under the pretence of absolutely free trade, no consideration was given to any circumstances arising outside the country concerned. We now do admit a certain obligation to other countries, and especially to those with whom we are knit by the Imperial tie. We are especially interested in the sugar-cultivation of the Mauritius, by reason of the fact that that sugar cultivation is carried on very largely by labour imported from India. The greater part, I believe, of the inhabitants of the Mauritius are Indians, and as such are entitled to some measure of protection from this Council. The petition of the sugar-planters and merchants commences as follows :—

'The cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture and sale of cane sugar are practically the sole industries of the inhabitants of Mauritius, and their welfare and even their livelihood depend upon the remunerative sale of the sugar produced.

'The sugar industry, directly, or indirectly gives employment and the means of subsistence to a population of about 380,000, of whom more than 260,000 are Indian immigrants or immediate descendants of natives of India.

'These Indian immigrants have come to Mauritius with the sanction and under the control and protection of the Imperial and the Indian Governments secured by laws suggested, approved or imposed by both Governments, and therefore the Imperial and Indian Governments are jointly responsible with the Government of Mauritius for the welfare and means of subsistence of themselves and their descendants.'

"That perhaps carries things too far. However, as I pointed out, the sugar cultivation in Mauritius is one which gives employment to a very large Indian population, and if our legislation, based as it is on interests which are purely Indian, and refer to this country alone, also helps to preserve the means of subsistence to such a large number of Indian immigrants, I think I may bring it before the Council as one additional reason in support of the Bill which was introduced last Council day. I am glad to think from the public notices which I have seen of the legislation now before the Council, I am not called upon to defend it. It has been generally approved of, and, I think my proper course is to wait in case objections are made to it before I say anything further in its defence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said :—"I confess I should have preferred that this Bill had been allowed to run the usual course which Bills in this Council run. I should have preferred it the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee. I say this for two reasons. In the first place, it seems to me that the matter is not quite so simple as my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland said in introducing the Bill. He has placed certain materials before the Council, but it seems to me, that a certain amount of further investigation and verification is absolutely essential before the conclusions drawn by him can be accepted. It is true that a certain number of sugar-refineries in the country have been stopped, but I am not quite sure that the facts placed, before us necessarily point to the importation of bounty-fed sugar as the sole or main cause of that result It seems to me, that further enquiry and investigation and verification of some of those figures and statistics should be really made, before we commit ourselves to the legislation which is sought for The second reason I have is, that the matter is not so urgent as not to allow time for the appointment of a Select Committee. I quite admit, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, that we must not wait until the sugar-industy in this country is destroyed, but I do not think he has made out a case for such urgency, as to justify the course he has adopted in not referring the matter for consideration to a Select Committee For these reasons, it seems to me that it would have been more desirable if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis said :—" My Lord, I wish only to make one remark, and that is to express my cordial concurrence in the proposal which has been submitted to the Government by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. The existing state of things with regard to the sugar-industry of India is such, that it is impossible to tolerate it any longer. The bounty-fed beet-sugar has nearly driven away cane sugar from our markets, and one by one the raiyats are giving up cane-cultivation. And once a raiyat has given up cane-cultivation, he has practically done with it for ever For it should be borne in mind that the raiyat plants canes and preserves their cuttings immersed in water for the next year's cultivation. A raiyat who has failed to preserve these cuttings, has either to purchase them—if at all procurable—at an enormous cost or to give up cane-cultivation altogether. Thus, should the existing state of things be allowed to continue, a time might come when the cultivation of cane will disappear altogether from this country.

"In the same manner the date-sugar having been driven away from the market by the bounty-fed beet, it is said that the raiyats in Bengal have ceased to grow date-trees. And, that being the case, it is apprehended that the manufacture of sugar from date-Juice might disappear from Bengal in the course of a few years.

"When the indigenous manufacture of date and cane sugar has been thus destroyed in India, the European Governments will, of course, discontinue the bounty which they now give to the beet-sugar. What is more, the European manufacturers themselves will then be in a position to sell their inferior sugar at their own price. When things have been brought to this pass, it is likely that the Indians will make an effort to revive the cultivation of date and cane. But the European Governments referred to above, might then resume the practice of giving bounty to the best-sugar and thus once again destroy the sugar-industry of India. It will thus be seen, that the only way of saving this purely agricultural country from a serious disaster, is to levy a countervailing duty on all bounty-fed sugar.

"Of course it would be absurd to expect unanimity of opinion on such a measure as the Sugar Bill. There are people, well-meaning people too, who, I know, view it with alarm as being repugnant to the principles of free trade. But free trade can never prevent us from initiating legitimate measures of self-defence. In my humble judgment it is the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and, looking at it from that point of view, I can have do doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take is a just and right one, for the initiation of which the people will feel most grateful to Your Lordship."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu said:—"At the first blush, it may look as though we are flying in the face of free trade principles. But, in reality, we are doing nothing of the kind. If our action were abnormal, it is only directed against steps which are themselves abnormal and which, while inflicting deeper and deeper injury on us, seem to admit of no other cure, in order to safeguard what are of vital interest to us. But, in truth, are we embarking on anything abnormal? In my humble judgment, we do no such thing.

"If the sugar, whose importation is proposed to be subjected to countervailing duties, were the outcome of natural resources and of normal conditions, it may perhaps be arguable whether, on commercial grounds, an exception could be taken to it on the ground of irreparable loss to us. It may be equally arguable whether, on commercial grounds, it is expedient to stem, by artificial means, a torrent which—as unerringly as does water—must find its proper level sooner or later. But the sugar in question is unnaturally produced. It is made capable of being sold as cheap as it is now, only by reason of bounty which bolsters it up—be that bounty in the shape of a prior advance by the States to stimulate manufacture or be it in the shape of remission or refund of taxation after the commodity has been produced, in order to quicken its circulation in the Indian and other unprotected markets, for the up-keep or welfare of which the bounty-giving Governments make no sacrifice or have no concern. Noting the tendency it has created to alarmingly diminish the cane-cultivation in extensive tracts, solely and wholly devoted to it in this country, and the dreaded certainty of danger that our sugar manufactories will have soon to shut shop and pass out of their present prosperous existence, the day is not distant when locally-made sugar is sure to be a thing of the past or be relegated to the limbo of our other and numerous extinct industries. When that bitter cup is full to the brim, the imported sugar will increase by leaps and bounds, rule our markets absolutely without a rival, and its owners may dictate their own terms or drive the hardest bargains. Let us suppose—and the supposition is by no means unnatural—that the bounties which now prop up the manufacture in the foreign countries are withdrawn—be it from caprice or because no longer necessary or because wiser counsels prevail. The result will be, that a well-established and thriving industry would have been, in the meantime, brought (at best) to the brink of ruin. The capital and labour, which are now working with excellent results, would be diverted from the production of commodities of extensive local consumption and sent adrift in problematic search of tentative re-investments in a spirit of timid experiment or hazardous enterprise, so foreign to the genius, nature and habits of the people of this country. It is easy to realise what will be the fate of even the present consumer when reduced to a condition of sole or virtual dependence on the tender mercies of that foreign producer. Viewed in this light alone, the present Bill is fraught with good to the consumer as well as the producer in this country. This is not all. I think, that, unless, indeed, we rigidly define the term the 'consumer' as an intensely and sordidly selfish being the word has a wider significance in this country where spontaneous charity is enjoined on every individual as inviolable and meritorious religious duty towards the poor and helpless within the fold, common to them and him. If, then, the consumer should regard himself, not merely as living for himself and his immediate kith and kin, but as one acting for and acted upon by the common good of his community, as distinguished from other communities, he could not help taking a far more comprehensive view of his position. He would then conceive his well-being as part and parcel of the well-being of the rest of his community and welcome some amount of hardship and sarcrifice on his part without murmur. If, again, the present consumers are of the well-to-do classes as asserted, our position is all the more strong; for we must bear in mind that they must then realise a near and repeatedly-recurring future when they must come in for their share of contribution, either in the shape of additional taxes or of large charities, in case the hosts of cane-growers and sugar-makers of the day are thrown out of employ or

reduced to a state of starvation—as is but too likely in this land of periodic famines—and are thereby cast on their hands or on the State, which is the same thing. Having regard to their inherited nature or to this eventuality, which—be it repeated—is by no means improbable, the effect of this Bill, even if it should cause a rise in the price of sugar they use, would be to lay men of comparative competence under a species of indirect taxation for the benefit of their poor brethren, which they will not and ought not to grudge. These are among my reasons for advocating this measure with perfect loyalty to free trade doctrines.

"There is another ground—not an altogether inapt ground—in favour of this Bill. It is this, namely, that it is calculated to dispel the notion—more or less widespread and more or less groundless—that free trade has ruined the indigenous industries—a notion which cannot but lend an undesirable colour to the opinion entertained about the effects of the British rule. I regard it, therefore, not only as inaugurating an era in the fiscal legislation of the country and as being welcome on that account and on its own merits but also as dispelling the above erroneous notion. There is no doubt, that with the advent of British sovereignty, the reign of free trade has synchronised in this country; and, with that reign, a taste has set in for British articles of clothing which began to flow in unchecked. But the truth ought not be disguised that such is, after all, the fault of the altered tastes rather than of free trade. Certain new ideas of the decencies and comforts of life, which have followed in the wake of the civilization of the West, have weaned not a few from their old and traditional ways; but free trade, as such, has had nothing to do with that result. Exigencies that have arisen in consequence may have, as I think they did, intensified the result, but it is difficult to see how that result could be helped or could be said to have been originated by it. For every one man or woman who fell in with and adopted the Western fashions, there are tens, if not hundreds, who have adhered to their old ways, in a perceptible degree. It is therefore illogical to say that because a large number of the well-to-do and the seekers of the fashion of the day have utilised the Western articles, the articles themselves or the natural facilities for their influx should be denounced or proscribed. Giving free trade the fullest swing, it seems to me that the local industries might well have thriven if the tastes of the people had, in the bulk, remained unvaried and unvariable. Take, for instance, the almost entire masses of the Hindu ladies. They have been untouched by the fashions of their Western sisters, and the species of manufacture which supplied their clothing have, I believe, continued to hold the ground. As surely would the manufacture of male clothing have continued its hold, if men too could be brought to display or develop a like tenacity to old habits. While for these reasons I regard the prevailing outcry against free trade as unreasonable, while I recognise in the Bill before us a departure which marks a desirable epoch in our fiscal legislation, and which will prove a powerful solvent of doubts entertained about the operation of free trade doctrines, I cannot but share the feeling nor get rid of the impression that, just as the threatened ruin of the cane-growers and sugar makers has laudably moved our Government towards this measure of preventive legislation, the urgent need exists to inaugurate measures, on similar lines, to meet the case of the millions of skilled workmen whose ruin is almost accomplished and whose instructed and inherited aptitude for delicate workmanship, menaced with extinction at every famine that comes round, presents a no less anxious and grave problem of the day.

"Claims of international commerce may be said to be in the way. I am not unaware of the motives, results, and advantages laid to its credit. I nevertheless venture to think that it suffices to say just at present that the subject has not yet ceased to be controversial and that, so far as this dependency of the British Sovereign is concerned, those motives, results, and advantages are either too remote or too problematic to be efficacious. In the meantime let me allow that the claims of international commerce are indeed great. But the claims of a nation's prosperity and its freedom from utter impoverishment are even greater. The question may well be asked, whether the sustenance and prosperity of millions of lives, which run imminent risk of being either altogether lost or sensibly enfeebled are not to be a primary object of every Government—a consideration paramount above commerce, international amity, and all else. One may well entertain the grave doubt whether there is not, to the problem to be grappled with, a *political* as well as a *commercial* and an economical side, whether the European and the American Governments, which are not wanting in intelligence and which have persisted in non-free-trade principles in dealing with other States, side by side with a full recognition of free-trade principles within their own territorial jurisdictions, do not after all, act in tacit acknowledgment of some such distinction; and whether sufficiently long periods of such persistence have not elapsed to refute by practical concrete results the abstract theory that the policy is bound to prove suicidal.

"But these latter remarks are superfluous to set on its legs the Bill before us—a Bill which has indisputable merits of its own. The sole aim with which I have thrown out those observations is to hint at what seems to me a possible solution of a kindred problem of no less gravity; and I have done so, in the hope that what is but an academical debate to-day in relation to the Bill now on the anvil, will, before long, pass within the domain of practical politics; and that this Bill will prove but the harbinger of other measures to come, though they must needs be experimental, fragmentary, and cautious at the outset."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—"In the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta I think he has failed to observe the distinction between the functions of this Council and the functions of a Select Committee. The question whether this Bill is in principle required or not and whether we ought to provide for the protection of the sugar industry against existing adverse influences is, it seems to me, a question which the Council must decide for itself, and not a question which it should refer to a Select Committee. The business of a Select Committee rather comes in after the principle has been laid down and after the general tendency of the proposed legislation has been accepted, to see whether the proposed Bill is correct in point of form, or whether it cannot be altered and improved in respect of the subsidiary arrangements connected with it. The reason why no proposal has been made to refer this Bill to a Select Committee is that if the principle is adopted there is really very little work for the Select Committee to do. The Bill, as I said last Council day, has been framed on the basis and upon the wording of an Act which is actually operative for purposes to which we desire to apply this Bill. It has been carefully framed upon the experience of another legislature, and I think we may take it for granted that a further consideration of it by a Select Committee would not have altered it in point of form, or suggested any improvements in a matter so simple as that of giving powers to Government to impose duties of a certain class. Then, as regards the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta that he did not consider that the Bill was of a sufficiently urgent character to be brought up to be passed at this Council, I think I may reasonably refer him to the two speeches which have been delivered, one by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, himself an agriculturist and in close touch with all agricultural questions, and the other by the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, who is a keen observer and reporter on all matters relating to social economy in India. I think the statements of those two gentlemen will have convinced the Council that after all there was some reason for regarding this measure as an urgent one and seeking to pass it before the session comes to an end. Nor do I think that it is altogether reasonable to refer to a Select Committee the question of whether the statistics which have been laid before the Council are correct. I have not stated these matters of my own knowledge. What I stated to the Council was taken from the official reports of the high officers who were instructed to enquire into the subject, which reports have been based upon very careful enquiries. These papers I quoted pretty fully last Council day, and I can only say that if any Hon'ble Member had desire to verify them still further, the fuller reports and details could easily have been placed at his disposal. I trust, therefore, that the Council will feel that the measure which is before them has been amply justified and will, on the motion which I shall presently make, be pleased to pass it into an Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that to the Bill the following clause be added, namely :

"3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act."

Act not to apply in certain cases.

He said :—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta may now pounce upon me and say that my moving this amendment is evidence that the matter ought to have been laid before a Select Committee ; but this really is no new matter. It is not brought before the Council for the first time. The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur mentioned it at the last meeting, and I gave an undertaking that I should consider the subject with Mr. Allan Arthur and with his constituents, and be able to lay it before the Council for consideration when the Bill came up to be passed. In an ordinary measure for changing the duties imposed by the Tariff the law prescribes that the contracts which have been made before the change have to be modified with reference to that change. The principle upon which that provision in the law is based is that under ordinary circumstances the change of a tariff duty results in the change of the price of the article concerned more or less exactly by the amount of the duty imposed or taken off. If this were merely a revenue measure, if it were a measure merely for altering the rate of duty which is demanded at the ports upon sugar, I would be strongly averse to making any alteration in the existing provision of the law relating to current contracts for purchase or sale of articles to be imported. I take it for granted that people who make contracts of the kind know what the law is relating to them and relating to the operation upon them of any subsequent alteration of duty. But the present masure is not one that has simply for its object the alteration of a duty. It is one that will have some effect upon the sugar trade as a whole. No doubt the price will enhance. It has been enhanced, I believe, by a certain amount, but the price will not be enhanced by the same amount by which we alter the duties. The consequence is that where we now throw upon the forward seller of sugar the obligation to pay the customs duty at the port, he may indeed pass it on to his purchaser, but at the same time this purchaser will not be enabled by a corresponding rise of price to recover it from his purchaser. Well, the form which the provision should take with respect to these contracts for future delivery has been very carefully considered by me in consultation with those most competent advisers,—the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,—and the form in which the clause is proposed is a form which seems to them the best for the

saving of existing contracts, namely, that sugar which has been put on board a steamer at a foreign port before the date of the commencement of this Act, that is to say, before to-day, shall not be affected by the imposition of these new duties. This will postpone for a short time the operation of the Act so far as concerns the protection of the sugar-industry, but it will relieve merchants from a good deal of uncertainty regarding their transactions and from what may be a good deal of unfairness in the operation of the law. Another form which was proposed was simply to exempt from the operation of the Act all sugar which was the subject of a contract made before the Act was introduced. It seemed to me there were strong objections to giving legislation that form, because it is a section of which the operation would not in regular course come to a close by any fixed time. We might have sugar imported a year hence, or two years hence, or even ten years hence, upon the basis of a contract already made. We cannot postpone the operation of the Act for such an indefinite time, or give to future importations, which, as I say, might extend over years, an advantage over other importations going on at the same time; whereas if the Council accepts the provision for security of current contracts, which I have laid before them, the result will be that after a very short time—I suppose a month at the outside—the whole of this temporary exemption will have ceased and all sugar imported into the country will be under the operation of the Act"

The Hon'ble MR ALLAN ARTHUR said :—"I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland fairly meets the difficulties which I pointed out at the last meeting of the Council might arise in bringing this Bill into operation. I agree with the Hon'ble Member in regard to what he said as to the difficulty of exempting all contracts that were made before the passing of the Act from the operation of the Act, and I further think it would give the holders of such contracts a greater advantage than they can reasonably claim.

"The holders of contracts for sugar now at sea, *i.e.*, for which bills of lading are signed, will no doubt make a profit on their contracts. Beet-sugar has already risen 12 annas per maund, but as the dealers who hold such contracts probably also hold contracts for sugar which will be shipped after the passing of the Act, they will probably make a loss on these latter contracts, as it is improbable that the price of beet-sugar will advance to the full extent of the duty imposed. There will be a set-off, however, in the profit on the former contracts against the probable loss on the latter contracts, and, on the whole, I think the amendment meets the difficulties as well as they can be met."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT SAID :—"Before I put the question that this Bill be passed into law I should like to make a few observations with regard to it. I have been glad to notice the complete unanimity that has prevailed with regard to the Bill in this Council—representative as it is of so many diverse and important interests. The Hon'ble Mr Mehta indeed would have preferred that this Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee—a contention to which I think that an adequate reply was given by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland. I also understood him to urge that it might have been desirable that further enquiry should have taken place with respect to the subject matter of this legislation. Well, I have always heard it made a reproach against the Indian Government that it is perpetually conducting enquiries, and very seldom acting upon them; and that reproach I, at any rate, during my time of administration here, desire to escape.

"The answer to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta is that we have been conducting enquiries for a whole year past. We have received representations from every leading Chamber of Commerce in the country, and from most, if not all, the important firms connected with this industry. We have addressed observations to, and received replies from, the Governments of all the provinces and districts of India concerned. We should have had if my Hon'ble colleague's advice had been followed, to wait for the best part of another year before we introduced this legislation We regarded the case as urgent, and we were not prepared to accept such a delay. At the same time I am glad to notice that the Hon'ble Mr Mehta, although he delivered this criticism on a point of detail, did not withhold his assent, which I am certain that he is prepared to give, to the general principle of the measure. Then we have had on a previous occasion and again to-day a statement approving the Bill from the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the distinguished representative of European mercantile interests in this capital, and finally we have had two speeches from the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, which I take it we are entitled to regard as typical of the opinions that are held by those important sections of the native community which they represent at this table I am therefore, I think, justified in saying that at any rate within these walls complete unanimity has prevailed with regard to the principle of the Bill.

"This complete unanimity here reflects an almost equally complete unanimity outside. There are, it is true, certain interests and certain Chambers of Commerce—Bombay and Karachi I may name—in which those interests are strongly represented, which have not entirely concurred in the necessity for countervailing duties at this stage. Those representations are entitled to due consideration, but it is to be noted that they do not

come from the areas where the sugar-cane is grown, where the refineries exist, or where the real effect of the bounty system is felt. They represent in the main the interests neither of the producers nor of the consumers, but of the importing merchants. On the other hand, if I regard either the representations to which I have already referred, and which have been received by us from the Local Governments, or the reception which our proposals have met with alike in the English and the Native Press of India, I do not hesitate to say that few measures have ever passed through this Council with a greater weight of qualified and homogeneous opinion behind them.

"Now the first point that I desire to emphasise is this—that it is in the interests of India, and of India alone, that this legislation has been proposed by us, and that I have authorised the introduction of this Bill. It may be that our Bill may ultimately affect the action of other countries. It may more immediately touch the interests of certain of our own colonies as well. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland in his speech to-day has alluded to the representations that we have received from the colony of Mauritius, a colony in which, in view of the enormous Indian population that is there engaged in labour, we here are bound to take a close interest, and whose welfare we should be glad, I am certain, consistently with our own, to subserve. It may be that this Bill will set an example of far-reaching significance. By some it may even be regarded as a factor in the Imperial problem. It is from such points of view that we may expect the measure to be examined, and perhaps criticised, in the British Parliament in London. I do not deprecate such examination, or such criticism, conscious that it will not weaken, but will rather strengthen, our case. All I have to say here is that our conduct has not been determined by those considerations. We are exercising our own legislative competence, of our own initiative, though with the sanction and concurrence of the Secretary of State, to relieve India from an external competition, fortified by an arbitrary advantage, which can be shown to have already produced serious consequences upon our agriculture and manufactures, and which, if unarrested, is likely to produce a continuous and a dangerous decline.

"There is another point upon which I must, in passing, say a word. I have been glad to notice that no one in this Council has ventured upon the argument that we are guilty of an economic heresy in our proposal to meet bounties by a countervailing duty. Bounties are in themselves an arbitrary, and in my opinion a vicious, economic expedient designed in exclusively selfish interests. They are inconsistent with free trade, because they extinguish freedom, and they reverse the natural currents of trade. To meet them by a countervailing duty is to redress the balance and to restore the conditions under which trade resumes its freedom I do not think that we need pay much attention, therefore, to the mutterings of the high priests at free trade shrines. Their oracles do not stand precisely at their original premium This is not a question of economic orthodoxy or heterodoxy ; it is a question of re-establishing a fiscal balance which has been deflected for their own advantage and to our injury by certain of our foreign competitors.

"Moreover, if the utilitarian basis upon which the doctrines of free trade are supposed in the last instance to rest, *viz.*, that they regard the interests of the greater number, be examined, out of their own mouths would the prophets of those doctrines, in India at any rate, be condemned. For here we are dealing in the case of the sugar industry with a population the vast majority of which are not consumers of a cheap imported article but are themselves producers of the raw material, and in their capacity as consumers, consume for the most part the article which they have themselves produced and worked up. In other words, the conditions that prevail in England are completely reversed. The majority in England consists of poor consumers to whom it is indispensable that the price of sugar should be low. The minority consists of capitalist producers On the other hand, the majority in India consists of poor producers whose industry is at stake ; the minority consists of well-to-do consumers of refined sugar who are not likely in my judgment, to be affected seriously, if indeed they are at all affected, by enhanced prices resulting from our legislation, but who, if they were, could not claim that their interests should override those of the overwhelming majority of the population.

"Now I shall not recapitulate the figures which have been laid before you with so much ability and clearness by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland when he introduced the Bill at our last meeting ; but let me remind you of the facts which have been established in this discussion They are these :—firstly, that there has in the last few years been an enormous increase in the importation of beet-sugar into India from Germany and Austria—a fact which is unquestionably due to the loss by the American market of those countries in consequence of the imposition of countervailing duties by the Government of the United States in 1897 ; secondly, that in the same period the rupee price of sugar in this country has seriously fallen ; thirdly, that there has been a contraction in nearly every part of India in the area under sugar cultivation, the total reduction being estimated at as much as 13 per cent ; fourthly, that there has been a widespread and a still unarrested closing of native refineries, a phenomenon which is capable of one explanation, and one alone ; for while it may be argued that the decline in the total area under cultivation may be partially due to other causes such as famine and the low prices resulting from famine, that this is not the case in respect of the factories which have been closed is demonstrated by the fact that in districts where cultivation has increased,

or remained stationary—in other words in districts which have remained unaffected by famine—the refineries nevertheless have been, and still are being, shut.

"From these facts it appears to me to be impossible to draw any other conclusion than that this decline in an Indian industry—in which I have seen it stated that two millions of people are employed and in which the value of the annual crop has been estimated at nearly twenty millions sterling—is due to the importation of beet-sugar at a price below the natural cost of production *plus* the cost of transport, in other words, to the unrestricted competition of a bounty-fed article.

"Now this is a state of affairs which neither the Government of India nor I, as the head of that Government, from whatever point of view we may regard it, can contentedly accept. If we look at it from the point of view of the agriculturist, we cannot sit still and look on while he is impoverished by the economic exigencies of Continental nations. If we regard it from the point of view of native manufactures, what would be the meaning and value of the speeches which I have made since I came to India about the encouragement of native enterprise, if I were to acquiesce in the tacit suppression of this promising branch of indigenous industry? We ought, on the contrary, I think, to stimulate and to encourage its development by every means in our power. Finally, if I approach the question from the point of view of the Government, while we should be strangely constituted if we could contemplate with equanimity the preventible growth of an agrarian and industrial grievance, which must sharply react upon the general prosperity of the people, we should also be poor stewards of our own estate if we were to acquiesce in a condition of affairs that must detrimentally affect both the land assesments and the canal returns, and in this way jeopardise the ultimate revenues of the State.

"These are the grounds—which I have endeavoured to state in their wider rather than in their narrower aspect—that have induced the Government of India to introduce this Bill, and that enable me confidently to recommend it to the acceptance of this Council and of the public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th May, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 499.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Adjutant-General in India, to be Deputy Adjutant-General in India, *vice* Colonel E. A Money, C.B., resigned. Dated 6th May 1899.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 500.—Captain I. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be a Station Staff officer, 1st class, in the Madras Command, *vice* Major W. F. Coleman, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 13th February 1899.

No. 501.—Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Poona, *vice* Captain G. W. C. Knatchbull, vacated. Dated 23rd March 1899.

No. 502.—Captain F. St. D. Skinner, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain E. H. F. Finch, appointed to the Head-Quarters of the Punjab Command. Dated 24th April 1899.

No. 503.—Colonel F. H. Whitley, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major E. R. C. Graham, who has vacated. Dated 26th April 1899.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 504.—Lieutenant H. E. Garstin, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th April 1899.

No 505.—In G. G. O. No. 3, dated 6th January 18 9, *for* "Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery," *read* "Lieutenant H. W. Bowen, Royal Artillery."

No. 506.—In G. G. O. No. 25, dated 13th January 1899, *for* "Captain E. L Tomkins, Royal Artillery," *read* "Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery."

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 507.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

To be extra Aide de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st May 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 508.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Vere Arthur Coaker. Dated 30th March 1899.

Grenville Pulteney Gurdon. Dated 3rd April 1899.

Hugh Lennox Dyce. Dated 4th April 1899.
Henry Clifford Kay. Dated 9th April 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 509.—*10th Regiment of Bengal (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers*—

Jemadar Mian Khushal Chand, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 474 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 11th April 1897.

No. 510.—The following direct appointments are made:

16th (The Lucknow) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Ram Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd November 1898.

33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Sultan Fateh Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from date of joining.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 511.—Colonel N. R. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in Command of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir M. G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., C.B., appointed to officiate in Command of a 1st class district. Dated 27th April 1899.

No. 512.—Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, to officiate in Command of a second-class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., officiating as Quartermaster-General in India, and in relief of Brigadier-General E. A. Money, C.B. Dated 4th May 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 513.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 14th April 1899, page 2392.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 14th April, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Evans Grigg, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 22nd March 1899.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 514.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of service of the warrant officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 1st of April 1899:

1. The existing grade of 3rd class assistant surgeon is abolished and the service will be divided into four classes as shown below:

Old designations. (Grades.)		New designations. (Classes.)	Corresponding Rank.	Pay. Rs.
1st class	Above 5 years' service	1st class	Conductor	200
	Under 5 " "	2nd class		150
2nd class	Above 5 " "	3rd class	Sub-Conductor	110
	Under 5 " "	4th class		85
3rd class				

Note.—Compensation for quarters, furlough pay, half-pay, pensions, etc., of the new classes will be according to the allowances at present authorised for the corresponding former grades.

2. Subject to good-conduct and efficiency and in the case of 3rd class assistant surgeon the passing of an examination also, as detailed in paragraph 3, a service of five years in the 4th class and of seven in the 3rd and 2nd class, respectively, shall entitle as assistant surgeon to promotion to the next higher class.

3. Third class assistant surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in surgery, practice of medicine, materia medica, hygiene, midwifery and acquaintance with the regulations which govern military hospitals, at any time before the end of the twelfth year of service. No allowance on any account, including that of field service, will be made for failure to pass this examination which will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who may, on the advice of the examiners, remand a candidate to his studies for any period not exceeding two years.

4. (*a*) The assistant surgeons in the service on the 1st April 1899 (excluding those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from 1st April 1899, according to their length of service as follows:

Those under five years' service will be graded in the 4th class;

Those of 5 and under 12 years' service will be graded in the 3rd class;

Those of 12 and under 19 years' service will be graded in the 2nd class;

Those of 19 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class; and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their warrant rank. Thus an assistant surgeon who entered the service on the 1st August 1886, will be placed in the 2nd class and will rank from the 1st August 1898.

(*b*) An assistant surgeon, who has been specially promoted, degraded, or passed over for promotion during his service will be placed in the same class as, and immediately below, the assistant surgeon next above him in his present grade whose promotion has been normal and the date of his rank in his new class shall be the

same as that of a normal assistant surgeon and in his subsequent promotion he shall (unless again specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion) be treated according to paragraphs 2 and 3 above as if his entry into the class occurred on such date.

(c) All promotions made under paragraph 4 (a) into the first and second classes shall be subject to the condition that the assistant surgeons so promoted shall, if not already qualified, qualify within two years in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 515.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall,—2nd April 1899.

No. 516.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

8th May 1899.

Major Edward Henry Hopton Montresor.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

9th May 1899.

Horace Walter Cobham.
Bernard Scott.
Julian Stuart Dallas.
Richard George Bagley.
Thomas Edwin Scott, D S O.
Arthur Hay.
Henry Alan Vallings.
Charles Roderick Maclagan Hutchinson.
Ernest Douglas Money.
Leslie Hawthorne Marriott.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants,

20th April 1899.

James William Sherrard
Edward Leyborne Popham.
Ronald Stuart Gordon.
Hedley Morton Battye.
Francis Stewart James Murray.
George Hutchison.
Hugh Ernest Rudkin.
Andrew Galbraith Cowan.
George Wright Stratford Sherlock.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 517.—Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E. (supernumerary), Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is absorbed in the administrative grade, with effect from the 17th January 1899, *vice* Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., retired.

No. 518.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.

Dated 2nd April 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary Colonel) Christopher William Carr-Calthrop, M.D., *vice* Colonel Daniel O'Connel Raye, M.D., retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 519.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Arthur John D'Ravara to be first class Assistant Surgeon, from 7th December 1898, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon A. Robinson, reduced to second class.

Bombay.

No. 520.—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class assistant surgeons, with effect from the 1st October 1898:

Henry Reynold Byrne.
Nicholas Philip Shemain.
St. John Edward Hendricks.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No 521.—Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Joseph Harrison, Foreman Moulder, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Viney Head Overseer of Carpenters, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary on the effective list, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1899, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 522.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Risaldar Karim Khan to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Mitt Singh, reverted to Risaldar, with effect from 22nd March 1899.

No. 523.—*1st Regiment, Central India Horse*—

Dafadar Ghazan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Lall, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 524.—*Deoli Irregular Force*—

Havildar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri Rama, invalided, with effect from the 18th March 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 525.—Major-General James Fortnom Willoughby, General List, Infantry, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 526.—On the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

From the 25th October 1898, in room of Surgeon-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., C.S.I., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who has vacated consequent on retirement with the special additional pension of £ 250,—

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, *Bart.*, M.D., K.C.S.I., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE *(Retired).*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

(Served as an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy and in the Royal Artillery, 1847-49.)

Assistant Surgeon . .	29th June 1850.
Brevet-Surgeon . .	7th September 1858.
Surgeon . . .	28th July 1863.
Surgeon-Major . .	29th June 1870.
Honorary Deputy Surgeon-General . .	23rd January 1875.
Surgeon-General (local) .	10th March 1875.

APPOINTMENTS

Regimental duty, Sylhet Light Infantry, (officiating part of the time as Civil Surgeon of Cherrapunji), November 1850 to October 1851.

Regimental duty, 74th Bengal Native Infantry, October 1851 to February 1852.

Doing duty with the Field Hospital, Burma Expeditionary Force, March 1852 to March 1853.

Officiating Medical Storekeeper, Burma Field Force, and officiating Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, March to August 1853.

Residency Surgeon, Lucknow (officiating once as Extra Assistant to the Resident), August 1853 to March 1856.

Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, March 1856 to November 1857.

Officiating Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital, May 1859 to June 1860.

Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital (holding concurrently the medical charge of the Mysore Princes, and officiating once, in 1860-61, as Surgeon to the Lower Orphan School; once, in 1865-67 as Consulting Surgeon to the Howrah General Hospital; and once, in 1869, as Surgeon to the Viceroy; besides accompanying His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his tour in India, in 1869-70),—1860-74.

(Retired, December 1874).

Since Retirement.

President of the Medical Board, India Office, December 1874 to January 1895.

(Accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, in medical charge of His Royal Highness' party, 1875-76.)

WAR SERVICES.

Burma, 1852-53.—Destruction of the stockades on the Rangoon River (in temporary medical charge of two companies of the 18th Foot), capture of Rangoon, and subsequent operations in the vicinity.—(India medal and clasp.)

India, 1857-58.—Defence of the Residency at Lucknow, from June to November 1857, and operations at Cawnpore in December 1857.—(Twice mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Government of India; granted one year's extra service; brevet of Surgeon; medal and clasp)

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 527.—The undermentioned men of the Madras Command are granted long service medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 205, India Army Circulars, 1898:

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.

No 424, Private Ghaffar Beg, Body-Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 436, Private Amir Khan, Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 528.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles William McCulloch resigns his commission.

No. 529.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Charles Busher to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd May 1899, *vice* Droux, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 530.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles James Weir, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Tremenheere, resigned.

Captain Arthur Doyne Adams, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 531.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Joseph David Horrell, Esquire, to be Captain, Samuel Charles Gethen, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, and Frederick Charles Dorrett Little, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment on augmentation.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 532.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Bombardier J. S. Christie.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Volunteer S. Brookes.
Volunteer M. A. Garratty.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Robinson.
Sergeant T. Buller.
Sergeant J. Hopps.
Corporal E. A. Robinson.
Volunteer H. Browne.
Volunteer E. E. Heppolette.
Volunteer W. Robertson.
Volunteer J. C. Samuels.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer G. A. Gaitely.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant R. Watson.
Sergeant T. S. Goss.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Sergeant T. Maynard.
Corporal E. Dillon.
Corporal A. B. Duggan.
Corporal J. Johnson.
Corporal G. F. Vardon.
Corporal J. Wright.
Lance-Corporal T. A. Jebb.
Volunteer C. Bowhill.
Volunteer T. G. Cooke.
Volunteer G. E. Hotton.
Volunteer W. H. Layzell.
Volunteer T. Moore.
Volunteer H. L. Purvis.
Volunteer D. W. Roberts.
Volunteer J. E. Roberts.
Volunteer J. W. Shane.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal H. R. Martin.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Corporal W. J. Corke.
Lance-Corporal Sorabjee Dossabhoy.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer G. C. Wiggins.

Burma Railway Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. M. Penfold.
Sergeant J. H. Cully.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer W. Celand.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant O. Horrocks.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. J. Lem.
Color-Sergeant G. Howard.
Color-Sergeant W. Phillips.
Color-Sergeant O. Simpson.
Sergeant J. C. Franks.
Sergeant C. W. Jackson.
Sergeant G. A. C. Johnson.
Sergeant S. Jones.
Sergeant T. Sabey.
Sergeant R. K. Shortland.
Sergeant H. Williams.
Corporal C. Arnett.
Corporal N. Davitt.
Corporal J. W. Prentice.
Corporal H. Rodrigues.
Lance-Corporal J. C. DeVine.
Volunteer G. A. Ariss.
Volunteer J. D. Barlow.
Volunteer B Borges.
Volunteer W. Brunton.
Volunteer W. Collins.
Volunteer J. Cowan.
Volunteer H. A. Cowen.
Volunteer J. C. Dickson.
Volunteer I. Franswash.
Volunteer N. Gleeson.
Volunteer J. Hill.
Volunteer E. R. Jansen.
Volunteer W. J. S. Lynsdale.
Volunteer A. J. Martin.
Volunteer A. B. Martinz.
Volunteer M. McFarlaine.
Volunteer G. Rabel.
Volunteer A. Scott.
Volunteer J. Shaw.
Volunteer A. Smith.
Volunteer J. Tanner.
Volunteer G. Webster.

3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer E. Culloden.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Sergeant T. Akehurst.
Sergeant W. Chapman.
Volunteer V. Parker.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 29th March 1899:

Names.	From	To
Colonel F. T. N. Spratt	Superintending Engineer, class I	Chief Engineer, class III.
Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O.	Superintending Engineer, class II	Superintending Engineer, class I.
Lieutenant-Colonel H H. Hart, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III	Superintending Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for one month.

Chief Engineer R. Walker, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1899.

No. 199.—Mr. H. H. Buckland, District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. J. Riekie, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 8th May, 1899.

No. 200.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Ashworth, Captain P., R E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	1st January 1899.
Dawson, F. G. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	1st January 1899.
Walton, H. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	3rd January 1899.
Manson, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	13th January 1899.
Johns, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	13th January 1899.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	13th January 1899.
Pratt, C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	22nd February 1899.
Nathan, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	22nd February 1899.
Lovell, J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	14th March 1899.
Hadow, F. A.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	14th March 1899.
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	27th March 1899
Phillips, H.				
Lyle, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd March 1899.
Roberts, F. W.				
Humfress, H.				

The 9th May, 1899.

No. 202.—Mr. A. Upson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 17th April 1899, *vice* Mr. L. C D. Bean, officiating as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 203.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 9th May 1899, Mr. J. G. MacLean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 16th April 1899, and until further orders.

The 10th May, 1899.

No. 204.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 205.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for twenty-four months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June 1899, or such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

No. 206.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated the 10th May 1899, Mr. W. G. Allen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, temporarily attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. H L. Patterson, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 207.—2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 208.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1899, under Article 712 (C) of the Civil Service Regulations.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 9th May, 1899.

No. 201.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 339, of 26th July 1898, Mr. N. F. McLeod, officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 7th November 1898.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 12th May, 1899.

No. 209.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 13th April 1899 :

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. A. Kirk	Director, Class III, temporary rank.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary rank.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 6th, 1899.

During the week under review there have been heavy rains and strong winds and gales in Burma, due to the advance northward of the depression which was developing over the Andaman Sea at the close of last week, but over India the weather has been quiet and generally fine. Pressure has been high and above the normal average over Bombay and low and below the normal over Northern and North-Eastern India. As a result, dry westerly and north-westerly winds have prevailed over the greater part of India, and the only rainfall which has been received over India has been light or moderate showers occurring during dust and thunder storms. Very hot weather prevailed during the week over Northern India where the wind was westerly, but over the central parts of India and over the greater part of the Peninsula where the wind was north-westerly or even northerly the mean temperature was steadily lower than usual. In Burma the heat was largely controlled by the rainfall, accompanying the storm mentioned above, and was very largely below the normal on the 4th and 5th May when the rainfall was very heavy.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 30th*—Pressure was changing very slightly, and the only important feature in the weather was the storm which was developing over the Andaman Sea and which was drawing the wind into north in Lower Burma and occasioning rain over Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Over India the weather was very quiet, pressure generally higher than usual and the wind between north-west and west except in the Bay area where the directions were southerly. Dust and thunder storms had occasioned showers of rain over parts of Bengal, of the southern half of the Peninsula and of Rajputana,

but the rainfall amounts were small. The heat had been greater than usual over Northern India, the greater part of Burma and the Madras coast districts, but had been below the normal elsewhere. The largest opposite variations from the normal were —7·0° at Chanda and + 8·5° at Mandalay.

Monday, May 1st.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere. The change had been very rapid at Diamond Island, and the storm which had been developing over the Andaman Sea had approached that station where pressure was over 0·25 inch below the normal. The winds were cyclonic around the Andaman Sea and were blowing a gale at Diamond Island. Rain had fallen over Tenasserim and Deltaic Burma, the heaviest amount being 5·67 inches at Diamond Island. Over India the pressure and wind conditions were unchanged, and the only rainfall was some light showers accompanying dust and thunder storms. The heat remained excessive over the greater part of Northern India and of Burma and the Madras coast districts, while over Lower Burma, the Peninsula and the central parts of India the weather was cooler than usual.

Tuesday, May 2nd.—Pressure had risen briskly over Tenasserim and fallen over Lower Burma. The storm had continued to move northward and lay close to Bassein, in which neighbourhood the barometer was between 0·30 inch and 0·36 inch below the normal. Cyclonic gales prevailed over Lower Burma where heavy rain had fallen. Over India there was still no important change to record. Pressure was higher than usual generally, but much more so over the Western desert than over Eastern and North-Eastern India. Westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed throughout, and the only rainfall was a few light local thundershowers The heat over Northern India was increasing, and the mean temperature was slightly to very largely excessive in Northern India and in the Madras coast districts. It still remained low over Lower Burma and the greater part of the Peninsula and of North Bombay.

Wednesday, May 3rd.—The barometer had risen with great rapidity over Lower Burma, and the cyclonic storm had filled up. Elsewhere there had been no important change. Pressure was high along the west coast and low over West Bengal and the West Punjab. The wind was still strong in parts of Burma, but the gales had subsided. The direction of the wind was more northerly than usual over the Peninsula. Rain continued to fall over Burma, but over India the weather was fine with a few local thundershowers. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was little changed, and the principal variations from the average were +9·2° at Rawalpindi, +8·4° at Silchar, —7·6° at Bassein and —5·6° at Belgaum.

Thursday, May 4th.—The barometric changes had been generally unimportant and irregular. Southerly winds were blowing over the Bay area and into Bengal and easterly winds along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas, but elsewhere the directions were between west and north-west with more northing than is usually the case. Dull, rainy weather prevailed over Burma, but the rainfall amounts were not heavy except at Minbu where 7·90 inches had been received. Over India the weather remained generally fine, but the local thundershowers were somewhat more widespread and somewhat heavier. The weather was cooler than usual over Burma (Minbu —12·7°), the west of the Peninsula (Belgaum —5·9°) and North Bombay and Rajputana (Hyderabad —5·1°), but elsewhere the heat was excessive, the principal variations from the normal having been +10° at Rawalpindi and +9·7° at Mymensingh.

Friday, May 5th.—The barometer had fallen over North Bengal and risen elsewhere. Pressure was considerably above the normal over North-Western and Western India and considerably below in Bengal. Westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, southerly winds over the Bay area and north-westerly winds elsewhere. Showers of rain had been received over Burma, Assam and Sikkim, while dust and thunder storms, in some cases accompanied with rain, had been experienced in different parts of North-Western and Central India and the Peninsula. The heat was greater than usual over Northern India—more particularly in Bengal—and less than usual elsewhere. Some of the more important variations from the normal were + 8·1° at Rawalpindi, + 11·2° at Patna, —10·6° at Yamethin, — 5·2° at Belgaum and —6·4° at Bickaneer and Hyderabad (Sind).

Saturday, May 6th.—Pressure had increased, but generally by small amounts, and the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. Hot westerly

winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain into West Bengal, while southerly winds prevailed over the Bay area and north-westerly or variable winds elsewhere. The weather remained showery in Assam, but the rain had ceased in Burma. Local dust and thunder storms continued to give rain to parts of Central India, the Central Provinces, and Southern India. Very hot weather continued to prevail over the Punjab, the North Gangetic Plain, Bengal and Upper Burma, the principal variations having been +5·2° at Rawalpindi, +12·1° at Bogra and + 5·2° at Bhamo. Elsewhere the heat was generally less than usual.

Temperature.—The weather during the week under review has been generally excessively hot over the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal where during the greater part of the week there have been hot westerly winds, but over the Peninsula, North Bombay and the neighbouring regions where the wind has been north-westerly the heat has been slightly to considerably less than usual, while in Burma, as the heavy rain extended, the mean temperature fell to much below the normal.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week :

Province.	April 1899.	May 1899.						Mean variation of week.
	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·1	—0·5	—1·9	—3·3	—5·1	—4·0	0	—1·8
Assam	+3·9	+4·7	+3·2	+5·3	+6·9	+6·5	+2·5	+4·7
Bengal	+3·7	+3·8	+4·7	+5·2	+7·4	+8·2	+7·9	+5·8
Orissa	+0·6	—2·3	+1·1	+1·4	+4·0	+4·9	+5·4	+2·2
Bihar	+2·2	+2·8	+3·8	+4·2	+5·4	+8·4	+8·4	+5·0
Chota Nagpur	+1·9	+0·1	+2·3	+1·9	+4·1	+5·8	+5·2	+3·0
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+0·1	+0·5	+4·0	+3·5	+4·0	+3·1	+2·5	+2·5
Punjab	+3·6	+5·7	+6·9	+6·0	+6·2	+2·4	+1·2	+4·6
Sind	—1·1	+0·6	—0·5	—1·1	—2·0	—3·7	—4·9	—1·8
Rajputana	—1·8	+0·7	+1·6	+1·5	—0·8	—3·5	—1·4	—0·5
Gujarat	—4·1	—1·0	—2·5	—2·1	—0·6	—3·3	—3·9	—2·5
Central India	—3·9	—1·6	+1·3	+1·4	—1·1	—3·0	—2·2	—1·3
Central Provinces	—2·6	—1·3	+0·5	+1·9	+0·9	—1·5	—0·2	—0·3
Berar	—2·3	—3·6	—1·0	+1·0	—0·1	—3·2	—0·5	—1·4
West Coast	—0·9	—0·8	—1·1	—1·7	—2·2	—1·7	—1·1	—1·4
Bombay Deccan	—3·3	—2·6	—5·3	—3·5	—2·5	—3·2	—2·0	—3·2
Mysore	—2·0	—5·4	—5·0	—4·0	—4·0	—2·1	—1·9	—3·5
Madras Coast	+1·4	+2·2	+4·2	+2·6	+2·9	+1·4	+1·2	+2·3
Madras Deccan	—3·2	—2·3	—3·3	—1·4	—1·7	—1·9	—0·5	—2·0
South India	—1·4	—1·8	—1·8	—1·5	—1·9	—2·3	—2·3	—1·9
Mean for whole of India	—0·4	—0·1	+0·6	+0·9	+1·0	+0·4	+0·7	+0·4

The mean temperature of the whole of India for each day of the week and for the whole week was about normal, but on turning to the provincial variations considerable differences are exhibited. Thus Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and the Madras Coast, all exhibited a moderate to large excess, while all the remaining provinces showed a deficiency. The greatest excess was in Bengal, the greatest deficiency in Mysore.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

April	30th	108·5°	at	Cuttack.
May	1st	111·3°	„	Jacobabad.
„	2nd	110·8°	„	Do.
„	3rd	109·3°	„	Lucknow.
„	4th	108·4°	„	Gaya and Khushab.
„	5th	109·5°	„	Gaya.
„	6th	108·5°	„	Cuttack.

Rain.—As was the case last week and as is usual at this time of year, nearly all the rain which has fallen over the Indian area has accompanied dust and thunder storms, and has consequently been scattered, local and generally light. The only exception has been the rainfall in Lower Burma which accompanied the deepish depression which crossed the South-West Burma coast from the Andaman Sea in the early days of the week. This depression occasioned heavy rain in the Rangoon, Bassein and Maubin districts on the 1st and 2nd of May and in the Minbu district on the 3rd of May. In all other places the rainfall, as mentioned above, was connected with dust and thunder storms. These storms occurred principally on the 5th and 6th May in Assam, on the 30th April and the 1st and 2nd May in Bengal, on the 1st and 2nd May over the Peninsula and on the 5th and 6th May over the central districts. In the remaining parts of India where rain fell the fall was scattered throughout the week.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that rain in appreciable amount, *i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of the division, 0·10 inch or more in amount, fell in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions. These twenty-eight divisions included, all the Burma divisions, the Surma and Brahmaputra divisions of Assam, the deltaic, north and hill divisions of Bengal, Orissa, the hill division of the North-West Provinces, the South Punjab, Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), the north and south divisions of the East Coast, the South-Central, Central and South divisions of Madras and Hyderabad (South). In all the remaining divisions there has been either no rain whatever or the actual average rainfall has been less than 0·10 inch, and hence practically *nil*. Where rain was received the amount ranged from 4·63 inches in Deltaic Burma, 4·01 inches in the Bengal Hills and 3·57 inches in Tenasserim, to 0·10 inch in North Bengal and Central Madras and 0·11 inch in Orissa, Malabar and Gujarat. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall of the week was greater than the normal average rainfall, in Tenasserim, Deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, the Bengal Hills, the South Punjab, Khandesh, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India, Rajputana, the East Coast (North) and Hyderabad (South). This excess was as much as 4·15 inches in Deltaic Burma, 2·25 inches in the Bengal Hills, 2·01 inches in Upper Burma, 1·78 inches in Tenasserim and 1·62 inches in Baluchistan, but elsewhere the excess was small and unimportant. On the other hand, in all the rainfall divisions not mentioned above, the week's rainfall was less than usual, the deficiency amounting to over 3 inches in the Surma and hill divisions of Assam and over 1 inch in the Assam Valley, Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal and Coorg.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma	Bilin, Thatôn	6·43 inches.
	Bassein	6·05 "
	Maubin	7·29 "
	Minbu	8·87 "
	Magwe	7·02 "
Assam	North Lakhimpur	4·63 "
Bengal	Darjeeling	4·01 "
	Satkhira (Khulna)	1·18 "
Punjab	Hansi	0·71 "
Mysore	Chennagiri (Shimoga)	2·80 "
Central Provinces	Melghat (Ellichpur)	2·20 "
Madras	Kelapalur (Trichinopoly)	2·33 "

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table show that the rainfall for the period February 26th to May 6th has been short of the normal in Arakan, Central Bengal, a large part of the Gangetic Plain and of the Punjab and in some central districts, but that in all other parts of the country the total fall has been normal or in excess of the normal, the excess in some parts of the Peninsula having been particularly large.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 6th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to May 6th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3·57	1·79	+ 1·78	5·84	4·99	+ 17
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	4·63	0·48	+ 4·15	6·59	1·97	+ 23
	3. Central do.	1·24	0·37	+ 0·87	2·49	1·35	+ 84
	4. Upper do.	2·63	0·62	+ 2·01	3·03	2·29	+ 32
	5. Arakan	1·27	1·54	— 0·27	2·64	3·52	— 25
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·01	2·39	— 2·38	8·44	8·86	— 5
	7. Assam Surma	0·99	4·42	— 3·43	23·79	26·63	— 11
	8. Do. Hills	0	3·62	— 3·62	18·51	17·00	+ 9
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1·24	2·86	— 1·62	13·72	13·48	+ 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·27	1·55	— 1·28	5·14	5·83	— 12
	11. Central do.	0	0·96	— 0·96	2·40	3·34	— 28
	12. North do.	0·10	1·73	— 1·63	5·99	6·19	— 3
	13. Bengal Hills	4·01	1·76	+ 2·25	10·23	8·46	+ 21
	14. Orissa	0·11	0·46	— 0·35	4·15	2·73	+ 52
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·33	— 0·33	2·43	1·85	+ 31
	16. South Bihar	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·83	0·81	+ 2
	17. North do.	0	0·54	— 0·54	1·87	1·62	+ 15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·54	0·41	+ 32
	19. South Oudh	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·34	0·49	— 31
	20. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·54	0·68	— 21
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·32	0·42	— 24
	22. Do. West	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·30	0·67	— 55
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·10	— 0·10	1·02	0·67	+ 52
	24. Do. West do.	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·53	1·36	— 61
	25. Do. Hills	0·15	0·40	— 0·25	2·01	4·21	— 52
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·33	0·83	— 60
	27. South do.	0·15	0·03	+ 0·12	0·24	0·95	— 75
	28. Central do.	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·89	1·88	— 53
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·54	1·86	— 71
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·36	— 0·36	1·06	4·74	— 78
	31. North Punjab	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	2·39	4·15	— 42
	32. West do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·32	1·01	— 68
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·11	1·02	— 0·91	11·25	4·56	+ 147
	34. Madras South-Central	0·28	0·93	— 0·65	6·85	3·85	+ 78
	35. Coorg	0	1·08	— 1·08	6·40	4·17	+ 53
	36. Mysore	0·41	0·69	— 0·28	4·81	2·11	+ 128
	37. Konkan	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	3·53	0·31	+ 1037
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·14	0·23	— 0·09	2·00	1·15	+ 73
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	..
	40. Khandesh	0·33	0·02	+ 0·31	0·97	0·19	+ 411
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·21	0·02	+ 0·19	1·18	0·46	+ 157
	42. Central Provinces West	0·07	0·06	+ 0·01	0·38	0·57	— 33
	43. Do. do. Central	0·01	0·08	— 0·07	0·45	0·89	— 49
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·55	1·34	+ 16
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0·11	0	+ 0·11	0·11	0·01	+ 1000
	46. Kathiawar	0·09	0	+ 0·09	0·09	0·26	— 65
	47. Sind	0·18	0·01	+ 0·17	0·87	0·39	+ 123
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·79	0·17	+ 1·62	4·00	3·58	+ 12
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·06	0·03	+ 0·03	0·15	0·28	— 47
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·14	0·03	+ 0·11	0·41	0·28	+ 46
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·36	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·31	0·28	+ 0·03	3·16	1·34	+ 136
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·48	— 0·48	3·90	2·80	+ 39
	53 Hyderabad South	0·17	0·14	+ 0·03	1·38	1·33	+ 4
	54. Madras Central	0·10	0·33	— 0·23	2·18	0·87	+ 151
	55. East Coast Central	0·05	0·18	— 0·13	4·02	0·69	+ 483
	56. Do. South	0·16	0·71	— 0·55	5·09	1·62	+ 214
	57. Madras South	0·24	0·52	— 0·28	7·49	3·28	+ 128

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *11th May, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH APRIL 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 29TH APRIL 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 30th April 1898.			Week ending 29th April 1899.			Earnings from 1st January to 30th April 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 29th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State Lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	694	1,740	13,62,524	783	1,747	13,47,000	771	2,14,41,655	2,15,59,000	1,17,345	...
Bengal Central	162	125	33.650	269	125	27,200	218	3,72,569	3,55,000	...	17,569
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	2,13,367	248	1,186	1,62,000	137	28,75,436	32,39,000	3,63,564	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,35,125	169	868	1,69,000	195	22,32,133	24,69,000	2,36,867	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	4,452	212	21	3,200	152	75,816	52,000	...	23,816
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	1,277	142	9	2,000	222	18,246	23,000	4,754	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,94,986	427	1,815	4,84,000	267	74,00,270	82,88,000	8,87,730	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	700	41	17	800	47	10,031	12,800	2,769	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,73,685	167	1,023	1,66,000	162	27,06,564	26,38,000	...	68,564
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,675	87	54	4,500	83	76,719	72,200	...	4,519
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,37,486	118	1,165	1,31,000	112	19,76,410	18,95,000	...	81,410
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	30,821	104	296	20,500	69	5,49,510	3,02,000	...	2,47,510
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,65,642	194	1,082	1,93,000	178	23,86,411	25,17,000	1,30,589	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	26,616	115	231	24,200	105	3,84,086	4,14,000	29,914	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	25,329	88	415	30,400	73	4,46,765	5,71,000	1,24,235	...
Burma	223	936	2,02,381	216	936	1.73,000	185	36,98,432	32,86,000	...	4,12,432
TOTAL	266	10,253	30,12,716	294	10,990	29,37,800	267	4,66,51.053	4,76,93,000	10,41,947	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	7,81,320	271	2,959	7,55,000	255	1,35,09,659	1,12,09,000	...	23,00,659
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,58,565	255	1,013	2,84,000	280	33,81,468	35,91,000	2,09,532	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,83,325	346	834	2,70,000	324	48,38,139	41,39,000	...	6,99,139
East Coast (b)	116	536	70,414	131	795	92,100	116	10,93,729	13,63,000	2,69,271	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,374	49	28	2.100	75	33,030	28,800	...	4,230
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,281	13,94,998	264	5,629	14,03,200	249	2,28,56,449	2,03,37,200	...	25,19,249
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	8,92,189	598	1,491	7,85,000	526	1,32,35,897	1,44,56,000	12,20,103	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	4,56,775	991	461	4,03,000	874	51,76,864	56,57,000	4,80,136	...
Madras	258	840	2,37.968	283	840	1,92,000	229	36,61,308	30,93,000	...	5,68,308
TOTAL	480	2,792	15,86,932	568	2.792	13,80,000	494	2,20,74.069	2,32,06,000	11,31,931	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,326	59,94,646	327	19,411	57,21,000	295	9,15,81,571	9,12,36,200	...	3,45,371
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	30,989	191	162	25.900	160	6,39.619	4,73,000	...	1,66,619
Tarkessur	320	22	9,254	421	22	6,300	286	1,37,607	1,24,000	...	13,607
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	30,191	75	423	32,200	76	3,46,962	4,20.000	73,038	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,900	53	...	28,900	28,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	(f) 3,400	3,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	21,400	21,400	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	10,106	153	66	9,500	144	1,43,247	1,54,000	10.753	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(g) 4,500	4,500	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,153	88	36	3,000	83	56,973	48,300	...	8,673
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	16,158	207	78	17.900	229	2,71,276	3,02,000	30,724	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	5,122	93	55	4,500	82	47,850	59,100	11,250	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	18.033	354	51	18,000	353	2,19,982	2,05,000	...	14,982
Bársi	156	21	4.001	191	21	3,300	157	60,811	67,100	6,289	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,27,007	113	1,026	1,25,000	122	19,24,327	19,10,700	...	13,627
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,333	32	74	4,100	55	35,666	78,900	43,234	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	9.677	85	114	12.600	111	1,46,243	1,87,000	40,757	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,466	99	34	2,800	82	45,177	39,400	...	5,777
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	93,103	279	334	77,800	233	13,32.656	12,90,000	...	42,656
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,206	93	13	1,400	108	10,580	16,800	6,220	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	110	108	11.701	108	108	9.700	90	2,36,626	1,81,000	...	55,626
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,450	345	10	2,200	220	67,043	52,600	...	14,443
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4.782	72	66	3.200	48	76.995	48,600	...	28,395
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	8,770	95	93	6.200	67	1,13,612	1.15,000	1,388	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,935	67	29	2,200	76	25,492	38,600	13,108	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	5,070	64	79	5.100	65	64 783	70,700	5,917	...
Rajpipla	13	19	140	7	24	900	37	3.326	12,600	9,272	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1.104	50	34	1.600	47	26,294	22,800	...	3,494
TOTAL	133	996	1,46,737	147	1,012	1,24,800	128	21,84.195	21,54,900	...	30,495
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	59,662	179	334	44,900	134	6,34.260	6,96,000	61,740	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,418	96	46	4,400	96	59.648	68,700	9.052	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,541	47	54	2.400	44	32,437	38,000	5,563	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,800	86	...	24,900	24.900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	26,528	73	407	35.500	87	4.10,840	6,41,000	2,30,160	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,633	44	61	3,100	51	37,260	52,900	15,640	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	9.708	103	94	9,600	102	1,06,149	1.39,000	32,851	...
TOTAL	86	952	1,05.490	111	1.017	1,01,700	100	12,80.594	16,60,500	3,79,906	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,165	63,73,880	301	22,466	60,77,500	271	9,69,70,987	9,69,61,400	...	9,587

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic owing to floods.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st to 29th April 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 29th April 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 11th May, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 30th April 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th April 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th April 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 29th April 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th April 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th April 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 30th April 1898.	Earnings from 1st to 29th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	13,62,524	783	1,747	13,47,000	771	55,70,490	53,89,000	.	1,81,490
Bengal Central	183	125	33,650	269	125	27,200	218	90,255	76,700	...	13,555
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	2,18,367	248	1,186	1,62,000	137	8,87,941	7,26,000	...	1,61,941
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,35,125	169	868	1,69,000	195	5,70,483	6,39,000	68,517	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,452	212	21	3,200	152	22,212	12,800	...	9,412
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	1,277	142	9	2,000	222	4,713	5,100	387	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-B.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,94,986	427	1,815	4,84,000	267	20,25,234	18,96,000	...	1,29,234
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	700	41	17	800	47	2,804	3,400	596	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,73,685	167	1,023	1,66,000	162	7,18,789	6,73,000	...	45,789
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,675	87	54	4,500	83	22,160	18,200	...	3,960
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,37,486	118	1,165	1,31,000	112	5,92,919	5,13,000	...	79,919
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	30,821	104	296	20,500	69	1,40,860	78,300	...	62,560
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,65,642	194	1,082	1,93,000	178	6.57,569	7,03,000	45,431	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	26,616	115	231	24.200	105	1,03.834	1,06,000	2,166	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	25,329	88	415	30,400	73	1.12,645	1,23,000	10,355	...
Burma	186	936	2,02,381	216	936	1,73,000	185	7.66,502	6.94.000	...	72,502
Total	243	10,253	30,12,716	294	10,990	29,37,800	267	1,22,89,410	1,16,56,500	...	6,32,910
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	7,81,320	271	2,959	7,55,000	255	33,19,914	27.50,000	...	5,69,914
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,58,565	255	1,013	2,84,000	280	9,85,819	10.25,000	39,181	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,83,325	346	834	2,70,000	324	10,61,635	9,56,000	...	1,05,635
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	70,414	131	795	92,100	116	2,74,634	3,81,000	1,06,366	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,374	49	28	2,100	75	7,546	5,900	...	1,646
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	...
Total	235	5,281	13,94,998	264	5,629	14,03,200	249	56,49,548	51,17,900	...	5,31,648
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	8,92,189	598	1,491	7,85,000	526	38,59.812	30.92,000	...	7,67,812
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	4,56,775	991	461	4,03,000	874	18,04,246	15.33,000	...	2,71,246
Madras	261	840	2,37,968	283	840	1.92.000	229	9.47.665	7.83,000	..	1,64,665
Total	379	2,792	15,86,932	568	2,792	13.80.000	494	66,11,723	54,08,000	...	12,03,723
Total (Guaranteed and State)	262	18,326	59,94,646	327	19,411	57,21,000	295	2,45,50,681	2,21.82,400	...	23,68,281
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	30,989	191	162	25.900	160	1,38,196	1,28,000	.	10,196
Tarkessur	278	22	9,254	421	22	6,300	286	44,243	38,600	...	5,643
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	30,191	75	423	32.200	76	1,17,346	1,20,000	2,654	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,900	53	...	7,200	7,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	..	...	...	25	800	32	...	3,400	3,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	4,900	4,900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	10,106	153	66	9,500	144	50,224	39,900	...	10,324
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	500	28	...	2,500	2,500	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,153	88	36	3,000	83	11,707	10,600	...	1,107
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	16,158	207	78	17,900	229	71,417	70,300	...	1,117
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	5,122	93	55	4,500	82	18,102	15,500	..	2,602
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	18,033	354	51	18,000	353	78,213	60,000	...	18,213
Bársi	125	21	4,001	191	21	3.300	157	17.179	14,200	...	2,979
Total	147	891	1,27,007	143	1,026	1,25,000	122	5,46.627	5,15,100	...	31,527
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,333	32	74	4,100	55	10,723	15,400	4,677	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	9,677	85	114	12,600	111	40,416	51,900	11,484	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,466	99	34	2.800	82	13,698	10,700	...	2,998
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	93,103	279	334	77,800	233	3,75,073	3,02,000	...	73,073
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,206	93	13	1,400	108	4,679	5,200	521	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	11,701	108	108	9,700	90	51,900	42,400	...	9,500
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,450	345	10	2,200	220	14,923	11,500	...	3,423
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,782	72	66	3,200	48	21,051	13,300	...	7,751
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	8,770	95	93	6,200	67	34,456	27,600	...	6,856
Kolhápur	57	29	1,935	67	29	2,200	76	7,592	9,500	1,908	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	5,070	64	79	5,100	65	20,285	19,900	...	385
Rajpipla	11	19	140	7	24	900	37	1,089	3,500	2,411	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,104	50	34	1,600	47	6,554	6,900	346	...
Total	120	996	1,46,737	147	1,012	1,29,800	128	6,02,439	5,19,800	...	82,639
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	59,662	179	334	44,900	134	2,23,515	1,78,000	...	45,515
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	4,418	96	46	4,400	96	17,120	17,900	780	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,541	47	54	2,400	44	11,166	9,700	...	1,466
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,800	86	...	6,800	6,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	26,528	73	407	35,500	87	1,12,358	1,46,000	33,642	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,633	44	61	3,100	51	10,985	11,600	615	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,708	103	94	9,600	102	33,312	36,500	3,188	...
Total	75	952	1,05,490	111	1,017	1,01,700	100	4,08,456	4,06,500	...	1,956
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,165	63,73,880	301	22,466	60,77,500	271	2,61,08,203	2,36,23,800	...	24,84,403

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic owing to floods.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 11th May, 1899.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1487 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 6th May 1899:—

No. 155 of 1899.—Max Gehre, engineer, of Rath near Düsseldorf in Germany. *An improved device of producing electric current at sea by the action of the waves.*

No. 156 of 1899.—Archibald Anderson Dickson, manufacturer, of Spadina road, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, and province of Ontario, in the dominion of Canada. *An improved process and apparatus for forming cold peat into blocks for fuel.*

No. 157 of 1899.—Oscar Patric Ostergren, mechanical engineer, of 605 Halsey street, Brooklyn, and Moriz Burger, mechanical engineer, of 431 West 154th street, both of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in apparatus for the liquefaction of aeriform fluids.*

No. 158 of 1899.—Bomanjee Sorabjee Engineer, merchant, residing at Pachora, Khandeish. *Improvements in cotton gins.*

No. 159 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improvement in pneumatic transmission systems.*

No. 160 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improved pneumatic transmission system.*

No. 161 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improvement in pneumatic despatch apparatus.*

No. 162 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in carriers for pneumatic despatch tubes.*

No. 163 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improvement in carrier-receiving mechanism for pneumatic transit tubes.*

No. 164 of 1899.—Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North 15th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improvement in carriers for pneumatic tubes.*

No. 165 of 1899.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in apparatus for sifting, sorting and classifying tea or other products or materials.*

No. 166 of 1899.—Samuel Beran, manufacturer, of Obrowitz, Brunn, Moravia, Austria. *Improvements in carding engines.*

No. 167 of 1899.—John Barker Norton and Harry Barker Norton, sanitary engineers, of 1 Old Court Corner, Calcutta. *An improved combined watercloset and urinal basin principally intended for native use.*

No. 168 of 1899.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the Rajah of Pithapuram, of Pithapuram, Godavari district, Madras Presidency. *An improvement in spring candle stands.*

No. 169 of 1899.—Max Gehre, engineer, of Rath near Düsseldorf, in the German Empire. *Improvements in wave motors.*

No. 170 of 1899.—Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach, of IV Schelifmuhlgasse 4, Vienna, Austria. *Improvements in illuminating conductors for incandescent electric lamps.*

No. 171 of 1899.—Duke William Bullard, engineer, of 2 Colonial Avenue, Minories, in the city of London. *Improvements in cigar making machines.*

No. 172 of 1899.—Electric Resistance and Heating company, limited, manufacturers, of 130 Dashwood House, New Broad street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the manufacture of electrical resistances.*

No. 173 of 1899.—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission Branch of Mangalore, South Canara. *Improvements in roofing tiles.*

No. 174 of 1899.—Max Jasper, trading as Chemische Fabrik Max von Jasper of Jaspersweg 1—10 Bernau, near Berlin, in the Empire of Germany. *An improved manufacture of incandescence bodies for illuminating purposes.*

No. 175 of 1899.—Akshoy Kumar Chatterji, medical practitioner and late health officer, Baraset, at present residing at Baidyapur, Burdwan district. *Dal flours.*

No. 176 of 1899.—John Miller, senior, and John Miller, junior, dyers and finishers, of 10 Cunliffe villas, Manningham, Bradford, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for rendering textile fabrics waterproof by one treatment or process.*

No. 177 of 1899.—The Neild "Sleeve" Electric Joint Syndicate, limited, manufacturers, of Bloomfield House, London Wall, in the city of London. *An improved joint for telegraph and other wires conveying electricity.*

No. 1488 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 347 of 1898.—The Petolite Fuel Syndicate, limited, of 57 Moorgate street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the manufacture of briquettes or blocks of fuel from waste products or otherwise, enriched by petroleum compounds.* (Specification filed 3 May 1899.)

No. 348 of 1898.—The Petolite Fuel Syndicate, limited, of 57 Moorgate street in the city of London. *An improved mode of admixing and preparing petroleum and other matter in compound form, with a view to its final use as a combustible.* (Specification filed 3 May 1899.)

No. 431 of 1898.—Heinrich Hampel, manager, of the Paper Mill, Klein, Neusiedl near Vienna, and Victor Zampis, gentleman, of VI Dürergasse 13, Vienna. *An improved method of the preparation of a rosin-soap for paper-sizing, containing an admissible quantity of free rosin.* (Specification filed 2 May 1899.)

No. 473 of 1898.—Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Mooltan cantonment. *An improved tin ice box.* (Specification filed 14th April 1899.)

No. 7 of 1899.—Charles Josiah Ross, outfitter, trading as J. and G. Ross, of 227 High street, Exeter, in the city and county of Exeter. *Improvements in hats, helmets and the like head coverings.* (Specification filed 2 May 1899.)

No. 1489 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 267 of 1890.—Charles Arthur Turton. *Improvements in the methods, machinery and appliances used for withering or desiccating tea leaf.* (From 12 May 1899 to 12 May 1900.)

No. 81 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in steam engines and in means for driving high speed shafts therefrom.* (From 17 May 1899 to 17 May 1900.)

No. 82 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering tea leaf, or exposing chemicals or other material to hot or cold air, or a mixture of air and vapour or gases; also for drying yarns, cloths and other substances.* (From 17 May 1899 to 17 May 1900.)

No. 1490 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 139 of 1894.—George Denis Blake. *Improvements in the drying of indigo, and an apparatus for the purpose.* (Specification filed 2 February 1895.)

No. 238 of 1894.—Reginald Henry Pierce. *Improvements in fishplates and their fastenings for joining rails.* (Specification filed 30 January 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 38 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mills.* (Specification filed 3 February 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th May, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th May, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,90,40,000	9,85,34,275	11,75,74,275	4,35,91,307	78,85,479	5,14,76,786
Allahabad	...	1,21,62,560	1,21,62,560	33,54,277	...	33,54,277
Lahore	...	2,51,31,385	2,51,31,385	2,28,52,280	...	2,28,52,280
Bombay	1,02,86,215	6,22,89,570	7,25,75,785	2,29,40,437	2,61,45,104	4,90,85,541
Karachi	...	80,85,945	80,85,945	27,69,010	...	27,69,010
Madras	49,63,265	2,89,52,400	3,39,15,665	2,33,47,195	...	2,33,47,195
Calicut	...	10,54,055	10,54,055	4,94,535	...	4,94,535
Rangoon	...	87,54,580	87,54,580	2,50,69,610	135	2,50,69,745
	3,42,89,480	24,49,64,770	27,92,54,250			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,04,935			
TOTAL			27,84,49,315	14,44,18,651	3,40,30,718	17,84,49,369
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						17,84,49,369
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						27,84,49,315

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C., 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann.	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	0	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Atry.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 0, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	41th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	......	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J, Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	......	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152 0 9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83 3 6
" 19 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	......	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	......	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	25 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62 13 2
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillon, T., Pioneer Sergt.	1st Bn., East Lanc. Regt.	John	13 0 0
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Battery, 3rd Bde., Royal Arty.	James	277 12 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	atrick and Ellen	372 6 5

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Major*,

Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;

Calcutta, the 1st May 1899.

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

(ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March 1899, deposited under Article 164, Volume I., C. A. Code.

No.	Name of person on fund on whose behalf held.	Account of investment. 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.	Account of investment. 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	7,76,600	67,100	Postmasters concerned.
2	Post Office Departmental Guarantee Fund	2,94,000	97,000	Credited by book transfer to the fund.
	Security deposits of postal servants and Contractors:—			
3	Harry Punder Nath, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, B Division	1,000	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.
4	P. Valoo Chetty, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H. Division	300	...	Ditto ditto.
5	P. Chockalinga Mood iar Ditto	500	...	Ditto ditto.
6	D. O'Dawda, Stock Manager, Railway Mail Service	2,500	...	Ditto ditto.
7	S. T. Ramangulu Naidu	500	...	Ditto ditto.
8	Bijoy Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office	21,000	29,000	Postmaster General, Bengal.
9	Goberdhone Seal, Sub-Postmaster, Chandernagore	500	...	Ditto ditto.
10	Gopal Chandra Banerjee, Insurance Parcel Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office	500	...	Ditto ditto.
11	Himenat Lal, Inspector of Post Offices, Shekhawati Sub-Division	...	400	Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.
12	Durga Parshad, Head Clerk, Nusseerabad Post Office	500	...	Ditto ditto.
13	Din Mohammad, Sub-Postmaster, Chitorgarh Railway Station	500	...	Ditto ditto.
14	Vishwanath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalarpatam	500	...	Ditto ditto.
15	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jeypore City Post Office	...	100	Ditto ditto.
16	Rup Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Bikaneer	400	800	Ditto ditto.
17	Ghisi Lal, Head Clerk, Abu Road Post Office	...	100	Ditto ditto.
18	Mahomed Hasham Sub-Postmaster, Nagaur	...	100	Ditto ditto.
19	Mahamad Ali, Head Clerk, Bikaneer Post Office	500	...	Ditto ditto.
20	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu	500	...	Ditto ditto.
21	Mahadeo Pershad, Head Clerk, Sambhar Post Office	400	...	Ditto ditto.
22	Vijey Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Jeysulmere	...	400	Ditto ditto.
23	Dilsukh, Tonga Mail Contractor, Nusseerabad, Deoli line	500	...	Ditto ditto.
24	Yeshwant Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Churu	500	...	Ditto ditto.
25	Goornarain, Mail Contractor	500	...	Postmaster General, North-West Provinces and Oudh.
26	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Hameed, Mail Contractors	500	...	Ditto ditto.
27	Messrs. Munna Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors	1,600	...	Ditto ditto.
28	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Co. for Tonga Mail Service Contract	500	...	Ditto ditto.
29	Altifat Hossain Khan and Shaikh Gulam Mahomed, Mail Contractors	500	..	Ditto ditto.
30	Beni Snanker, Sub-Postmaster, Lansdown Cantonment	600	...	Ditto ditto.
31	Wasudeo Narayan Datey, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sipri	300	...	Ditto ditto.
32	Benelal, Sub-Postmaster, Deoband	100	...	Ditto ditto.
33	Daulat Ram Sharma, Sub-Postmaster, Maharajganj	...	300	Ditto ditto.
34	J. Paul, Head Clerk, Mandalay Shore Post Office	400	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.
35	C. Andrew, Postmaster, Myitkyina	1,100	...	Ditto ditto.
36	C. W. Manikam, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office	700	...	Ditto ditto.
37	M. D. Santhappa, Sub-Postmaster, Fort Dufferin	500	...	Ditto ditto.
38	J. A. Nathamal, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikta	500	..	Ditto ditto.
39	Krishna Lal Mukerjee, Sub-Postmaster, Bernardmyo	500	...	Ditto ditto.
40	L. Gomes, Record Clerk, Mandalay Post Office	800	...	Ditto ditto.
41	Dwarika Mohan Dutt. Sub-Postmaster, Kabwet	400	...	Ditto ditto.
42	Ram Narain, Clerk, Mandalay Post Office	300	...	Ditto ditto.
43	C. A. Harris, Contractor of the Mail line Thabeitkyin to Mogok	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
44	Behari Lal Guha, Postmaster, Myitkyina	800	...	Ditto ditto.
45	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mone	500	...	Ditto ditto.
46	U. Hla Pan, Mail Contractor, Taunggyi-Kenglang line	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
47	Frank Sansman, Head Assistant, Deputy Postmaster General's Office	500	...	Ditto ditto.
48	D. Mohan Dutt, Sub-Postmaster, Sinboo	200	...	Ditto ditto.
49	Shyama Charan Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikta	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March 1899, deposited under Article 164, Volume I., C. A. Code.

No.	Name of persons on found on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865.	3 per cent. Loan of 1890-97.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		R	R	
50	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor	1,000	...	Deputy Postmaster General Central Provinces and Berar
51	Nundloll & Sons, Mail Contractors	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
52	J. Fletcher, Clerk, Nagpur Post Office	...	100	Ditto ditto.
53	M. Lingaya, Sub-Postmaster, Warora	500	...	Ditto ditto.
54	M. D'Sylva, Inspector of Post Offices, Saugor Division	...	300	Ditto ditto.
55	G. N. Risbud, Sub-Postmaster, Bandara	400	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
56	Nilkanth Trimbak Joshi, Head Cashier, Bombay General Post Office	4,000	6,000	Ditto ditto.
57	Peeroshaw Pallonji Kheravala, Contractor of the Chikadi Road R. S. to Nipani line in S. M. C. Division.	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
58	S. V. Joshi, Sub-Postmaster, Vadnagar	100	...	Ditto ditto.
59	Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, Contractor	500	...	Ditto ditto.
60	Hyder Ali, Sub-Postmaster, Bahawalpore	500	...	Postmaster General, Punjab.
61	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy & Sons, Mail Contractors	...	2,000	Ditto ditto.
62	C. Dhanjibhoy, Mail Contractor	6,500	...	Ditto ditto.
63	Lalbhoy Golab Dass, Cashier, Money Order Branch	2,000	...	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
64	Sokar Modam, Cashier, Money Order Branch	500	...	Ditto ditto.
65	Parthasarathy Pillay, Shroff	500	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
66	C. Rathnasabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras Post Office	1,000	...	Ditto ditto.
67	P. Teruvengada Pillai, Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	5,000	...	Ditto ditto.
68	Raja Gopaul Pillai, Shroff	500	...	Ditto ditto.
69	G. W. Roe, Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office	400	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
70	Ram Chundur Sookul, Ditto	400	...	Ditto ditto.
71	Messrs. Madhusudhan Dey & Co., Contractors	300	...	Ditto ditto.
72	Daniel Jacob, Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office	...	500	Ditto ditto.
73	A. Narayansamy Iyer, Circle Examiner of Accounts, Postmaster General's Office	300	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
74	C. Raja Ruthnam Moodellyar, Treasurer, Bangalore Post Office	2,000	...	Ditto ditto.
75	Baldeo Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Sasaram	1,000	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Bihar.
76	Moti Lal Ghosh, Clerk, Arrah Post Office	500	...	Ditto ditto.
77	Pundit Ikbalnath, Postal employé	...	600	Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan.
	TOTAL	11,46,400	2,04,800	

K. J. BADSHAH, *I.C.S.*,
Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE :
Calcutta, the 6th May 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th April, 1899	1,82,29,100	1,90,03,100	13,58,71,200	2,68,27,200	1,37,47,300	3,700	...	19,54,52,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,39,35,334
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1899	...	...	80,000	20,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1899	...	...	3,90,000	1,500	...	...	...	3,91,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,91,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1899	3,60,000	40,200	8,93,200	84,500	6,200	...	...	10,24,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13,84,100
	1,85,89,100	1,90,43,300	13,72,34,400	2,69,33,200	1,37,53,500	3,700	...	19,69,68,100	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,58,10,934
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	50,000	86,600	18,60,000	35,000	16,000	...	...	19,97,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	20,49,600
Balance on 30th April, 1899	1,85,39,100	1,89,56,700	13,53,74,400	2,68,98,200	1,37,37,500	3,700	...	19,49,70,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,700	4,800	21,37,61,334

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 28th Feb., 1899, enfaced from India 10,135 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,319 lakhs.
„ 1st Mar., 1899, „ 15th March „ ditto 8 „ ditto 17 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 1 lakh. ditto 14 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto 9 lakhs. ditto 14 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 18 „ ditto 20 „

10,171 lakhs. 9,384 lakhs.
9,384 „

Balance against India . 787 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th May, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	6
Public Deposits at Head Office	98,06,690	8	11			
Public Deposits at Branches	99,05,429	12	10	1,97,12,120	5	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,35,92,027	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,87,703	8	2
Sundries				24,92,507	15	11
RUPEES				10,51,84,358	14	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				89,07,103	0	0
Other authorized Investments				77,69,490	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,41,83,536	5	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,85,07,002	1	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,78,37,019	14	0
Balances with other Banks				6,03,942	11	5
Bullion				9,526	6	4
Dead Stock				13,09,885	1	1
Stamps				11,005	5	10
Sundries				16,05,138	14	11
				8,07,43,650	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,24,160	7	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,41,16,548	2	6	2,44,40,708	9	6
RUPEES				10,51,84,358	14	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th May, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 32·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
McDonald. Mr. David Henry (Platelayer in the service of the Indian Midland Railway).	Dholpore	8th April, 1899	Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, on 21st April, 1899.	No Will found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Daniels, Mr. S. G. (of No. 42, Taltollah Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	17th April, 1899	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 26th April, 1899.	Ditto.
Chapman, Constance (of Purnea).	Ditto	19th April, 1899	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
Jarais, Mr. H. (of Ship *Indore*, Prinsep's Ghat).	Ditto	22nd April, 1899	The same Judge, on 27th April, 1899.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 12th May, 1899.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1899.

No. 5.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
E. J. B. Hudson .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, permanent.	15th January, 1899.
W. P. Henderson .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, permanent.	1st April, 1899.
H. A. Armstrong .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, permanent.	8th December, 1898.
C. Goodall . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, permanent.	8th December, 1898.
J. J. R. Overton .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	1st April 1899 and until further orders.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

The 6th May, 1899.

No. 6.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1899 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1899.	
Ashreth ((Field Office).	Chitral . .	15th April	Closed.
Baradam (Field Office).	Ditto . .	15th „	Opened.
Barracoa Camp .	Punjab . .	10th „	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	30th „	Closed.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay . .	9th „	Ditto.
Chakradharpur .	Bengal . .	20th „	Opened.
Changlagali .	Punjab . .	13th „	Ditto.
Chota Simla .	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto.
Democara . .	Ceylon . .	17th „	Ditto.
Dungagali . .	Punjab . .	20th „	Ditto.
Gharial . .	Ditto . .	14th „	Ditto.
Jhansi Rest Camp	North-Western Provinces.	19th „	Closed.
Kagal (Kolhapur)	Bombay . .	5th „	Opened.
Kuldana . .	Punjab . .	13th „	Ditto.
Madras Guindy .	Madras . .	10th „	Closed.
Majitha . .	Punjab . .	18th „	Opened.
Meerut Nanchandi	North-Western Provinces.	2nd „	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	9th „	Closed.
Mussoorie Charleville.	Ditto . .	1st „	Opened.
Mussoorie Kulri Bazar.	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto.
Nathiagali . .	Punjab . .	20th „	Ditto.
Nirshachati .	Bengal . .	26th „	Closed.
Nurpur (Kangra).	Punjab . .	17th „	Opened.
Rajgarh (Rajgarh)	Rajputana . .	15th „	Ditto.
Rawalpindi West Ridge.	Punjab . .	30th „	Closed.
Thobba . .	Ditto . .	18th „	Opened.
Tuticorin Beach .	Madras . .	15th „	Ditto.
Ziarat . .	Baluchistan .	20th „	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1899.	
Baneswar . .	Cooch Behar Railway.	14th April	Opened.
Barauni . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	10th „	Ditto.
Beguserai . .	Ditto .	10th „	Ditto.
Bogra . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	2nd „	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices—contd.		
		1899.	
Campbellpur Cantonment.	North Western Railway.	1st April	Opened.
Campbellpur Road	Ditto .	1st „	Closed.
Chhab . .	Ditto .	1st „	Opened.
Daudpur . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	1st „	Closed.
Doobra . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	1st „	Opened.
Faridpur . .	Ditto .	25th „	Ditto.
Injra . . .	North Western Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Jatrapur . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	16th „	Ditto.
Jhalar . .	North Western Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Juri . . .	Assam Bengal Railway.	20th „	Ditto.
Karagola Road .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	15th March	Ditto.
Khagaria . .	Ditto .	10th April	Ditto.
Kharik Junction .	Ditto .	10th „	Ditto.
Kholta . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	4th „	Ditto.
Kursela . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	15th March	Ditto.
Makhad Road .	North-Western Railway.	1st April	Ditto.
Mansi . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	10th „	Ditto.
Massan . .	North-Western Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Paikhel Brickfield Siding.	North-Western Railway.	11th „	Closed.
Salchapra . .	Assam Bengal Railway.	5th „	Opened.
Silchar . .	Ditto .	5th „	Ditto.
Sohan Bridge .	North-Western Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Uchhri . .	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Umalla . .	Rajpipla Railway	17th „	Closed.

J. J. ALLEN,

Director, Traffic Branch.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have appointed Mr. W. E. Hildreth to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. H. K. Gordon, who has resigned the Bank's service.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

The 9th May, 1899.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1899.

No. 21.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon R. A. Boermel, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 5th May, 1899.

No. 22.—No. 742, Third Grade Hospital Assistant Ashik Ali, Bengal, was on 25 days' leave without pay from 10th November to 10th December, 1898.

R. HARVEY, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.*

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 3rd May, 1899.

No. 55.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April, 1899.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st May, 1899.

No. 3416.—Captain C. W. Jacob, 24th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, *vice* Captain H. T. Rowlandson, 26th Bombay Infantry.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd May, 1899.

No. 190-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Mir Sayyid Hussain, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 190-*III.*—Under section 11 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to invest Mir Sayyid Hussain with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised while he officiates as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and as Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, within the limits defined below :—

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District, with the exception of the Kekri Pergunnah, the Goela Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the notification of June 1877 of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinae, Masuda, Deoli, Bandanwara, and Pisangan.

The 5th May, 1899.

No. 409—877-*B. II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Banarsi Dass with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the local limits of the Merwara District, during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd May, 1899.

No. 1569-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that, with his approval, the Revd. Dr. J. Husband, C.I.E., has been elected Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara in the Public Works Department.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

61 Garden Reach, Calcutta, the 8th May, 1899.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by the Indian immigrants deceased in British Guiana is now lodged in this office for public inspection.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, *C.M.G*,

Govt. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th May, 1899.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. Scott, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

A. R. BECHER,

Accountant General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th May, 1899.

No. 3.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave for six months on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May, 1899, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. V. CONSTABLE, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 2nd May, 1899.

No. 19.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, Sultanpur Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June, 1899.

The 5th May, 1899.

No. 23.—Mr. F. G. Hickie, Superintendent, Nurpur Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The 5th May, 1899.

No. 24.—Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, Warthgunj Depôt, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. G. Hickie, Superintendent, and is posted to the Nurpur Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

The 6th May, 1899.

No. 25.—Mr. A. E. Clive, Superintendent, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 7th to the 30th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Depti.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th May, 1899.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 198, dated the 5th May, 1899, 2nd Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E., is posted to the North Western Railway, and 2nd Lieutenant W. F. Mathews, R.E., to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. £	Name of Claimant.
W-280 of 1898-99.	X-97—89760	10	Anukul Chandra Chakrabarti, Vaccination Inspector, Silchar, Cachar.
	V-92—43519	10	
	X-35—63303	10	
	X-47—01894	10	
	X-76—53084	10	
	X-45—42420	10	
	X-81—99729	10	
	V-59—47921	10	
	X-40—62577	10	
	X-79—19836	5	

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 6th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

There is a vacancy in the post of Bengali Pundit to the Board of Examiners' Office. The salary attaching to the post is R40 per mensem. Candidates must possess a knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Bengali. Applications addressed to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 17, Elysium Row, will be received up to 30th May and must be accompanied by copies of Testimonials.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th May, 1899.

No. 185 C.—Mr. R. W. Hanson is appointed Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, Bombay town sub-offices, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th May, 1899.

Allen, V. Hayes, (Jewellers, Silversmiths).
Ahsmar, C. C.
Barail Camal.
Barr & Co., S. J.
Beattie, J. S.
"Catholic Times," The Manager.
Clowes & Co. (Publishers).
Cotes, Mrs. Everard.
Coward & Co., W.
Darshon, S., Gunmaker.
Davies, W. J., care of J. Shaw & Sons, Ld.
Drink-water, Medical Hall.
Egerton Paper Mills Co., Ld.
Gondie, A. A.
Gooddial, H.
Harding, F. C.
Isbell, Geoffrey.
Limier, C. D.
Manager of the J. & P. Coats Sewing Cotton Thread Store.
McConnachie, George (European Stores).
Messrs. Jeffery (Gunsmiths).
Mr. Gerald.
Oslar, D., Boot Importers.
Osman Digme & Co.
Ritter, Miss N.
Stevens, Miss L., care of W. Stevens, late of Wellington, Nilgeries.
United Kingdom, Tea Coy., Ltd.
Wagher & Co.
Wiesbrach & Co.
Wilson & Co., Dentist.
Wiseman, John B., Import and Export Merchant.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Allix, Maurice.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Bertoglio, Ottorino.
Blucher, Von.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooke, E. P.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, Walter.
Claridge, G.
Cobbold, R. P.
Colehurst, Miss Anny.
Collings, Miss.
Cotter, Mrs. Clayton.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hewak, A. (of Leith)
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Jamie, D. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Kennedy, Mrs. R,
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Klamerrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S N.
Lacon, H. P.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Maitland, Mrs. Ion.
Manuel, P.
Marnie, John F.
McDougall, W.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Mr. Brann, Agent, Indentor's Guide of Bombay.
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oshea, Col. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pennie, E.
Pescio, J.
Philip, H. L.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls, W.
Rannie, D. M.
Ratan Manikjee.
Roberts, Owen.
Robertson, J.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Sabatier, H
Sampson, Carl N.
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Shave, E. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, J. Holden.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Soler, M.
Sommer, Paul.
Sonthale, B.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stanford, Miss.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Strack, Herin F.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
Webb, G.
Webster, R. A.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood, Hugh.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.

Registered Letters.

Braup & Co., H.
Howard, Mrs. S.
Johnstone, R.
Pippard, W. S.
Schaap, H.
Sporting Club, Secretary.
Staines, J. A.
Von Blucher.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th May, 1899.

Collett, G. S.
Todd, B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Armstrong, F. C.
Bartholomew, C. P.
Budenburg, A.
Branson, M.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Barnard, Mr.
Cattani, F.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Collins, E.
Chappier, E.
Cockell, W. F.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani, Khakeul Sawhar.
Draggs, Adela, Miss.
Fendall, I. L.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
George, Elias.
Glaeser, Curt Willi.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
Geldard, Frank, Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hudson, Corrie.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Rae.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarter, H., Revd.
Mahomad Mirja.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Morris, Mrs.
Mathews, C. Y., Mrs.
Miller, G. H., Mrs.
Murray, Miss.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Richardson, G. A., Mrs.
Sen, B. B. & Co.
Sharpe, F. S.
Smith, Mrs.
Steele, I. M.
Sadlier, H.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, S., Mrs.
Vignan, A. du.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurn, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Whymper, Miss.
Yates, R. B.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 13th May, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	17th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	13th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	14th „	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	16th „	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	15th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	13th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	15th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	16th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	15th „	*Viâ* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 6-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

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9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1899-1900.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1899. Each application must be accompanied by a Registration fee of R1. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1899.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B.A. Examination in the B. Course in Physics and Chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the second year class.)

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 4th April, 1899.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th July, 1899, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity).	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc).	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole . .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) mercantile .	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping," by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed; but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

*This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 10 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts to whom the candidate submits his application to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the college or at the

office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 1st May, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیرج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تلک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
৷ আধ „	„	৮৷০	„	৯,
৷ শিকি „	„	৪৷০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.).

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Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a, (4a.)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8a.)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7a.)

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Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in — Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1899. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2 R1 (1a. 6p.) No. 3, R1-8 (2a.).

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1898. 8a. (2a.)

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Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

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History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to February, 1899. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January 1898 to January, 1899. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

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Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

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History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

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Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound R1-12 (6a.)

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India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898 and 1899. R1 (2a.) each.

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Ditto,	**and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works.** 8a. (2a.) each.

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Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

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Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1897-98. R2 (4a.)

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Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

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Ditto ditto for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

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Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

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Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

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Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4a. (2a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. I (4th edition) 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897 R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1897-98. R5 (4a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December, 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899 R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898 Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

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Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Volume II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Volume III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897, and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The not transferable Treasury Note, No. 017225, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Krishna Bai, Manager for the Temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNA BAI,
Widow of Sambshio,
Pujarin of the Temple of Duttatraya,
Chanda.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014173 of the 3 per cent. loan, 1896 97, for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (original No. 011226) and last endorsed to Prasanna Kumar Mitra, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

BHOLA NATH GHOSE, *Shed Foreman,*
Chitpur, E. B. S. Railway.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 007468 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May, 1865, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Khetter Nath Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—
KHETTER NATH MITTER,
Residence—Konnagar, District Hooghly.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st July 1898, being the First quarter of the year 1898-99, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1897-98.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1898.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,44,16,632 9 4	1,40,79,943 5 0	3,36,689 4 4	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1898 in the Widows' Fund	1,35,813 15 3	1,36,249 13 3	......	435 14 0
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1898 in the Children's Fund	79,656 10 3	81,505 13 3	......	1,849 3 0
Fees and stamps	67 0 0	26 8 0	40 8 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	501 4 0	696 10 0	......	195 6 0
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear	8 0 0	6 2 6	1 13 6	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,16,046 13 6	2,18,484 15 0	42 5 6	2,480 7 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,46,32,679 6 10	1,42,98,428 4 0	A 3,36,731 9 10	2,480 7 0
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,22,976 0 8	1,22,346 10 4	629 6 4	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	80,108 15 3	75,796 4 4	4,312 10 11	......
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	12,202 13 0	10,328 0 6	1,874 12 6	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	14,736 7 4	4,389 14 7	10,346 8 9	......
Commission paid on account of money-orders	593 10 0	610 13 6	......	17 3 6
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund	3,61 692 0 0	3,55,788 12 0	5,903 4 0	......
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subcribers in the Children's Fund	1,52,172 0 0	1,29,808 8 0	22,363 8 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	7,44,481 14 3	6,99,068 15 3	B 45,430 2 6	17 3 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,38,88,197 8 7	1,35,99,359 4 9	C 2,91,301 7 4	2,463 3 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,46,32,679 6 10	1,42,98,428 4 0	3,36,731 9 10	2,480 7 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,28,466 0 0	1,21,399 5 0	7,066 11 0	......

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,473	944	1,491	964	...	...	18	20
Ditto of incumbents	593	823	571	797	22	26	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,230	780	1,250	801	...	...	20	21

		R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts		3,34,251 2 10
B.—Net increase in total disbursements		45,412 15 0
C.—Net increase in balance		2,88,838 3 10

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,

H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund,

Calcutta, the 15th March 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May, 1899.

No. 561-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will attend the Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899, which will be held in commemoration of the 80th Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Officers of Her Majesty's services, Civil and Military, are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn by all officers entitled to wear uniform: morning dress by gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The Chaplain of Simla will arrange for seats being reserved for those who have no sittings at Christ Church, if application is made to him in writing.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th May, 1899.

No. 1046.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, eldest son of Nawab Sir Saiyid Hasan Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Murshidabad, G.C.I.E., shall have the privilege of private entrée to the Government House at Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 15th May, 1899.

No 839.—The services of Captain A. F. W. King, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 842.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty:

Major H. D. Rowan, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Captain J. C. B. Statham, R A.M.C.

No. 844.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:

Captain R. W. H. Jackson, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant E. W. P. V Marriott, R.A M.C.

No. 846.—The services of Major H. E. Deane, R.A.M.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty. Major Deane has been on military duty from 16th February 1899 on which date he made over charge of his plague duty in Mysore.

The 17th May, 1899.

No. 853.—The services of Captain A. R. S. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 862.—The services of Captain W. G. Pridmore, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 872.—The services of Captain T. A. Granger, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 874.—The services of Captain P. F. Chapman, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 877.—The services of Lieutenant H. V. Firth, 27th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 880.—The services of Captain W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty.

No. 882.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, M.B., B.CH., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. B. Prall, I.M.S. (Bengal).

JAILS.

The 13th May, 1899.

No. 203.—The services of Captain R. Heard, M.B., B.CH., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th May, 1899.

No. 714.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Crown *versus* Ali Murad *walad* Piral from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 738.—The following notification is substituted for Home Department Notification No. 290, dated the 24th February 1899:

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, for eight months. Pension service—13th year, commenced 5th February 1899.

POLICE.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 239.—Consequent on the grant of special leave for three months to Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 16th April 1899,—

Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 1st class.

Mr. J. T. B. D. Sewell, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 2nd class.

Mr. F. T. Coode, District Superintendent of the 4th class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, District Superintendent of the 5th class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 4th class.

Mr. J. R. O'Grady, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th class.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

No. 463-*F.*—The services of Mr. J. L. Pigot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment as Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State, with effect from the 3rd January 1899.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 1096.—Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1899.

No. 784-*G.*—Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 786-*G.*—Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 789-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 210-G., dated the 15th February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. D McIver as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1291-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.-A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when used as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the province of Bengal and the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 793-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. M. Gruner as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. C. Bachmann.

No. 798-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 742-G., dated the 9th May, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. T. Fee, as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 801-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 285-G, dated the 1st March, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. F. Bickel, as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 806-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1563-G., dated the 14th December, 1898, the privilege leave therein granted to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, is extended by two days.

No. 1307-*I.-B.*—Captain H. Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, *vice* Captain F. H. B. Commeline, with effect from the 12th March, 1899, and until further orders.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 1315-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the admission to practice and the practice of Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Courts subordinate to that Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the

Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.-B., dated the 26th August, 1897):

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899; and

(2) They shall come into force at once.

(3) They extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.-B., dated the 26th August, 1897).

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "advocate" means any person admitted as an advocate under Chapter III:

(b) "Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(c) "pleader" means any person holding a certificate as a pleader granted under Chapter IV:

(d) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad:

(e) "subordinate Court" means any Court, other than a Revenue Court, subordinate, or hereafter declared by the Governor General in Council to be, for the purposes of these rules, subordinate, to the Judicial Commissioner: and

(f) "tout" means any person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving from such practitioner, or proposes to any legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Authority to practise.

XIV of 1882. V of 1898.

3. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead or act for any other person in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court, unless he is an advocate or pleader authorized so to do under these rules:

24 & 25 Vict. c. 104.

Provided that any person who is entered as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Punjab or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and who ordinarily practises in such Court or in some Court subordinate thereto, shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court without being admitted as an advocate or granted a certificate as a pleader under these rules.

CHAPTER III.

ADVOCATES.

Persons eligible for admission as advocates.

4. Any person who has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, may, in the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner, be admitted as an advocate of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Certificates required.

5. Every person desirous of being admitted as an advocate under this Chapter shall, before being so admitted, submit an application, as hereinafter provided, and produce therewith a certificate showing that he has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, together with satisfactory certificates of good moral character and ability.

Form of application.

6. Every application for admission as an advocate under this Chapter shall be in the form of a letter, addressed to the Judicial Commissioner, stating the date on which, and, if the applicant is a barrister, the Inn by which, the applicant was called to the Bar, and that it is his intention to practise within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Admission discretionary.

7. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, grant or refuse an application submitted under this Chapter, and his order thereon shall be final.

(2) If the application is refused, the Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound to specify his reasons for such refusal.

(3) If the application is granted, the Judicial Commissioner will give the applicant, on his supplying a stamp of the value of three hundred rupees, a certificate of admission under his signature and the seal of his Court, and enrol his name in his Court's Register of Advocates.

Practice.

8. Every person admitted as an advocate under this Chapter shall be entitled to practise in any subordinate Court as well as in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF PLEADERS.

Examination required.

9. Except as otherwise provided in rule 25, any person desirous of obtaining a certificate as a pleader under these rules shall, before being granted such a certificate, pass the examination prescribed thereby.

Standards of examination, etc.

10. (1) There shall be one examination annually held in the month of September or at such other time, and at such place, as the Resident shall notify at least four months beforehand in the Hyderabad Residency Orders.

(2) There shall be two standards of examination, the higher and the lower, as provided by rule 14. Candidates desirous of practising as pleaders in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all subordinate Courts shall be required to pass by the higher standard. Candidates desirous of so practising only in subordinate Courts shall be required to pass by the lower standard.

(3) The examination will be conducted by a Committee, of which the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or such other officer as the Resident may nominate in this behalf, shall be President, and the other members shall be appointed by the President.

(4) The duty of preparing the examination papers will be entrusted to the President, subject to the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

(5) The remuneration to be paid to a non-official member appointed under sub-section (3) shall be fixed by the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be paid from the fees levied under rule 11.

Application for examination.

11. (1) Any person desirous of being examined shall, before being admitted to the examination, submit an application in writing to the Judicial Commissioner within two calendar months from the date of the notification prescribed by rule 10, sub-section (1), together with—

(a) a certificate showing the place of his birth and his exact age, which at the date of the examination shall be over twenty-two, and. unless the Judicial Commissioner by general order otherwise directs, under thirty-five, years;

(b) a certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad or Punjab University, or any other examination which the Resident may declare to be equivalent thereto;

(c) a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly and has a good colloquial knowledge of the Urdu language, if he intends to practise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly, if he intends to practise in any area other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;

(d) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character, dated not earlier than six calendar months immediately preceding the time fixed for the examination; and

(e) a fee of ten rupees (British Indian currency), for which a receipt shall be furnished by the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) No certificate submitted under this rule shall be accepted unless it is signed by an officer not lower in rank than a District Judge, Collector, Political Agent or Registrar of a High Court, Chief Court or Court of a Judicial Commissioner.

Admission to examination.

12. (1) After perusal of the certificates required by rule 11, any after such inquiry (if any) as he may think fit to make, the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, grant or refuse the application, and his order thereon shall be final.

(2) If the application is refused, the Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound to specify any reason for such refusal, but shall return to the applicant the fee paid by him under rule 11, clause (e).

(3) If the application is granted, the name of the applicant shall be included in a list of the candidates admitted to the examination, which shall be published in the Hyderabad Residency Orders at a reasonable time before the time fixed for the examination.

(4) The fee of a candidate, who has been admitted under sub-section (3), may not be reserved for any subsequent examination, nor shall it under any circumstances be refunded.

Subjects of examination.

13. (1) The examination shall be conducted in writing in the English language, and want of proficiency in that language shall of itself be held to disqualify a candidate.

(2) One paper shall be set in each of the subjects hereinafter set forth, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each shall be as follows:

(a) Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Law relating to Succession, Probate and Administration	100
(b) the Law relating to Civil Procedure and Limitation and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Small Cause Courts Law, 1889 .	100
(c) the Law relating to Contracts, Torts, Specific Relief, Transfer of Real Property, Mortgages and Trusts	200
(d) the Law relating to Evidence, Registration and Stamps	100
(e) Criminal and Police Law	100

(3) In addition to the Acts, Regulations and Law Reports bearing on the above subjects, the examination may extend to the following text-books, namely:

(a) Mayne's *Hindu Law and Usage;*

(b) Macnaghten's *Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law;*

(c) Field's *Law of Evidence;*

(d) Leake's *Law of Contracts;*

(e) Cunningham's *Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act;*

(f) Addison's *Law of Torts;*

(g) Collett's *Law of Torts;*

(h) Smith's *Equity Jurisprudence*, or Snell's *Principles of Equity;*

(i) Broom's *Legal Maxims;* and

(j) Macpherson's *Law of Mortgages.*

14. (1) In order to pass the examination by the higher standard, a candidate shall be required to obtain at least thirty per cent. of the maximum number of marks obtainable for each paper and seventy per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable for all the papers.

Pass marks for each standard.

(2) In order to pass the examination by the lower standard, a candidate shall be required to obtain at least thirty per cent. of the maximum number of marks obtainable for each paper and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable for all the papers.

15. A list of the candidates who have, in the opinion of the Committee appointed under rule 10, passed by the higher and lower standards, respectively, shall be submitted by the Committee for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

Report to Judicial Commissioner.

16. If, in the opinion of the Committee, any candidate has presented himself for examination without due preparation, the Committee may prohibit his appearance at the next examination.

Power of Committee to postpone re-examination.

17. Any candidate who may have been declared by the Committee to have passed, may nevertheless be refused a certificate by the Judicial Commissioner, whose order in the matter shall be final.

Orders of Judicial Commissioner.

18. The candidates who have been declared by the Committee to have passed the examination and have not been refused by the Judicial Commissioner, will receive from the Judicial Commissioner certificates (hereinafter called "original certificates") in Form I or in Form II, as the case may be, set forth in the first schedule. Certificates in Form I shall be granted to candidates who have passed by the higher standard, and certificates in Form II to those who have passed by the lower standard.

Certificates.

19. Any candidate who is declared by the Committee to have failed to pass the examination may, subject to the limitation of age prescribed by rule 11 and to the provisions of rule 16, appear at a subsequent examination on production only of the certificates of age and good moral character required by rule 11, clauses (a) and (d).

Re-examination.

20. Original certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall, on application and delivery of their original certificates to the Judicial Commissioner for cancellation, receive renewed certificates.

Expiry and renewal.

21. Renewed certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall, on application and delivery of their expired certificates to the Judicial Commissioner for cancellation, receive from year to year renewed certificates.

Renewed certificates.

22. The Judicial Commissioner shall cause to be published every year in the Hyderabad Residency Orders a list of persons whose certificates are valid for the current year.

List to be published.

23. Every certificate in Form I set forth in the first schedule, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of fifty-rupees, to be provided by the applicant, and every certificate in Form II, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of twenty-five rupees, to be provided by the applicant:

Stamp-paper.

Provided that in the case of original certificates or certificates renewed under rule 20, which are issued for a portion only of the year, the fees shall be proportionately reduced, but that no reduction shall be made for a fraction of a quarter.

24. Holders of certificates in Form I set forth in the first schedule shall be entitled to practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all subordinate Courts; and holders of certificates in Form II shall be entitled to practise only in any subordinate Court:

Practice.

Provided that any person who obtained, previous to the year 1889, a certificate in Form B granted under the rules published in Resident's Book Circular No. XV of 1885 and holds a certificate under these rules in Form II set forth in the first schedule, may, notwithstanding anything contained in such latter certificate, practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in all cases, except the following:

(a) applications for permission to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, under Chapter XLV of the Code of Civil Procedure; XIV

(b) cases in which the High Court may exercise powers under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, except in regard to applications to review decrees or orders passed by Courts of Small Causes;

(c) applications not hereinbefore specified made to the High Court under any of the other provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(d) appeals to the High Court under section 589, proviso (b), of the Code of Civil Procedure; and

(e) criminal cases or proceedings.

25. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, from passing the examination prescribed by these rules, and may permit him to practise permanently in his Court and in all or any of the subordinate Courts, on such advocate, vakil, attorney or other person submitting an application, together with satisfactory certificates— 24 & 25 c. 104

Power to exempt from examination in certain cases.

(a) that he is of good moral character;

(b) that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly and has a good colloquial knowledge of the Urdu language, if he intends to practise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly, if he intends to practise in

any area other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ; and

(c) that he has practised for the space of at least three years in such High Court or in some Court subordinate thereto.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may likewise exempt any person who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad or Punjab University from passing the examination prescribed by these rules, and may permit him to practise permanently in his Court and in all or any of the Courts subordinate to his Court on the submission by such person of an application, together with—

(a) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character ; and

(b) a certificate of linguistic proficiency as required by sub-section (1) in the case of advocates, vakils and attorneys :

Provided that such exemption shall be granted only to persons who are permanent residents of the area to which these rules extend.

(3) Persons admitted under this rule shall be liable to the higher fee prescribed by rule 23.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION FROM PRACTICE AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Suspension from practice or cancellation of certificates by Judicial Commissioner.

26. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend from practice, or cancel the certificate of, any advocate or pleader who is convicted of any offence implying a defect of character unfitting him to be an advocate or pleader ; and may likewise suspend from practice, or cancel the certificate of, any advocate or pleader—

(a) who takes instructions in any case, except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or some servant, relative or friend authorized by the party to give such instructions ; or

XIV of 1882.

(b) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty ; or

(c) who tenders, gives, or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring, or having procured, the employment in any legal business of himself or any other advocate or pleader ; or

(d) who directly or indirectly procures, or attempts to procure, the employment of himself as such advocate or pleader through or by the intervention of any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given ; or

(e) who accepts any employment in any legal business through the intervention of a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under rule 40 ; or

(f) for any other reasonable cause.

Confirmation of Resident.

27. The suspension from practice, or the cancellation of the certificate, of any advocate or pleader under rule 26 shall not take effect unless the order of the Judicial Commissioner in this respect has been confirmed by the Resident.

Suspension from practice or cancellation of certificates at instance of subordinate Courts.

28. (1) If the presiding officer of any subordinate Court has reason to believe that any advocate or pleader practising before him has been guilty of fraudulent or unprofessional conduct, he shall reduce to writing in a concise form the grounds for his belief and forward a copy of the same to the advocate or pleader, together with a notice that on a day therein appointed, not being less than twenty days from the date of despatch of the said copy, the matter will be taken into consideration.

(2) On such day, or on any subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of, and opposition to, the charge, and shall record his finding in the case.

Report by subordinate Court to Judicial Commissioner.

29. (1) If the presiding officer finds the charge established and considers that the advocate or pleader should be suspended in consequence, or that his certificate should be cancelled, he shall forward the proceedings in the case and his finding for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Every report made under sub-section (1)—

(a) by any Civil Judge, other than the Civil and Sessions Judge or any District Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, shall be made through the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ;

(b) by any District Magistrate in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the said railway lands to which these rules extend, shall be made through the First Assistant Resident ;

(c) by any subordinate Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Jalna, Mominabad and Hingoli, shall be made through the District Magistrate and the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ;

(d) by any Magistrate in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Bolaram and Raichur, or the railway lands to which these rules extend, shall be made through the District Magistrate and the First Assistant Resident.

(3) Each officer, through whom such report as aforesaid is forwarded, shall record his opinion on the case for the information of the Judicial Commissioner.

Order by Judicial Commissioner.

30. The Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of any proceedings taken under rule 28 and pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

Surrender of certificate.

31. Any advocate or pleader who has been suspended from practice or whose certificate has been cancelled under this Chapter, shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to such Court as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

CHAPTER VI.

REMUNERATION OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

Limitation of fees.

32. (1) In the taxation of costs as between party and party in any suit or proceeding in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court, the sums allowed against the unsuccessful party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate or pleader shall not exceed the following:

(a) in all regular suits and appeals in which the pecuniary value of the relief claimed has been or can be exactly defined, three per cent. on the value of the relief claimed;

(b) in all other regular suits and appeals, three per cent. on the amount of the largest money claim which would be covered by the court-fee affixed to the plaint:

Provided that in no case shall a higher fee than one thousand rupees be allowed without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Fractions of rupees shall be omitted in the calculation of the amount of the fees allowable under this rule.

(3) The fees of one advocate or pleader only shall be allowed as costs in a suit.

(4) The fees fixed as aforesaid shall include fees for conducting proceedings for the execution of a decree where the advocate or pleader employed for this purpose was engaged in the original prosecution of the suit.

(5) In proceedings for the execution of a decree where a new advocate or pleader is engaged, and in miscellaneous proceedings, the fees allowable shall be one-fourth of the fees fixed as aforesaid.

Suits to enforce agreements with client.

33. Where a suit is brought to enforce an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client with regard to the amount or manner of payment for the whole or any part of any services rendered, charges incurred, or disbursements made, in connection with legal business transacted by such advocate or pleader, the Court may, if it is of opinion that the agreement is not fair and reasonable, reduce the amount payable under it, or order the agreement to be cancelled and the costs, charges and disbursements aforesaid to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Agreements to bar further claims.

34. An agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client shall bar any further claim on the part of the advocate or pleader beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in connection with the conduct and completion of the legal business in respect of which the agreement has been made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements (if any) as have been expressly excepted by the agreement.

Saving.

35. Any provision in an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his client to the effect that the advocate or pleader shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such advocate or pleader, shall be void.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

Unauthorized practice.

36. If any person attempts to practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court in contravention of these rules, the Court shall refuse to hear him, and he shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for, or with respect to, anything done or any disbursement made by him as an advocate or pleader while contravening these rules.

Failure to surrender certificate.

37. Whoever, being an advocate or pleader, fails to deliver up his certificate as required by rule 31 shall be liable by order of the Court, to which the delivery should have been made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Practice after suspension, etc.

38. Every advocate or pleader who has been suspended from practice or whose certificate has been cancelled under these rules, and who practises during such suspension or after such cancellation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Revision.

39. Every order made under rule 36, 37 or 38 shall be subject to revision by the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to frame and publish list of touts

40. (1) The Judicial Commissioner, a Sessions Judge, and any District Magistrate (each as regards his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may from time to time alter or amend such lists.

(2) No person's name shall be included in any such list until he has had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion.

(3) A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates.

(4) The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in any such list.

(5) Every person, whose name is included in any such list, shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of rule 26, clause (e).

Rescission of notifications and savings.

41. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department specified in the second schedule are hereby rescinded:

Provided that—

(a) every advocate admitted under the rules contained in the notifications so rescinded and borne on the roll of the Court of the Resident or Judicial Commissioner at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been admitted under these rules; and

(b) every pleader's certificate granted under the said rules and in force at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been granted under these rules in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, set forth in the first schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated 189 .

To

In pursuance of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899, you, , are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in all Courts subordinate to that Court.

This certificate is subject to renewal as provided by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

FORM II.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated 189 .

To

In pursuance of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practioners Rules, 1899, you, , are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in all Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

This certificate is subject to renewal as provided by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

NOTIFICATIONS RESCINDED.

No.	Date.
3096-I.	5th August, 1892.
3097-I.	Ditto.
1516-I.	7th May, 1894.
1517-I.	Ditto.
3047-I.	13th September, 1895.
3060-I.-B.	13th August, 1897.
3061-I.-B.	Ditto.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

No. 2271-*Gl.*—The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 26th April 1899, or until further orders:

Mr. W. F. Cockell, 2nd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General;

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, 3rd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General; and

Mr H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

No. 2273-*Gl.*—The privilege leave for one month granted to Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, in the Notification in this Department No. 1735-Gl., dated the 2[illegible]th April 1899, is extended by twenty days.

No. 2286-*Gl.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Ward Martin, I S.C, Assay Master, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th May 1899.

No. 2287-*Gl.*—Major A. Milne, I.M.S. (Bombay), Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed substantively to the appointment of Assay Master, with effect from the 12th May 1899, and is placed in charge of that office in the Bombay Mint.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th May, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 534.—Captain M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major E. T. Paul, whose tenure has expired. Dated 23rd April 1899.

No. 535.—Captain F. H. G. Playfair, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain A. A. E. Campbell, whose tenure has expired. Dated 13th May 1899.

No. 536.—In G. G. O. No. 503 of 1899, *for* "Colonel F. H Whitley" *read* "Colonel F. H. Whitby."

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 537.—Lieutenant-Colonel H M. P. Hawkes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class;

Major C. V. W. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Major C G. R. Thackwell, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Captain E. A. R. Howell, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 27th February 1899, *vice* Brevet-Colonel A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, retired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 538.—The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal:

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Sinclair, Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 539.—*11th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Raghava Naik, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 238 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th April 1897.

No 540.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

Madras Venkatachalam Permaul to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 541.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 21st April 1899, pages 2546 and 2547.*

INDIA OFFICE;

21st April, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles James Robarts. Dated 12th February 1899.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur D'Oyly O'Malley. Dated 12th February 1899.

Major Edward Hogarth Molesworth. Dated 24th February 1899.

To be Majors.

Captain George Frederick Chenevix-Trench Dated 22nd January 1899.

Captain Archibald Henry Kellie. Dated 1st February 1899.

Captain Frederick Wyllie. Dated 22nd February 1899.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st February 1899.

Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray.

Maynard Ffolliott Harding.

Dated 11th February 1899.

Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, D.S.O.

Charles Spottiswoode Stack.

Frederick William Birch.

Frederick Charles Kendall Macmullen.

Ernest Alfred Russell Howell.

Arthur Pemberton How.

John Herbert Dickson.

Frank William Daniell.

George Kynaston Cockerill.

Arthur Berridge Longden.

William Edmund Eyre Lloyd.

James Sweet Hodding.

Arthur Watson Pennington.

Skipton Hill Climo, D.S.O.
Charles Sidney Eastmead.
Edward Gyles Vaughan.
Robert Pilkington Jackson.
George Rainier Vanrenen.
Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens.
Arthur Stephen Robert Annesley.
Herbert William Heffernan.
William Donnan.
Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne.
Archibald Ross Hervey Garden.
Claude Cambridge Fenner.
Archibald Samuel Hamilton.
Percy Cormack Searle.
Francis Forbes Major.
Frederick Fisher.
Harry Morris Mitchelson Brooke.
John James Patrick Quinn.
John Currie Sherer.
John Beatson Bell.
Edward Russell Foord.
Frederic Llewellyn Lloyd-Jones.
Harold Edmund Hitchins.
William John Windsor.
Andrew Edward Barnard.
Cyril Uvedale Price.
Walter Clarence Black.
John Stuart Mackenzie Shea.
Frederick George Pierce.
Patrick Graham Anderson.
Charles Rattray.
Ernest Eardley-Wilmot.
William Robert Walker.
Cedric Richard Kauntze.
Charles William Grant Richardson.
Charles Hesketh Grant Moore.
John Shaw Kemball.

Dated 15th February 1899.

Harold Robert Baker.

Dated 17th February 1899.

Alan Beville Murray.
Donald Ogilvy Morris.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cecil Frederick Grant Lang, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 17th November 1898, but to rank from 29th September 1897.

Lieutenant Bernard Joseph Fagan, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 23rd November 1898, but to rank from 30th September 1897.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 20th October 1898, but to rank from 9th April 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh William Niven. Dated 22nd April 1898.

Lieutenant Edmund Ernest Wilford, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 19th December 1898, but to rank from 15th June 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Eric Grey Drummond, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th November 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Garratt. Dated 15th January 1899.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List:

Henry Watson Stace. Dated 16th March 1898, but to rank from 20th January 1897.

Robert Crooks Gilchrist. Dated 21st December 1898, but to rank from 4th August 1897.

Bertram Charles Fellows. Dated 22nd November 1898, but to rank from 4th August 1897.

George Benson Brown. Dated 25th December 1898, but to rank from 15th September 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D., C.B., Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th October 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D. Dated 28th February 1898.

Russick Lall Dutt, M.D. Dated 1st April 1898.

Joshua Duke. Dated 2nd April 1898.

John McConaghey, M.D. Dated 7th April 1898.

Edward Palmer. Dated 26th June 1898.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Archer William Ross Cochrane.
William Wesley Clemesha.
James Alexander Black.
Roger Parker Wilson.
Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay.
James Currie Robertson.
Norman Robinson Jones Rainier.
Christopher Dering Dawes.
Edmund Ludlow Perry.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Michael Biddulph Pinchard.
William James Niblock.
Clarence Barrymore Harrison.
Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor.
Thomas Henry Symons.
Ernest Reinhold Rost.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.

Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First-class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 17th February 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Joseph Prentis.

George Murphy.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Arthur Edwin Oppenheim, Miscellaneous Department, Bombay. Dated 3rd December 1898.

James Donovan, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries.

Thomas James Ellis, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 12th October 1898.

Joseph Devine, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Edward Marchant, Barrack Department, Madras. Dated 21st December 1898.

John Watson, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Hudson Henry Ozzard. Dated 4th April 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd April 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 20th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Madras Establishment. Dated 8th April 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

James McNaught, Bengal Establishment. Dated 17th October 1898.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Thomas Chapman, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the supersession of the undermentioned officer for absence without leave.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Henry Walker. Dated 20th October 1898.

"London Gazette," dated the 25th April 1899, pages 2629 and 2630.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th April, 1899.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Colonel Robert Henry Francis Rennick. Dated 2nd April 1899.

Colonel John Alexander Temple. Dated 4th April 1899.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Bower, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Commandant of a Battalion of the Chinese Regiment. Dated 8th November 1898.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary Arthur Edwin Oppenheim, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th February 1895.

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ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 542.—Alexander Dingwall Anderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 543.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Beaufoy Thornhill,—23rd April 1899.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet-Major Hugh Lionel Custance,—17th May 1899.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John Loch Orr,—16th May 1899.

No. 544.—The first christian name of Captain H. B. Ford, whose promotion was notified in G. G. O. No. 285 of 1899, is "Harry," and not as therein stated.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 545.—Sergeant Thomas Duthie is promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Sub-Conductor, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95 of 1894, in recognition of his services in connection with the grass operations at Rawal Pindi. Dated 19th May 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 546—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Jeremiah Edmund Campbell to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First-class Assistant Surgeon James Mackey to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second-class Assistant Surgeon John Thomas Parkinson to be first-class Assistant Surgeon;

Third-class Assistant Surgeon William George St. John Hussey to be second-class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 28th December 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major H. C. Hodgkins.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 547.—*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers—*

Subadar Muhammad Beg, *Bahadur,* to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Muhammad Abdulla to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Lal Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahman Khan, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

No. 548—*32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry—*

Jemadar Ghulam Mustafa Khan to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Ilahi-Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 549.—*3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—*

Jemadar Raghuji Powar to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Shaikh Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Musaji Satkelji, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1898.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 550.—Second-class Assistant Surgeon Louis Leonard Carlos, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 551.—Major-General Louis Henry Emile Tucker, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Major-General Edward Mockler, General List, Infantry, Bombay,—15th April 1899.

Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay,—19th May 1899.

No. 553.—The undermentioned Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay) are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Honorary Captain Sebastin Robeiro,—17th March 1899.

Honorary Lieutenant Anthony Philip Fernandez,—21st October 1898.

REWARDS.

No. 554.—In G. G. O. No. 186, dated the 17th February 1899—

For "services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force" *read* "services during the operations on the North-West Frontier, 1897-98."

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List, Madras Command, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners and Madras Infantry, are awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct, for the quarter ending 31st March 1899:

With gratuity of £ 5.

Drummer Michael O'Grady, 5th Madras Infantry.

Drum-Major William Duncan, 28th Madras Infantry.

Pensioned Fife-Major Joseph Alexander Davidson, late of the 21st Madras Pioneers.

Without gratuity.

Store-Sergeant Frederick Thomas Court, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Charles Lewis, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Sergeant John Tocher, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Sergeant Thomas Edward Graham, Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Madras.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor Charles Wragg, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Company Sergeant-Major Frederick Lark, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

Company Sergeant-Major Harry Sinclair, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 556.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded silver medals for long service and

good-conduct for the quarter ending 30th June 1899:

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Patrick Lowry, Commissariat-Transport Department.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor George Moulton Hogan, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor Frederick Swaddling, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

Sergeant Robert Benjamin Courtenay, Military Works Department.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 557.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Beville Granville Smithe to be Captain, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Birnie, resigned.

John Michel Jackson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Smithe, promoted.

No. 558.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Frank William McCall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Kingsley, resigned.

No. 559.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Barnard Stokes, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th May 1899, *vice* Kelly, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Richard Chambers to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Sheehan, resigned.

Patrick John Fitzpatrick, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Chambers, promoted.

Captain Alexander McRitchie Ogden, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

No. 560.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Farrington Evans resigns his commission.

Captain Richard Ebb Hamblin to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Evans, resigned.

No. 561.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Grierson Jackson, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

No. 562.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Cuthbert Lewis resigns his commission.

No. 563.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Henry Savage, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hart, transferred to the Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 564.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant James Edward Young resigns his commission.

Captain Ross Chisholm to be Major, *vice* Lightfoot, transferred to the North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Robert Edward Pigott to be Major, *vice* Wake, resigned.

Lieutenant John Currie to be Captain, *vice* Ross, resigned.

Lieutenant Robert George Bamford to be Captain, *vice* Chisholm, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Isaac Walters to be Lieutenant, *vice* Currie, promoted.

No. 565.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Adolphus Wood resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 14.—Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Presidency Port Officer, Madras, with effect from the 9th May 1899, *vice* Commander H. A. Street, Royal Indian Marine, retired.

No. 15.—The services of Mr. H. Johnston, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Government Engineer Surveyor and Superintending Engineer for Government, at Rangoon, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 16—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.), for one year, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 17.—Commander H. A. Street, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th May 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1899.

No. 211.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 181, dated 27th April 1899, Mr. C S. B. Sinclair, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 17th May, 1899.

No. 217.—Mr. H. E. Haddon, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1899.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 220.—Mr. Thomas Alexander Blake, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification).

No. 221.—Mr. Albert Roderick Kalberer, Accountant, 2nd Grade, and officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification).

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th May, 1899.

No. 210.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, in view to their employment in the Survey of India Department :

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab.

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab.

The 15th May, 1899.

No. 212.—Sub-Conductor H. W. Long, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department and posted to the Punjab, Public Works Department.

No. 213.—Mr. C. A. Perrin, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1899.

No. 214.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 213, dated 15th May 1899, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

The 16th May, 1899.

No 215.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers on the Minor Administration List, with effect from the 3rd November 1899 :

Names.	From	To
Harriott, G. M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Sweet, W. McM.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mitra, R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Matadin Sukul	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 218.—The retirement of Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, has effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1899, and not from the date given in Public Works Department Notification No. 165, dated the 17th April 1899.

No. 219.—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 7th April 1899, and until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 16th May, 1899.

No. 216.—The undermentioned passed students, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as Apprentices :

Mr. Gurbaksh Singh.

Mr. Abhaya Charan Banerjee.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 13th, 1899.

A very marked change of weather has occurred over India during the week under review. During the first three days of the week strongly marked hot weather conditions prevailed over Northern India with dry westerly winds, a high temperature and no rain beyond one or two local thundershowers. On Wednesday, 10th May, the weather changed. Pressure became lowest in the north-west, and a tongue of relatively low pressure extended south-eastward down the Gangetic Plain. At the same time pressure rose steadily over North-East India and Burma. Hence during the remainder of the week the general conditions were such as ordinarily prevail in June instead of in May; south-easterly and easterly winds were blowing across Bengal and up the North Gangetic Plain, while westerly winds prevailed over Central and Southern India. The easterly wind occasioned a certain amount of rainfall over Burma, Bengal and the North-West Himalayas, while the westerly wind was dry. With the occurrence of rain the temperature fell, and the heat at the close of the week was much less than usual over Bengal and slightly less than usual in Burma.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 7th.*—The barometer was falling everywhere—most in the north. Pressure was lowest in North Bihar, and moderate gradients prevailed over Northern India, while over the Peninsula pressure was high and uniform. The wind was northerly on the west and southerly on the east coast of the Peninsula and generally westerly elsewhere. The weather was slightly cloudy in places, and dust and thunder storms had occasioned some local rainfall. At Sibsagar over 3 inches had been received, but in general the amounts were moderate or small. The weather was slightly cooler than usual over Sind, Rajputana, part of the Central Provinces and the east of the Peninsula, but was hotter than usual elsewhere, the excess being very large in Bengal.

Monday, May 8th.—Pressure had increased over Burma and North-East India and decreased elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were the same as on the preceding day, but the differences were smaller. The winds were practically unchanged. Sibsagar again reported a moderate shower of rain, but the few local falls which were received in other parts of the country were quite unimportant. The temperature conditions were the same as on the 7th. The heat was very excessive in Bengal.

Tuesday, May 9th.—The barometer had fallen a little at some north-western stations, but had risen elsewhere, the change having been brisk to large in places. The area of lowest pressure was reported from North-West India, and an arm or trough of relatively low pressure was developing over the Gangetic Plain. Variable winds and calms were reported from North-West India and the Gangetic Plain and south-easterly to easterly winds in Burma and East Bengal, but elsewhere there had been but little change. There was more cloud than of late, and showers, generally, however, of small amount were reported from parts of North-Western, North-Eastern and Central India. The mean temperature had risen over North-West India, and practically the only place

where the heat was less than usual was the east of the Peninsula. In the extreme north-west and extreme north-east of India the excess was large to very large.

Wednesday, May 10th.—Pressure had been steady or had risen slightly over Burma, North-East India and the west and centre of the Peninsula, but elsewhere it had fallen—more especially at the foot of the North-West Himalayas. Pressure was lowest near Sialkot, and the south-easterly and easterly winds noticed in Bengal on the 9th had suddenly extended north-westward along the line of the hills as far as the East Punjab. Elsewhere the wind changes were unimportant. The weather was cloudy to overcast over Burma, North-East India and the west of the Peninsula, and fairly general rain had been received over Burma, Assam and Bengal and scattered showers over the Kashmir Himalayas and parts of the west and centre of the Peninsula and of the Central Provinces. The weather relatively to the normal was cool in parts of Burma, Madras, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, but was more or less hotter than usual elsewhere. The excess was large to very large over the Punjab and the North Gangetic Plain.

Thursday, May 11th.—The barometer had fallen. There had been no important change in the general conditions of pressure. Readings were lowest over the Punjab whence an arm of low pressure passed south-eastward down the Gangetic Plain as far as Allahabad and Sutna. To the north and east of this arm the wind was south-easterly and easterly, and elsewhere blew from between south-west and north-west. The sky had become more cloudy over Northern India, and rain had been received over Burma, East and West Bengal, Orissa, the North-West Himalayas and parts of the Peninsula. Temperature was lower than usual over Burma, Deltaic and South-West Bengal and the Bombay Deccan, but was more or less excessive elsewhere. In the Punjab the excess was very large.

Friday, May 12th.—The barometric changes had been slight. Pressure was lowest over the West Punjab, with the usual arm of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain and was highest in Burma. The winds were practically unaltered and were strongly easterly over Northern India. There was a good deal of cloud. There had been fairly general rain over Burma and light scattered rain over Sikhim, Bihar, the North-West Himalayas, the west and the south of the Peninsula and one or two central districts.

Saturday, May 13th.—Pressure had risen almost everywhere. The change had been brisk to rapid in the north, so that the arm of low pressure had been transferred southward, but in other respects there had not been much change. South-easterly to easterly winds continued over the greater part of Northern India and northerly through westerly to southerly winds over the Peninsula, but in parts of Deltaic Bengal and of Orissa there were, owing to a small depression at the head of the Bay, some northerly winds. There was a good deal of cloud over Burma, North-East India and the North-West Himalayas, where also rain had been fairly general and moderately heavy in places. Temperature had decreased except over some central and southern districts. The heat was much more than usual over parts of North-Western and Central India and much less than usual over parts of Bengal and of Burma.

Temperature.—The past week has been one of large changes of temperature and of large variations from the normal conditions. At the commencement of the week, when hot, dry, westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain, the heat was excessive over Bihar and Bengal, while in parts of North-West India the weather was cooler than usual. Later in the week, when rain was falling over North-East India, the mean temperature fell to largely below the average over parts of Bengal, while, on the contrary, over North-West India the heat was very excessive.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week :

PROVINCE.	MAY 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	+2·8	+3·6	—0·2	—0·6	—2·2	—1·9	+0·3
Assam	+4·6	+4·4	+3·3	+3·7	+3·1	+5·3	+1·8	+3·7
Bengal	+8·5	+9·1	+8·4	+3·0	+0·4	+2·7	—0·8	+4·5
Orissa	+5·1	+4·3	+4·9	+2·8	—3·1	—0·3	—5·8	+1·1
Bihar	+8·8	+9·0	+8·4	+6·2	+3·8	+3·9	—6·3	+4·8
Chota Nagpur	+6·7	+7·2	+7·2	+5·6	+0·5	+0·4	—8·3	+2·8
N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	+4·1	+5·1	+4·1	+6·0	+9·2	+4·9	+0·8	+4·9
Punjab	+2·8	+3·6	+5·5	+9·3	+11·5	+9·8	+7·6	+7·2
Sind	—3·0	—0·1	+2·8	+4·0	+5·1	+6·0	+4·6	+2·8
Rajputana	—0·9	—1·2	+1·7	+4·5	+6·5	+7·1	+6·1	+3·4
Gujarat	—2·0	—0·7	+1·0	+1·2	+0·1	+1·5	+0·1	+0·2
Central India	+0·3	+1·1	+2·0	+3·1	+4·7	+5·3	+3·4	+2·8
Central Provinces . .	+0·7	+1·4	+1·9	—0·1	+2·6	+3·0	+4·3	+2·0
Berar	+0·7	+0·4	+1·6	+0·7	+2·3	+3·0	+3·8	+1·8
West Coast	+0·1	+0·4	+1·9	+1·5	+1·4	+0·7	+1·0	+1·0
Bombay Deccan	+0·2	+1·3	+3·7	+2·4	—0·4	—0·3	+1·0	+1·1
Mysore	—0·9	—1·4	+0·1	+1·0	+1·9	+0·4	—0·8	0
Madras Coast	—0·7	—1·7	—1·2	+0·9	+2·5	+0·8	—1·2	—0·1
Madras Deccan	—0·6	—0·5	+0·7	+1·7	+0·6	+2·5	+3·3	+1·1
South India	—2·0	—1·0	—0·9	—0·7	+0·9	+1·3	+1·4	—0·1
Mean for whole of India .	+1·7	+2·2	+3·0	+2·8	+2·7	+2·8	+0·7	+2·3

The mean temperature of the whole country for each day of the week and for the whole week exceeded the normal. The excess was least (only 0·7°) on the 13th and was greatest (as much as 3°) on the 9th. The provincial variations show that in the case of Burma, Gujarat, Mysore, the Madras Coast and South India the heat for the week was about normal, but that in the case of all the remaining provinces the heat was excessive—more particularly so in the Punjab.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

May 7th	. . . .	110·5°	at	Burdwan.
„ 8th	. . . .	112·0°	„	Do.
„ 9th	. . . .	113·2°	„	Jacobabad.
„ 10th	. . . .	117·1°	„	Do.
„ 11th	. . . .	119·5°	„	Do.
„ 12th	. . . .	119·5°	„	Do.
„ 13th	. . . .	120·0°	„	Do.

Rain.—As mentioned above, ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed over the greater part of India during the early part of the week under review, and during the continuance of those conditions the only rainfall received was that which fell during the few scattered dust and thunder storms which were experienced in different parts of the country. Subsequently the weather changed. Pressure became low in North-West India and within a band which stretched east-south-east and west-north-west across Northern India. To the northward and eastward of this band south-easterly and easterly winds set in, and the weather became much damper and more rainy, while to the southward where westerly winds still held the thundershowers became more frequent and heavier. The rainfall returns show that the greater part of the rain fell on the following dates: in Burma between the 11th and 13th; in Assam between the 7th and

10th; in Bengal on the 10th and 11th and again on the 13th; on the North-West Himalayas between the 11th and 13th; in the west of the Peninsula between the 10th and 13th; in the central districts of India between the 7th and 10th; and in North Madras on the 13th.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that, with the exception of twenty-four divisions, *viz.*, North and South Oudh, the east, central, west and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces; the south-east, south, submontane, north and west divisions of the Punjab; the three divisions of the Central Provinces; Gujarat; Kathiawar; Sind; the divisions of Central India and of Rajputana; the central and south divisions of Madras and the central and south divisions of the east coast, in all of which the week's rainfall has been actually or practically *nil*, good rain has fallen throughout the country. The average actual falls range from 2·96 inches in Arakan, 2·61 inches in the Bengal Hills, 2·32 inches in the Surma division of Assam, 2·22 inches in Orissa and 2·04 inches in the Brahmaputra division of Assam, to 0·16 inch in the Konkan, 0·18 inch in the south division of Hyderabad and to 0·19 inch in Berar. The third column of the table shows that in the majority of the divisions the week's rainfall has been lighter than usual, but in the Burma divisions, the Bengal Hills, the south-west and west divisions of Bengal, the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces, the central division of the Punjab, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Baluchistan and the north divisions of the east coast the fall has been heavier than usual, the principal cases of excess being about 1 inch in Central Burma, Arakan and Orissa and about ¾ inch in Bihar, Bengal Hills, the Bombay Deccan and Baluchistan. In all the remaining parts of India the rainfall has been short of the normal, the principal cases of deficiency being 3·40 inches in the Assam Hills, 2·01 inches in the Surma division of Assam and 1·23 inch in East Bengal. With a few exceptions, there was no very heavy rainfall during the week in any part of the country.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma . . .	Zalun, Henzada	6·10 inches.
	Magôk	3·96 "
	Kyaukpyu	6·34 "
Assam . . .	Sunamgunj, Sylhet	8·12 "
Bengal . . .	Bhola, Bakergunj	3·86 "
	Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri . . .	4·44 "
Bihar . . .	Muzaffarpur	8·08 "
Mysore . . .	Kolar	2·48 "
Deccan . . .	Khanapur, Belgaum . . .	11·93 "

The three concluding columns of the table show that the total rainfall for the period February 26th to May 13th has been short of the normal over the greater part of Upper India as well as over some central districts, but has been heavier than usual elsewhere—more particularly so over parts of the Peninsula.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 13th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to May 13th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	1·85	1·66	+ 0·19	7·69	6·65	+ 16
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	1·15	1·10	+ 0·05	7·74	3·07	+ 152
	3. Central do.	1·62	0·61	+ 1·01	3·66	1·89	+ 94
	4. Upper do.	1·48	1·20	+ 0·28	4·29	3·77	+ 14
	5. Arakan	2·96	1·97	+ 0·99	6·78	5·22	+ 30
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·24	2·47	− 1·23	9·67	11·33	− 15
	7. Assam Surma	2·32	4·33	− 2·01	26·10	30·96	− 16
	8. Do. Hills	0·55	3·95	− 3·40	19·06	20·96	− 9
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·04	2·56	− 0·52	15·75	16·03	− 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·43	1·68	− 0·25	6·57	7·51	− 13
	11. Central do.	1·03	1·20	− 0·17	3·44	4·53	− 24
	12 North do.	1·08	1·76	− 0·68	7·07	7·95	− 11
	13. Bengal Hills	2·61	1·94	+ 0·67	12·84	10·40	+ 23
	14 Orissa	2·22	1·03	+ 1·19	6·37	3·76	+ 69
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·17	0·68	+ 0·49	3·60	2·53	+ 42
	16. South Bihar	1·19	0·37	+ 0·82	2·07	1·22	+ 70
	17. North do.	1·49	0·77	+ 0·72	3·36	2·39	+ 41
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·21	− 0·21	0·54	0·62	− 13
	19. South Oudh	0	0·18	− 0·18	0·34	0·67	− 49
	20. North do.	0	0·31	− 0·31	0·54	0·99	− 45
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·01	0·14	− 0·13	0·33	0·56	− 41
	22. Do. West	0·05	0·13	− 0·08	0·35	0·80	− 56
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·51	0·38	+ 0·13	1·53	1·05	+ 46
	24. Do. West do.	0·06	0·24	− 0·18	0·59	1·61	− 63
	25. Do. Hills	0·36	0·70	− 0·34	2·36	4·91	− 52
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·06	0·15	− 0·09	0·39	0·98	− 60
	27. South do.	0·02	0·12	− 0·10	0·26	1·07	− 76
	28. Central do.	0·35	0·23	+ 0·12	1·24	2·11	− 41
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·05	0·18	− 0·13	0·60	2·05	− 71
	30. Do. Hills	0·41	0·48	− 0·07	1·46	5·22	− 72
	31. North Punjab	0·09	0·38	− 0·29	2·47	4·53	− 45
	32. West do.	0·02	0·11	− 0·09	0·29	1·12	− 74
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33 Malabar	0·24	0·73	− 0·49	11·49	5·29	+ 117
	34. Madras South-Central	0·30	0·76	− 0·46	7·15	4·60	+ 55
	35. Coorg	1·07	1·30	− 0·23	7·47	5·47	+ 37
	36. Mysore	0·67	0·58	+ 0·09	5·48	2·69	+ 104
	37. Konkan	0·16	0·12	+ 0·04	3·69	0·42	+ 779
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·92	0·23	+ 0·69	2·92	1·38	+ 112
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·23	0·13	+ 0·10	1·20	0·32	+ 275
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·19	0·06	+ 0·13	1·37	0·52	+ 163
	42. Central Provinces West	0·02	0·09	− 0·07	0·40	0·66	− 39
	43. Do. do. Central	0·05	0·12	− 0·07	0·50	1·01	− 50
	44. Do. do. East	0·08	0·22	− 0·14	1·63	1·56	+ 4
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·11	0·05	+ 120
	46. Kathiawar	0·01	0·02	− 0·01	0·09	0·28	− 68
	47. Sind	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·87	0·39	+ 123
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·98	0·15	+ 0·83	4·98	3·73	+ 34
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·03	0·05	− 0·02	0·18	0·32	− 44
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·09	0·10	− 0·01	0·50	0·38	+ 44
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·12	− 0·12	0	0·48	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·70	0·44	+ 0·26	3·86	1·79	+ 116
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0·60	0·42	+ 0·18	4·50	3·22	+ 40
	53 Hyderabad South	0·18	0·29	− 0·11	1·56	1·62	− 4
	54. Madras Central	0·07	0·40	− 0·33	2·24	1·27	+ 76
	55. East Coast Central	0·04	0·35	− 0·31	4·06	1·04	+ 290
	56. Do. South	0·02	0·58	− 0·56	5·11	2·20	+ 132
	57. Madras South	0·03	0·57	− 0·54	7·52	3·85	+ 95

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *18th May, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Little or no rain fell during the week, except in the northern part of the Circars. There were some showers on the West Coast and in parts of the Central districts. The water-supply is normal. Ploughing is in progress in many places and some small sowings are being made. The standing crops generally are in good condition. Pasture is insufficient in many places, but fodder is available. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are rather higher in the Circars and in parts of the Deccan and on the West Coast, but elsewhere the decline continues.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Slight rain fell in parts of ten districts during the week. Reaping of late crops continues in Khandesh and Thar and Parkar. Preparations for next season are progressing generally and sowing in Kanara and Karachi. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in six and fallen in four districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th May.*—There was rain in all parts of the Province during the week and agricultural prospects have generally improved. Ploughing and early sowings are proceeding rapidly and the autumn rice and jute already sown in several parts are doing well. The state of sugarcane and other young crops in the ground is good. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on. There has been no important change in the price of common rice since last week. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder-supply is reported to be everywhere sufficient, except in parts of Manbhum.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th May.*—The weather was generally unsettled during the week with slight showers in parts of the Provinces. Spring harvest operations are practically over. Extra crops and sugarcane are thriving. Irrigation of the standing crops is being resorted to where necessary. Preparations for the autumn crop sowing have begun in parts. Prospects are favourable. Markets are well-stocked. Fodder is abundant. Prices have a rising tendency in some districts, but are otherwise fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Jullundur, Mooltan, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. Reaping and threshing of spring crops are still going on and sowing of autumn crops continues in Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, and Peshawar. The ground is being prepared for sowing in Umballa. Sugarcane and tobacco are being weeded in parts of Sialkot. The crop outturn is reported average in Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of extra spring crops is good in Hissar, Umballa, and parts of Peshawar; and fair in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. Food-stocks are sufficient in Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Peshawar. Hailstorms did some damage to crops in parts of Shahpur. The condition of cattle is poor in Hissar and Delhi; fair in Dera Ismail Khan; and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, have fallen in Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, and Amritsar, but remained almost unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $16\frac{14}{16}$ to 22, gram $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{4}$, maize 30 to 35, barley 30 to 32, bulrush-millet 18 to 27, great millet 24, and rice $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th May.*—The weather has been generally cloudy and hot. Slight showers of rain fell in thirteen districts during the week. The threshing of spring crops has been completed in all districts, except Balaghat. In Saugor the labouring classes complain of want of work and the forest concessions have proved invaluable in this district, owing to a bumper mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) harvest. About 1,272 persons are in receipt of relief in the Damoh district. Water is scarce in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, and Bhandara. Fodder is scarce in parts of six districts and grain-stocks are insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has risen in some districts and has fallen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 20, gram 34, rice 23, and *juar* 19 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat $12\frac{1}{2}$, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 22 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in parts of the Amherst district. In Upper Burma harvesting of island crops is completed and reaping of dry weather paddy is still in progress in most districts. Preliminary operations for the early wet weather crops have been extended to six other districts in addition to those last reported. The condition of the standing crops continues unchanged. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Thongwa, and Pakôkku and considerably in Bassein and Amherst, and there is a slight fall in Akyab; elsewhere the price is as before.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. More rain is wanted in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Sowing of early rice, planting of sugarcane, and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good, but red spider is prevalent in Cachar, Nowgong, and in parts of Darrang. Land is being prepared for late rice. Reaping of low land transplanted rice is nearly finished in Sylhet where the outturn is good. Sowing of jute is finished in Sylhet, but still continues in Goalpara. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dhubri 16, Gauhati 14½, Tezpur and Sibsagar 12, Nowgong 14, Sylhet 21, and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—70 cents in the Civil and Military station. Rain general and good in parts of Hassan. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Kolar and Bangalore. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in Kadur and Hassan.

COORG: Rainfall—53 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th May.*—BERAR: The weather is warm with occasional clouds. Preparation of land for the monsoon crops continues. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall—6 cents. Harvesting of the winter rice crop continues in parts, and fields are being prepared for monsoon sowings. A scarcity of water is felt in certain taluks. Prices of grain show a tendency to fall. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *juar* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Slight rain with hail fell in Jhabua and light showers in Bhopal and Indore during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in Malwa and Bhopawar and have been completed elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are normal throughout Central India. The condition of opium is fair in Malwa.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rainfall ranging from over half inch to 18 cents fell at Kerowlee, Bhurtpore, the Deva pargana of Jeysulmere, Ulwar, Haraoti, Bikanir, and few cents at Jeypore and Kishengarh. Harvesting and threshing continue. Land is being prepared in Ajmere and elsewhere for the autumn crops. Agricultural stock is in fair to good condition, but poor in Meywar and Haraoti. Fodder scarcity prevails except in three States. Prices are rising in Bhurtpore and Ulwar; falling in Jhallawar; and are steady elsewhere. Two persons emigrated from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,416. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 591, Merwara 4,458, and Marwar 940. The number on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara was 160. Prices—Ajmere 19⅓, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th May.*—The weather is fine. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th May.*—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are generally stationary. Prices—wheat from 18 to 25 and maize 29 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair, but they are suffering in the Jasrota district for want of rain. Reaping and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rainfall—0·71 inch. The weather has been very warm. The wheat crop is doing well. Indian-corn and up-land rice are still being sown. Rice—9½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 7TH MAY 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH MAY 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898	Week ending 7th May 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th May 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th May 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 6th May 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th May 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th May 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 7th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	694	1,740	13,02,134	748	1,747	12,73,000	729	2,27,43,789	2,28,64,000	1,20,211	...
Bengal Central	162	125	17,688	141	125	18,500	148	3,90,257	3,74,000	.	16,257
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,63,7 3	190	1,186	1,71,000	144	30,39,149	34,13,000	3,73,851	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,44,936	181	868	1,82,000	210	23 77,069	26,55,000	2,77,931	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	4,356	207	21	3,400	162	80,172	55,600	...	24,572
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	929	103	9	2,800	311	19,175	26,700	7,525	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	5,34,994	295	1,815	5.04,000	278	79,35,264	88,19,000	8,83,736	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	762	45	17	700	41	10,794	13,400	2,606	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,72,090	165	1,023	1,60,000	156	28,78,654	28,03,000	...	75,654
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,410	82	54	4,300	80	81,129	76,500	...	4,629
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,34,973	116	1,165	1,35,000	116	21,11,383	20,33,000	...	78,383
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	29,162	98	296	22,000	74	5,78,672	3,24,000	...	2,54,672
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,36,008	159	1,082	1,99,000	184	25,22,419	27,48,000	2,25,581	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	22,870	99	231	25,800	111	4,06,956	4,40,000	33,044	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	23,204	81	434	29,500	68	4,69,969	6,01,000	1,31,031	...
Burma	223	936	2,08,785	223	936	1,62,000	173	39,07,217	34,49,000	...	4,58,217
TOTAL	266	10,253	29,01,014	285	11,009	28,93,000	263	4,95,52,068	5,06,95,200	11,43,132	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	7,80,628	270	2,959	7,73,000	261	1,42,90,287	1,19,82,000	...	23,08,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,02,474	200	1,013	2,46,000	243	35,83,942	38,44,000	2,60,058	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,26,040	276	834	2,27,000	272	50,64,179	43,60,000	..	7,04,179
East Coast (b)	116	536	58,840	110	795	87,800	110	11,52,569	14,64,000	3,11,431	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,379	49	25	1,800	72	34,409	30,600	...	3,809
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...		...	(c)		(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,281	12,69,361	240	5,626	13,35,600	237	2,41,25,810	2,16,87,000	...	24,38,810
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	8,69,195	583	1,491	7,47,000	501	1,41,05,092	1,51 93,000	10,87,908	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	4,85,614	1,053	461	4,13,000	896	56,62,178	60,99,000	4,36,522	...
Madras	258	840	2,10,224	250	840	1,83,000	2[illegible]8	38,71,532	32,76,000	...	5,95,532
TOTAL	480	2,792	15,65,033	561	2,792	13,43,000	481	2,36,39,102	2,45,68,000	9 28,898	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,326	57,35,408	313	19,427	55,71,600	287	9,73,16,980	9,69,50,200		3,66,780
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	29,983	185	162	27,200	168	6,69,602	5,00,000	...	1,69,602
Tarkessur	320	22	7,029	320	22	5,900	268	1,44,636	1,30,000	..	14,636
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	33,606	84	423	25,700	61	3,80,568	4,46,000	65,432	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,000	56	...	31,600	31,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	900	36	...	(f) 4,300	4,300	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,100	33	...	22,700	22,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	10,407	158	66	8,600	130	1,53,654	1,63,000	9,346	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	.	18	500	28	..	(g) 5,1 0	5,100	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	2,832	79	36	3,400	94	59,805	52,200	...	7,605
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	16,538	212	78	20,000	256	2,87,814	3,22,000	34,186	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	4,392	80	55	3,400	62	52,242	62,700	10,458	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	16,579	325	51	17,000	333	2,36,561	2,22,000	...	14,561
Bársi	156	21	3,530	168	21	3,000	143	64,341	70,100	5,759	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,24,896	140	1,026	1,18,700	116	20,49,223	20,31,700	...	17,523
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,149	29	74	5,900	80	37,815	84,200	46,385	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	7 915	69	114	10,900	96	1,54,158	1,94,000	39,842	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,259	93	34	3,500	103	48,436	43,900	...	4,536
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	331	82,619	247	331	65,500	196	14,15,275	13,61,000	...	54,275
The Gaekwar's Potlád	70	13	1,078	83	13	1,100	85	11,658	17,800	6,142	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	11,868	110	108	12,400	115	2,48,494	1,93,000	...	55,494
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,328	333	10	1,700	170	70,371	54,200	...	16,171
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,742	72	66	3,500	53	81,737	51,900	...	29,837
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	8,334	90	93	6,200	67	1,21,946	1,21,000	...	946
Kolhápur	55	29	1,942	67	29	2,100	72	27,434	39,900	12,466	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	5,376	68	79	5,200	66	70,159	75,800	5,641	...
Rajpipla	13	19	132	7	24	900	38	3,460	13,500	10,040	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,560	71	34	1,500	44	27,854	24,200	...	3,654
TOTAL	133	996	1,34,302	135	1,012	1,20,400	119	23,18,797	22,74,400	...	44,397
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	57,700	173	334	40,200	120	6,91,960	7,46,000	54,040	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,339	94	46	3,800	83	63,987	72,900	8,913	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,820	52	54	2,400	44	35,257	40,000	4,743	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,400	67	...	26,300	26,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	25,870	71	407	41,500	102	4,36,710	6,78,000	2,41,290	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,794	63	61	3,200	52	41,054	56,500	15,446	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	9,238	98	94	10,100	107	1,15,387	1,49,000	33,613	...
TOTAL	86	952	1,03,761	109	1,017	1,02,600	101	13,84,355	17,68,700	3,84,345	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,165	60,98,367	288	22,482	59,13,300	263	10,30,69,355	10,30,25,000	...	44,355

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st April to 6th May 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 6th May 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 18th May, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 7th May 1898.			Week ending 6th May 1899.			Earnings from 1st April to 7th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	13,02,134	748	1,747	12,73,000	729	68.72,624	66,62,000	...	2,10,624
Bengal Central	183	125	17,688	141	125	18,500	148	1.07,943	95,200	...	12,743
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,63,713	190	1,186	1,71,000	144	10,51,654	8,97,000	..	1,54,654
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,44,936	181	868	1,82,000	210	7,15,419	8,21,000	1,05,581	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,356	207	21	3,400	162	26,568	16,300	...	10,268
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	929	103	9	2,800	311	5,642	8,600	2,958	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-B.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	5,34,994	295	1,815	5,04.000	278	25,60,228	24,04,000	...	1,56,228
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	762	45	17	700	41	3,566	4,100	534	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,72,090	165	1,023	1,60,000	156	8,90.879	8,38,000	...	52,879
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,410	82	54	4,300	80	26,570	22,500	...	4,070
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,34.973	116	1.165	1,35,000	116	7.27.892	6,48.000	...	79,892
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	29,162	98	296	22.000	74	1.70,022	1,00,000	...	70,022
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,36,008	159	1,082	1,99,000	184	7,93,577	9,35.000	1,41,423	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	22,870	99	231	25,800	111	1.26,704	1,31,000	4,296	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	23,204	81	434	29,500	68	1.35,819	1,53.000	17,151	...
Burma	186	936	2,08.785	223	936	1,62,000	173	9.75.287	8,56,000	...	1,19,287
TOTAL	243	10,253	29,01,014	283	11,009	28,93,000	263	1,51,90,421	1,45,91,700	...	5,98,724
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	7,80,628	270	2,959	7,73,000	261	41,00,542	35,23,000	...	5,77,542
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,02.474	200	1,013	2,46,000	243	11,88,293	12,72,000	83,707	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,26,040	276	834	2,27,000	272	12,87,675	11,83,000	...	1,04,675
East Coast (b)	106	536	58,840	110	795	87,800	110	3,33,174	4,69,000	1,35,526	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,379	49	25	1,800	72	8,925	7,700	...	1,225
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	..	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,281	12,69,361	240	5,626	13,35,600	237	69,18,909	64,54,700	...	4,64,209
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	8,69,195	583	1,491	7.47,000	501	47,29,007	38,28.000	...	9,01,007
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	4,85,614	1,053	461	4,13,000	896	22,89,860	19,50,000	...	3,39,860
Madras	261	840	2.10.224	250	840	1,83,000	218	11.57.889	9,66,000	...	1,91,889
TOTAL	379	2,792	15,65,033	561	2,792	13,43,000	481	81,76.756	67,44,000	...	14,32,756
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,326	57,35,408	313	19,427	55,71,600	287	3,02,86,089	2,77,90,400	...	24,95,689
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	29,983	185	162	27.200	168	1,68.179	1,55.000	...	13,179
Tarkessur	278	22	7,029	320	22	5,900	268	51.272	44.500	...	6,772
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	33,606	84	423	25,700	61	1,50,952	1,46,000	...	4,952
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,000	56	...	9,300	9,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	900	36	...	4,300	4,300	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,100	33	...	6,000	6,000	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	10,407	158	66	8,600	130	60,631	48,500	...	12,131
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	500	28	...	3,000	3,000	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,832	79	36	3.400	94	14.539	14,000	...	539
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	16,538	212	78	20,000	256	87,955	90,300	2,345	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	4,392	80	55	3,400	62	22,494	18,900	...	3,594
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	16,579	325	51	17,000	333	94,792	77,000	...	17,792
Bársi	125	21	3,530	168	21	3.000	143	20,709	17.200	...	3,509
TOTAL	147	891	1,24,896	140	1,026	1,18,700	116	6,71,523	6,34,000	...	37,523
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,149	29	74	5,900	80	12,872	21,400	8,528	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	7,915	69	114	10,900	96	48.331	62,900	14,569	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,259	93	34	3,500	103	16,957	14,300	...	2,657
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	82,619	247	334	65,500	196	4,57,692	3,68,000	...	89,692
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,078	83	13	1,100	85	5,757	6,300	543	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	11,868	110	108	12,400	115	63,768	54,800	...	8,968
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,328	333	10	1,700	170	18,251	13,200	...	5,051
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,742	72	66	3,500	53	25,793	16,800	...	8,993
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	8,334	90	93	6,200	67	42,790	33,900	...	8,890
Kolhápur	57	29	1,942	67	29	2,100	72	9,534	11,600	2,066	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	5,376	68	79	5,200	66	25,661	25,100	...	561
Rajpipla	11	19	132	7	24	900	38	1,221	4,400	3,179	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,560	71	34	1,500	44	8,114	8,300	186	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,34,302	135	1,012	1,20,400	119	7,36,741	6,41,000	...	95,741
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	57,700	173	334	40,200	120	2,81.215	2,19,000	...	62,215
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	4,339	94	46	3,800	83	21.459	21,700	241	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,820	52	54	2,400	44	13,986	12,100	..	1,886
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,400	67	...	8,200	8,200	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	25,870	71	407	41,500	102	1,38,228	1,87,000	48,772	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3,794	63	61	3,200	52	14,779	14,900	121	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,238	98	94	10,100	107	42,550	46,600	4,050	...
TOTAL	75	952	1,03,761	109	1,017	1,02,600	101	5.12,217	5.09,500	...	2,717
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,165	60,98,367	288	22,482	59,13,300	263	3,22,06,570	2,95,74,900	...	26,31,670

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 18th May, 1899.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1550 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th May 1899:—

No. 178 of 1899.—The International Typal Telegraph company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Michigan, Detroit, state of Michigan, U. S. A. *Improvements in printing telegraphs.*

No. 179 of 1899.—W. A. Stuart-William, civil engineer, Nahan, Sirmoor state, Punjab. *A water-lift styled the "Jat" for irrigation purposes.*

No. 180 of 1899.—Fraser and Chalmers, limited, engineers and manufacturers, of 43 Threadneedle street, London. *Improved means for raising water from mine shafts or other places.*

No. 181 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements relating to collectors and conductors for electric railways on the overhead system.*

No. 182 of 1899.—Louis Bell, electrical engineer, of 54 Glenwood Avenue, Newton Centre, county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in cooling apparatus.*

No. 1551 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 478 of 1898.—Walter Ernest Hutchinson, mariner, of 55 Poets road, Canonbury, and Arthur Edward Newton, mariner, of 16 Linthorpe road, Stamford hill, both in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in derricks.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 8 of 1899.—Oliver Hazard Perry Cornell, manufacturer, of 44 Broadway, in the city of New York, state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in and connected with barrels.* (Specification filed 8 May 1899.)

No. 18 of 1899.—Gustav Graf von Geldern-Egmond, Imperial and Royal Field Marshal Lieutenant, and President of the Imperial and Royal Technical Military Commission in Vienna. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 40 of 1899.—Walter Mardon Ducat, colonel, late Royal Engineers, of 13 Devonshire terrace, Hyde park, London, W. *An improvement in the method of, and apparatus for, purifying water, sewage and other foul liquids.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 70 of 1899.—Emil Carl Boeckh, brush manufacturer, residing at 11 Prince Arthur avenue, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York and province of Ontario, U. S. A. *Improvements in combined display-table and case.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 80 of 1899.—John King, mechanical engineer, Charles Downes, boiler maker, and Mihangel Ap Iwan, doctor of medicine, all of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. *An improved apparatus for heating feed water, promoting water circulation, and generating steam in locomotive and other steam boilers.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899)

No. 1552 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst. *Improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece-goods with trade marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation.* (From 21 May 1899 to 21 May 1900.)

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des Générateurs á Vaporisation Instantanée (Sytème Serpollet). *Improvements in apparatus for generating steam.* (From 6 June 1899 to 6 June 1900.)

No. 103 of 1890.—Arthur Marie Francois Laurent-Cely and Illius Augustus Timmis. *Improvements in and relating to, and in the manufacture of, electric secondary cells.* (From 27 May 1899 to 27 May 1900.)

No. 314 of 1890.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing copper tubes, sheets, strips and wires by electrolysis.* (From 20 May 1899 to 20 May 1900.)

No. 47 of 1891.—Ludwig Epstein. *Improvements in the formation of electrodes for use in primary and secondary electric batteries.* (From 12 May 1899 to 12 May 1900.)

No. 179 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake company, limited. *Improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards.* (From 26 October 1899 to 26 October 1900.)

No. 303 of 1892.—Charles James Fauvel.—*An improved furnace and method for the treatment of refractory ores.* (From 12 July 1899 to 12 July 1900.)

No. 109 of 1893.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in point locks for railways.* (From 14 June 1899 to 14 June 1900.)

No. 1553 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 155 of 1894.—B. L. Ghose. *A smoke purifier.* (Specification filed 13 February 1895.)

No. 173 of 1894.—Alexander St. George Ashe. *A camp bed and kit boxes combined* (Specification filed 9 February 1895.)

No. 191 of 1894.—Arthur William Macleod. *An electrical punkah-pulling machine.* (Specification filed 8 February 1895.)

No. 281 of 1894.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde. *A new and imp[illegible] d of raising and lowering lamps on signal posts.* (S[illegible] ruary 1895.)

No. 13 of 1895.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambrose Pandia Ralli and Theodore Anthony Vlasto. *An automatic double acting continuous grain weighing machine for wheat, seeds and grain of every description into bags or bulk.* (Specification filed 13 February 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination, 1899 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Hamid ...	18·4	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Abdul Karim ...	17·4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdul Noor ...	15-11	Arrah Zilla School.
	Abdul Faiz Mahomed Abdul Ali.	15	Patna Collegiate School.
	Acharyya, Murarimohan*	18-10	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Niranjan ...	15-4	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	" Pundarikasha	18	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Ramlal ...	21-6	Sirajganj B. L School.
	" Satischandra	16-7	Shazadpur H. E. School.
10	" Srimathanath	14-7	Pabna Institution.
	" Surendranath	16-5	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	A. Ishwari Prashad ...	18-5	Ranchi Zilla School.
	Aita Singh* ...	16	Darjeeling High School.
	Anwar Ahmed ...	17-10	Bankura Zilla School.
	Arhamulla Khandker* ...	16-9	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	Babu Lall ...	16 9	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Badrul Hassan* ...	17	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Bagchi, Jnanendrachandra.*	14-4	Dibrugarh High School.
	Bairagi, Kalidas ...	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
20	Baiti, Jajneswar ...	20-11	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	Baksi, Surendranath ...	16	Private Student (Roll. Bau. P. 2.)
	Bal, Manomohan ...	17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Bahram Ali ...	20	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bala Nara Singha Raya Majhi.	17-9	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Balgobind Sahay ...	20-3	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Ajitkumar.	15-6	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	" Amritalal.*	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Amulyadhan.	14-10	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Amulyadhan.	15-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Anadinath.	16-5	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
	" Anilchandra.	15-11	Central Collegiate School.
	" Anukulchandra.*	17-5	Comilla Zilla School.
	" Atulsib	13-6	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath.*	20	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Bijaykumar.	15-11	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Chittamohan.	15-7	Balagar H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	17	Faridpur Zilla School.
	" Gajendranath.*	16	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Gopalchandra.	16-8	Chandpur H. A. J. H. E. School.
	" Haribhushan.	16	Oriental Seminary.
	" Herambanath.	16-2	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	" Hiranyakumar.*	15-4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Indubhusan*	17-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jagatram	18	Sil's Free College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendranath.*	16-5	Halisahar H. E. School.
	" Jugalmohan.*	18	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Kalikrishna.	13-11	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	" Kalimohan.	17-6	Kalaskati H. E. School.
50	" Kalyankumar.	16-8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Kanailal.	15-7	Baluti H. E. School.
	" Krishnadhan.*	14-2	Sil's Free College.
	" Krishnamohan.*	15-2	Bali Rivers Thompson School
	" Kshitindranath.*	14-10	Barasat Government School.
	" Kshitiswar.	18-5	Jessore Zilla School.
	" Lalitkumar.*	18-8	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Lalitmohan.*	16-6	Halisahar H. E. School.
	" Mahendralal.*	16-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Mohinimohan.*	15	Jaynagar Institution.
60	" Nagendranath.	13-10	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath.*	18-3	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Paresnath.	16	New Indian School.
	" Paresnath.	15-11	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath.*	16-2	Bali Rivers Thompson School
	" Pramathanath	16-6	Muragacha H. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta.*	19-10	Hotampur H. E. School.
	" Rajendrakumar.	15	Agartala High School.
	" Rameschandra.*	15-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Ramlal	16-4	South Suburban School.
70	" Sailendranath.*	14-10	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Santoshchandra.	15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra.	15-2	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Sasankamohan.	15-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Satyakinkar.	15-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Sukhamay.*	19	Sikandarpur K. P. Paul's Free H. E. School.
	" Surendranath I	13	Central Collegiate School.
	" Sureshchandra.	17-9	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	" Susilkumar.	16	Rajbari R. S. K. Institution.
	" Tinkari	17-6	Mugkalyan H. E School.
80	" Umeschandra.	15-3	Chikandi H. E. School.
	Baptist, W. P. ...	15	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Bar, Madanmohan* ...	18-6	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Barman, Birajanath ...	16-5	Habiganj H. School.
	" Girijabhusan...	15-7	Berhampur Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Barman, Gobindachandra.*	14-9	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	Baruya, Matilal ..	17-2	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	" Ratiram ...	17-7	Gauhati Govt H. School.
	Basak, Chunilal* ...	16-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Basdeo Lal ...	16-2	Beguserai K. A. A. H. E. School.
90	Basu, Amulyadhan ...	15-6	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	" Bijaykumar* ...	17-1	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Bimalkrishna* ...	14-5	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
	" Harakumar* ...	18-9	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Indubhushan ...	15-10	Senhati High School.
	" Jaminikanta* ...	20	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Jatindranath ...	16-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jogeschandra* ...	16-4	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	" Jogindranath ...	17	Chandpur H. A. J. H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath ...	14	Sarisa H. E. School.
100	" Joytindranath ...	14-8	St. Mary's Institutions, Chandernagore.
	" Kalibhushan ...	17-9	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Karalicharan* ...	14 5	City Collegiate School.
	" Manindranath ...	14-11	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Manoharchandra	16-3	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Nalinikanta* ...	17-11	Phultala H. E. School.
	" Nikhilchandra* ...	13	City Collegiate School.
	" Nirendranath ...	14-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Nisikanta* ...	19-8	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nripendranath* ...	15-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
110	" Prabhatchandra ...	16-5	Karimganj High School.
	" Prabodhchandra*	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Priyanath ...	13-3	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Priyanath ...	15-7	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra ...	16-1	Hasara K. K. School.
	" Ramaniranjan* ...	14-11	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Sailendra Krishna	16-3	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	" Satischandra ...	18	Balasore Zilla School.
	" Satischandra ...	16-1	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Satischandra ...	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
120	" Srischandra ...	17-6	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Sukumar ...	14-6	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Sunitikumar* ...	17-7	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Surendramohan* ...	17-2	City Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath* ...	20-5	Narekeldanga H. E. School.
	" Surendranath* ...	18-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendranath ...	17	Taki Government School.
	" Suryyakumar* ...	16-8	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Tulsicharan* ...	16-6	Howrah Zilla School.
	Pasuray, Nagendranath	16-8	Bhanga H. E. School.
130	Batabyal, Satyendranath.*	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhadra, Satischandra ...	16	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	Bhagwan Prasad ...	16	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhakta Bahadur Basuyat.	17-9	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Bhanja, Goshthabihari	20-8	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 21).
	Bhar, Bijaykrishna* ...	15-3	New Indian School.
	Bharade Balvant Sakharam.*	17-11	Indore E. Madrasa.
	Bhatta, Bibhutibhushan*	14-5	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Abhayapada.*	16-2	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Ambarnath.*	15	Century Collegiate School.
140	" Benimadhab.	20-6	Chanchal Sidheswari Institution.
	" Bholanath.*	16	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Binodbihari.*	17-6	Sil's Free College.
	" Bipinbihari.*	16-6	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	" Biseswar.*	17-11	Monghyr Zilla School.
	" Charuchandra.*	14-4	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	" Debendrachandra.	21	Mymensingh Zilla School.

	Bhattacharyya, Debendranath.	16	Kirnahar S. H. E. School.
	" Dwijendranath.	15-6	Purbasthali V. Institution.
	" Girijananda.	16-7	Sarail Annada H E. School
150	" Gurukanta.*	17	Ditto ditto.
	" Hemantakumar.	15	Howrah Zilla School.
	" Hiralal	16	Hindu School.
	" Jaychandra.*	16-4	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Kaminikumar.*	18-10	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	" Lalitmohan.	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Mahimchandra.*	18-9	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Mangobinda.*	18-2	Dumka Zilla School.
	" Mathuranath.	16-7	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath.*	17-3	Matihari Zilla School.
160	" Nibaranchandra.	16	Khelat Chandra Calcutt Institution.
	" Phanibhushan.*	15-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta.	17-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Sibakrishna.	16-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. Schoo
	" Sureschandra.*	16	General Assembly's Instit tion.
	" Tarakbandhu*	18-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Taranath	20-5	Habiganj H. School.
	" Tarakeswar.	13-9	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Tripadanath.	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Umacharan.	19-11	Raj Chandra Collegiat School, Barisal.
170	" Upendranarayan.*	14-5	Berhampore Collegiat School.
	Bhaumik, Banawarilal...	19-3	Bogra Zilla School.
	" Jagadbandhu	15	T. N. Jubilee Collegiat School.
	" Jatindramohan.*	14-11	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Lakshmikanta	20-4	Chandpur H. A. J. H. School.
	Bhaya Byramjee Rustomjee.	16-3	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. School.
	Bisal, Manicharan* ...	18-11	Balasore Zilla School.
	Bishnudebasahai Varma.*	15-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiat School.
	Biswas, Chandicharan ...	17-10	Rajagram A. S. School.
	" Jatindrakumar*	14-3	Patna Zilla School.
180	" Jogindranath ...	16-10	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Surendramohan	15-9	Netrakona Dutt H. School.
	" Surendranath ...	16-10	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Blake, W. K. ...	15-11	Bishop Cotton School, Siml
	Chakhani, Ramdeb ...	19-10	Hindu School.
	Chakrabarti, Adinath ...	19-7	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Bijaykrishna.	16-5	Mahisadal Raj H. School.
	" Bimalacharan.	16-2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubile School.
	" Bipinbihari.*	16-10	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Debendranath.	17	Khataria H. E. School.
190	" Haranath	17-6	Agartala High School.
	" Jaminikanta.*	20-6	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath.	16-1	Habiganj H. School.
	" Jyotishchandra.	18-6	Nator Maharaja's School.
	" Jyotishchandra.*	17-11	Bogra Zilla School.
	" Mahendranath.	16-7	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Manmathanath.*	18-10	Central Collegiate School

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chakrabarti, Mukunda-murari.*	19	Katwa H. E School.
	,, Nabinchandra.*	17·7	Noakhali Zilla School.
	,, Nagendranath.*	14·8	Hare School.
200	,, Nibaranchandra.	15·8	Ichapur H. E. School.
	,, Nisikanta*	18·6	Chittagong Municipal School.
	,, Praphullakumar.	17·5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Praphullakumar.*	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Purnachandra.*	15·6	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Purnachandra.	18	Tangail Bindubashini School.
	,, Ramnath...	16·1	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	,, Rukminikanta.	18·7	Dhubri High School.
	,, Saratchandra.	17·2	Bongaon H. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra.*	17·1	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
210	,, Sasindrachandra.	16·10	Dacca Collegiate School
	,, Satischandra.*	17·2	Tenta Academy.
	,, Sureschandra.	18·1	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Susilchandra.*	16	Khararia H. E. School.
	,, Syamacharan.	19	Ichapur H. E. School.
	Chanda, Annadaprasad	18·9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Harendrakumar.*	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	Chandra Mohan Raturie	15	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Chandra, Satischandra*	15·6	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Chattopadhyay, Ahibhushan*	14·2	Hare School.
220	,, Annadaprasad.*	15·11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Asutosh	18	Paudra H. E. School.
	,, Atulbihari.*	17·8	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	,, Badyanath.	17·9	Ilsoba Mondlye H. E. School.
	,, Bibhutibhushan.	18	Taki Government School.
	,, Debendranath.*	17	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	,, Dwijapada.	15·5	Jangipur H. E. School.
	,, Gopaldas.	18·7	Naldha High School.
	,, Gopendrabhushan.	16·8	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
	,, Gurudas.*	17·8	Senhati High School.
230	,, Hemkes.*	17·10	Hindu School.
	,, Jatindranath.	16·11	Birbhum Zilla School.
	,, Kalipada.*	15·1	Searsole H. E School.
	,, Kasipati.	17	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	,, Kesabchandra.	16·8	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	,, Nanigopal.	17·2	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	,, Nalinimohan.*	15·6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Narendranath.*	19	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Narendranath.	14·9	Narit H. E. School.
	,, Prabhaschandra.	16·11	Halishahar H. E. School.
240	Chattopadhyay, Prabhatchandra.*	17	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	,, Prabodhchandra.	15	New Indian School.
	,, Radharanjan.	14·10	Mahestala H. E. School.
	,, Rebatimohan.*	18·8	Makhanagar H. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra *	18	City Collegiate School.
	,, Satiranjan.	16·8	Burdwan Albert V. Institution.
	,, Satischandra.*	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Surendranath.*	17·11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Chattri, Subhagsinha ...	16·4	Dibrughar High School.
	Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan.	21·4	Chittagong National Institution.
250	,, Asutosh* ...	18·9	Ghatal M. H. E. School.
	,, Atulchandra.*	15·11	Purulia Zilla School.
	,, Atulchandra	17·5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Bhupendranarayan.*	15·5	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
	,, Bijaykamal*	17·6	Rangpur Zilla School.
	,, Hemchandra.*	17·1	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Jaygobind	17·10	Hajipur H. E. School.
	,, Jogeschandra.	13·9	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	,, Manilal ...	16	Sodepur H. E. School.
	,, Manomohan*	17·11	Nabinagar H. E. School.
260	,, Mohinimohan.*	15·11	Ditto.
	,, Mukundachandra.	15·2	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	,, Narendramohan.*	16·3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Niranchandra.	18·4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Pramathanath.	14·2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Rameschandra.	15	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	,, Sailendramohan.	13·2	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	,, Satischandra	16·1	Andul H. E. School.
	,, Saurindrakumar.	12·11	Raniganj H. E. School.
	,, Srischandra*	18	Rowile High School.
270	,, Sureschandra.*	18	Bogra Zilla School.
	,, Upendrachandranarayan.*	15·3	Noakhali R. K. J. School.
	Chaurangi, Surendranath.*	17·6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	Chit Swe Gyi* ...	19·9	Maulmein Govt. H. School.
	Chongkakati, Durganath	16	Dibrughar High School.
	Cox, Ethilina ...		Private Student (Roll Cal. F. P. 1).
	Daitari Nanda* ...	16·10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Das, Abhayacharan ...	16·6	Maulvi Bazar High School.
	,, Amarendranath* ...	13·5	Bankipur A. S. School.
	,, Ambikaprasad* ...	16·7	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
280	,, Amulyacharan* ...	18·11	Uttarpara Government School.
	,, Anadiprasad* ...	16·2	Muzaffarpur Zilla School.
	,, Asutosh* ...	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	,, Banchhanidhi ...	19	Puri Zilla School.
	,, Bankabihari ...	16·8	Murarichand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	,, Basantakumar ...	17·8	Karimganj High School.
	,, Batakrishna ...	15	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	,, Biharilal ...	19·5	Midnapore Town School.
	,, Bijanbihari* ...	18	Hooghly B. School.
	,, Bilaschandra ...	16·9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
290	,, Chunilal ...	16·6	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Dulalchandra ...	16·3	Tezpur High School.
	,, Durgamohan ...	15·9	Agartala High School.
	,, Gaganchandra* ...	18·8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Hajarilal* ...	18·5	Basirhat High School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Das, Haripada* ...	18-1	Trannath High School.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	17-2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jatindranath ...	12-4	Sibsagar Government High School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	19	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	„ Jugalkisor ...	18-10	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P. 38).
300	„ Kaminikumar ...	16-11	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Kiritbhushan* ...	15-5	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Krishnalal* ...	17-1	Hindu School.
	„ Kshirodchandra ...	15-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	14	Aryan Institution.
	„ Maniklal ...	17-4	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Matilal* ...	18-2	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Mayadhar ...	14	Kendrapara H. School.
	„ Mohinimohan* ...	17	Century Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	19-8	Bagirhat H. E. School.
310	„ Naranarayan* ...	16-11	Maldaha Zilla School.
	„ Pauiram ...	17-5	Debrugarh High School.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	18-1	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	„ Radhacharan* ...	16	Katak M. H. E. School.
	„ Radharaman ...	17	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta* ...	17-8	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Sanatan* ...	17-10	Faridpur Zilla School.
	„ Satischandra* ...	17-8	Barrackpore Government School.
	„ Satischandra ...	16-5	Dumka Zilla School
	„ Satyendramohan ...	17	Narayanganj H. E. School.
320	„ Sitalchandra* ...	17-5	Naldha High School.
	„ Subalchandra ...	17-6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	20-11	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Tridasnath ...	16-8	Habiganj H. School
	„ Upendranath ...	16-9	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	„ Upendranath ...	17-8	Contai H. E. School.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh ...	15 7	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jitendranath	17-5	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	„ Mokshadacharan*.	17	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Rajendralal*	18-6	Faridpur Zilla School.
330	„ Satischandra	14-11	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra.	15-6	Bogra Zilla School.
	Dasmahanta, Suryyakumar.	18-10	Garbeta H. E. School.
	Dastidar, Akshaykumar	15-7	Habiganj H. School.
	„ Chandrakumar*	16-10	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra ...	15-8	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Aparnacharan ...	16-5	Chittagong H. E. School.
	„ Arunoday ...	15-2	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Binaybhushan* ...	18-3	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Chaitanyacharan*	17-2	Rangpur Zilla School.
340	„ Charuchandra ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	„ Debendranath* ...	18	Katwa H. E. School.
	„ Dineschandra ...	16-9	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Direndranath ...	14	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Girijaprasanna ...	15-2	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	„ Girijabhushan* ...	14-1	Comilla Zilla School.
	„ Gurusaday* ...	16-7	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Jajneswar* ...	17-5	Faridpur Zilla School.
	„ Jogindranath* ...	17-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Jaitindranath* ...	18-3	Hare School.
350	„ Janendranath ...	15	Bongaon H. E. School.
	„ Kartikchandra ...	14	Santipur Muncipal School.
	„ Mahendrakumar.*	15-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Narendranath ...	15	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Narendranath*	15-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Nepalchandra ...	17	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra*	16	Patiya High School.
	„ Nitendrakrishna	15-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Rabindranath*	15	Metropalitan Institution.
	„ Radhikaprasad*	18	Chooadanga V. J. School.
360	„ Rajendralal ...	16-3	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Sailendranath*	16	Jessore Zilla School.
	„ Sambhunath* ...	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra* ...	15-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	Datta, Srischandra ...	14-11	Silchar High School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	15-9	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	„ Suryyakumar*	17-1	Comilla Zilla School.
	„ Upendranath ...	14-8	Majdea Railbazar H. [illegible] School.
	Dattagupta, Bijaykumar.*	16-11	Comilla Zilla School.
	„ Jogeschandra.*	16-2	Krishnagar Collegia[te] School.
370	„ Upendranath.	18-5	City Collegiate Scho[ol] M. Branch.
	Dawoo Madhao Narayen.	17	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	De, Abanikumar ...	16-6	Dhubri High School.
	„ Bhubanmohan ...	17-11	City Collegiate Scho[ol] S. Branch.
	„ Debendranath ...	14-6	New Indian School.
	„ Gangacharan ...	20-6	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Grischandra ...	17-6	Silchar High School.
	„ Jnanendranath ...	16-1	Chinsurah Training Ac[a]demy.
	„ Kisorimohan ...	17	Hindu School.
	„ Krishnadhan ...	17	Barahanagar Victoria Scho[ol]
380	„ Kunjabihari* ...	15-7	Hare School.
	„ Mahendranath ...	14-6	Maulavi Bazar High Schoo[l]
	„ Makhanlal* ...	17	Howrah Zilla School.
	„ Nagendranath* ...	18-10	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Prabhaschandra ...	15-6	Ditto.
	„ Prakaschandra ...	17-9	Habiganj H. School.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	16	Ditto.
	„ Rajaniranjan ...	15-8	Murari Chand Collegi[ate] School, Sylhet.
	„ Ramanimohan ...	19	Silchar High School.
	„ Santoshchandra ...	16-6	St. Mary's Institution, Ch[an]dernagore.
390	„ Saratchandra ...	18-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra* ...	16-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubi[lee] School.
	„ Satischandra ...	16	Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra ...	20-2	Habiganj H. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	17	Sil's Free College.
	„ Umeschandra* ...	15-9	Munsiganj High School.
	Deb, Anilkrishna ...	14	City Collegiate School, Branch.
	„ Bagalacharan ...	15-8	Garden Reach, C. M. School.
	„ Girischandra ...	17-3	Murarichand Colleg[iate] School, Sylhet.
	„ Harakumar ...	16	Habiganj H. School.
400	„ Rameschandra ...	17-8	Burdwan Raj Colleg[iate] School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16	Sylhet Government H[igh] School.
	Deenashwar Prasad Lal.*	19-2	Deoghur H. E. School.
	Deokinandan Prasad* ...	15-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	DeSouza, E. A. ...	15-3	Doveton College.
	Dhar, Gokulnath ...	13-5	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Kaminikumar ...	18	Patiya High School.
	„ Lalitchandra ...	16	Santosh Jahnabhi Schoo[l]
	„ Sasibhusan* ...	18-16	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	Dhara, Hemchandra ...	19	Uluberia, H. E School.
410	Dilwar Hossain* ...	17-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Dukhdaman Prasad* ...	19-7	Arrah Town School.
	Dungore Erachshah Cooverjee.*	17-4	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. School.
	Fahimul Haq ...	14	Ravenshaw Collegiate Sc[hool]
	Fateh Bahadur* ...	18	T. K. Ghosh's Acad[emy] Bankipur.
	Fischer, Bertha ...		Rangoon Convent Scho[ol]
	Fozlor Rahman Khan ...	18	Santosh Jahnabhi Schoo[l]
	Gangopadhyay, Bakimchandra.	16-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhupendramohan.	14-11	Birbhum Zilla School.
	„ Bipinbihari.*	15-7	Halisahar H. E. School
420	„ Bireswar.*	15-9	Comilla Zilla School.
	„ Haranchandra.	17-11	Bajrajogini H. E. Schoo[l]
	„ Jogeshchandra.	17-6	Ichapur H. E. School.
	„ Jyotishchandra.	17	Magura H. E. School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Gangopadhyay, Kedareswar.*	19-10	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	" Kunjabihari.	15-11	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Lalbihari	14	Kalighat High School.
	" Manmathanath.	14-7	Howrah Zilla School.
	" Surendranath.*	17	Chanchal S. Institution.
	" Syamakanta.	16	Mymensingh Zilla School.
430	" Upendranath.	16-5	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	Garai, Durgadas ...	19-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Gaya Pershad, I* ...	16-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Ghattak, Nisithanath*	16-8	Arrah Zilla School.
	" Pramathanath	17	Katwa H. E. School.
	Ghosh, Abanimohan ...	13-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Arunendranath...	13	Hindu School.
	" Ashutosh ...	19	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	16	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	14-6	Dasghara H. E. School.
440	" Binodbihari ...	16-9	Sil's Free College.
	" Brajendrakumar	17-2	Dacca Kisori Lal Jubilee School.
	" Charuchandra*...	15-3	Bangalpur Zilla School.
	" Charuchandra ...	14-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Dwijendranath*	15	Hindu School.
	" Ekendranath*...	18	Kesab Academy.
	" Goshthabihari...	13-6	Calcutta High School
	" Jaminimohan*...	14	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Jatindramohan*	15-7	Kol. Chaudhuri Md. Tayyeb Institution.
	" Jatindranarayan*	16-9	Dinajpur Zilla School.
450	" Jatindranath*...	17-6	Sarisa H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath ...	15-6	Hindu School.
	" Jitendranath*...	18	City Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendrachandra.	13-2	Gaya Zilla School.
	" Jnanendramohan*	14-8	Doveton College.
	" Jogeschandra ...	16-3	Hare School.
	" Jogindramohan	18-4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Jogindranath*...	13-5	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Khargasinha*...	16-2	Deoghar H. E. School.
	" Krishnachandra	17-10	Jamalpur Donough High School.
460	" Kunjabihari ...	18-7	Chandrakona J. H. E. School.
	" Lalitmohan ...	16-6	Hare School.
	" Manmathanath*	15-10	Ranchi Zilla School.
	" Mathuranath*...	16-6	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Panchanan ...	20	Taki Govt. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	15-6	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Prakaschandra*	15-10	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Pramathanath...	16-5	Naldha High School
	" Pratulchandra*	16-7	Central Collegiate School.
	" Pulinbihari* ...	14-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
470	" Purnachandra...	17-1	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Rajanikanta ...	18-11	Rayna H. E. School,
	" Rajanikanta ...	17-5	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Ramaprasad ...	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Sachindranath...	13-8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Sailendranath...	16	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Saratchandra*	18	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Sasibhusan ...	18-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Satyabrata ...	16-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	" Satiaprasad ...	15-9	Metropolitan Institution.
480	" Sitanath ...	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Surendramohan*	16-6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Surendranath ...	17	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra*	16-9	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Thakurdas ...	16	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Ullaschandra ...	17	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Umaprassanna*	16-7	Purnea Zilla School.
	Ghosal, Girijabhushan*	15-9	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Jnanadaprasad	17	Rajagram A. S. School.
	" Raghunath ..	16-8	Trannath High School.

490	Ghosal, Rakhalchandra	19-11	Purulia Zilla School.
	" Rohinikumar*...	16-11	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Sureschandra*	17-9	Faridpur Zilla School.
	Ghoshchaudhuri, Debendramohan.	16-9	Sirajganj B. L School.
	Gillon, Edith* ...		Simla A. H. H. School.
	Gop, Brindabanchandra	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Goswami, Lalmohan ..	18-5	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Nagendranath	16-11	Ditto ditto.
	" Ramanikanta*	15-11	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	" Sibadeb ...	18	Nowgong H. School.
500	" Surathnath ...	19	Serampur Union Institution.
	Gregory, T. M. ...	18-7	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Guha, Aghorbandhu ...	14-5	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Asutosh* ...	16-5	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Binodbihari* ...	15-10	Ditto ditto.
	" Jatindramohan*	17-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kumudkanta ...	16-6	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Ramanimohan ...	16-10	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Satischandra ...	19-6	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	" Srischandra ...	14-6	Pirojpur H. E. School.
510	Guhary, Debendranath*	17	Idelpur H. E. School.
	Guharay, Hemendranath.	19-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Gui, Manmathanath ...	15-10	Pabna Institution.
	Gujar Ramrao Gopal* ...	17	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Gulam Hashim* ...	21-11	Saran Academy.
	Gupta, Abanikumar* ...	19-6	Agartala High School.
	" Abhayacharan*	18	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Amulyakuma *...	14-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Asokchandra* ...	14-2	Doveton College.
	" Asutosh ...	14-6	Hindu School.
520	" Bankimchandra	16-4	Nator Maharaja's School.
	" Girijasankar* ...	16-9	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Harikumar ...	15-4	Comilla Zila School.
	" Janakinath* ...	16-10	Contai H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath* ...	16-3	Gaya Zilla School.
	" Jnanendranath*...	17-5	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Jyotishchandra*	14-1	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Kisorimohan ...	13	Sil's Free College.
	" Nagendranath ...	14-5	Barisa H. E. School.
	" Nripendrakumar*	14-4	Hindu School.
530	" Phanindranath*	13-9	Sil's Free College.
	" Raicharan* ...	17-11	Goila H. E. School.
	" Satischandra* ...	16-10	Faridpur Zilla School.
	" Satyaranjan ...	15-5	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Srischandra ...	14-3	Hughli Branch School.
	" Syamaprasanna...	15-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Guria, Bhubanchandra	17-10	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Hajra, Bidhubhushan*	19-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School
	" Kapileswar* ...	18-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Haldar, Binayranjan*...	14-11	Tezpur High School.
540	" Sailadhar* ...	16	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Siddheswar*...	17-10	Kotowalipara Union Institution.
	Hann, Eunice R. ...	...	Oodoville School.
	Hans, Kalidas* ...	19-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Harvey, A. P. ...	14-11	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Hui, Priyabandhu* ...	18-1	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	Jana, Bipinbihari ...	19	Sil's Free College.
	Jogeshwar Prashad ...	18	Chapra Zilla School.
	Jones, W. J. ...	14-10	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Kailashpati ...	16-10	Monghyr Zilla School.
550	Kamala Prasad ...	16-5	Tikari H. E. School.
	Kanango, Radhakrishna	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Kanjilal, Hrishikes ...	18	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Kanthyali S. Pirakasam	17-4	Trinity Collegiate School, Kandy.
	Kar, Asutosh ...	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Atulchandra ...	19-5	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Kaminikumar ...	15-11	Habiganj H. School.
	" Matilal ...	16-6	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Ramchandra ...	18-7	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	Karmakar, Kunjabiharl	19-1	Private Student (Roll Cal. P. 36.)
560	Kathale Pandurang Balagi.	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Khabbiruddin Mian	17-5	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Khaje Muhammad Ibrahim.*	16-9	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Kharkar Shreedhar Ramchandra.	16-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Khasnabis, Kaliprasanna.*	16-10	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Kuar, Jaminikanta*	17-7	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	Kundu, Kantichandra	15-4	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Kshitindranath	14-11	Giridih H. E. School.
	" Kunjabihari	16-10	Barishal Zilla School.
	" Mohinimohan*	18-11	Shazadpur H. E. School.
570	Laha, Anantakrishna*	18-1	Kirnahar S. H. E. School.
	Lahiri, Dineshchandra	16-7	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan*	13-10	Chikandi H. E. School.
	" Nagendralal*	15-8	Rangpur Zilla School.
	" Pramathanath*	17	Jalpaiguri Zilla School.
	" Sureschandra*	16-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Lakshmi Narain	19-6	Tikari H. E. School.
	Lalluji Sahay	14-11	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Lele Dinkar Raghunath*	16-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Lokre Narayen Dhoudewa.	13-6	Ditto.
580	Mahapatra, Balkrishna*	19-9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Mahanti, Balkrishna	20-9	Private Student (Roll Kat P, 11.)
	" Srikrishna*	17-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Maiti, Gapalchandra*	17	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Jagadiswar	18-7	Naogaon H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	18	Chapra Institution.
	" Kalipada	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Nripendranath	13-11	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath*	16-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Maji, Bahuballab*	17-5	Dumka Zilla School.
590	Majumdar, Biswabandhu.*	14-1	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Jamininath	18-5	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Jatindranath	14	Brahmanberia Annada U. E. School.
	" Jitendrachandra.	15	Hindu School.
	" Jogindranath.	15-10	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Rajanikanta	19-4	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Ramprada*	15-4	Dighpatiya P. N. H. School.
	" Sarujukumar.	16-6	South Suburban School.
	" Satischandra.	16-7	Jenkin's School, Cooch—Behar.
	" Upendranarayan.*	19-1	Rangpur Zilla School.
600	Mallik, Balailal	17	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Ahibhushan	14	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Girindranarayan.*	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narayanchandra	16-1	Andul H. C. E. School.
	Mandal, Hariprasad*	18-6	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	" Kshirodchandra	18-11	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Nabadwipchandra.*	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Nrisinhachandra.	18-7	Garbeta H. E. School.
	" Prankrishna	19	City Collegiate School.
	" Ramanath	15-9	Jhikra H. C. School.
610	Matkur Mahadeo Narsadjee.*	16-7	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Maung Ba	18-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Ba, (II)*	17-4	Bassein M. H. School.
	Maung Ba Tin, (I)*	17-6	Municipal H. School. Prome.
	Maung Hla Maung	16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Me*	18-3	Maulmein Government H. School.
	Maung Po Han*	17-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Pu	16-7	Ditto ditto.
	Muhammed, Abdur Rahim Khan.*	17-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Md. Nazir Alm	14-11	Arrah K. J. Academy.
620	Mangalchand Mehta	17-11	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Mennat Ali*	20-2	Comilla Zila School.
	Misra, Ganeswar*	19-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Sasankasekhar*	15-6	Banwaribad H. E School.
	Mitra, Achalnath*	14-6	South Suburban School.
	Mitra, Amulyakumar	16-3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Bhutnath	15	Sil's Free College.
	" Bhutnath	18-10	Jhekra H. E. School.
	" Charusasi*	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Durgapada*	12-3	Baharu H. E. School.
630	" Girijabhushan	13	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Gobindaprasad	21-7	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	" Hemendranath*	17	Hare School
	" Jatindralal	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Krishnalal*	16-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath*	15-7	Jessore Zilla School.
	" Pramathanath	16-6	Calcutta Academy.
	" Phanindrachandra.*	15-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Praphullachandra.*	15-6	Purulia Zila School.
	" Praphullachandra.*	15-7	Deoghur H. E. School.
640	" Purnachandra*	17-5	Dumka Zila School.
	" Purnachandra	15-5	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Rabindranath*	15-5	South Suburban School.
	" Radharaman*	15-11	Dumka Zila School.
	" Ramanath*	16-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	17-3	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Satischandra	16-10	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Srinath	18-9	South Suburban School.
	" Surendrachandra	14	New Indian School.
	" Surendranath*	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
650	" Tinkori	13-11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Mojibur Rahman*	17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Moung Gyi*	15-8	Bassain M. H. School.
	M. Subramaniam	18-7	Private Student (Roll Jof. P. 5).
	Muhammad Abbas*	17-5	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Muhammad Abdul Moghni.	15-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Abed Hussain.	19-11	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	Muhammad Hamid*	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Hasan*	17-4	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mohammad Hosain	14-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
660	Muhammad Siddique Khan.	17-1	Indore English Madrasa.
	Muhammad Tahir	15-8	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Muhammad Tayiab*	16-10	Maldaha Zila School.
	Mukeutdhari Prasad*	14-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Mukhopadhyay Amalkrishna.	14-1	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Amareschandra.*	15-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Amulyacharan.	13-11	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Anulyadhan.	15-10	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Anulyanath.	15-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh*	17-9	Bonchi B. L. Institution.
670	" Atulkrishna.	17	Sil's Free College.
	" Bamandas.	17-10	Banwaribad High School.
	" Banamali	14	Baidyabati High School.
	" Bankimchandra.*	15-5	Purnia Zila School.
	" Batukdeb.*	15-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Bhupalchandra.*	15-6	Sil's Free College.
	" Bhutnath.	15-10	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	" Bijaybihari.	15-6	Mymensing Zila School.
	" Bijaynrisinha.	16-3	Bonichi B. L. Institution.
	" Bimalendrakumar.*	17-3	Gobardanga H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

630	Mukhopadhyay, Binayakchandra.*	16-6	Hindu School.
	" Binaykrishna.	17-4	Boral H. C. E. School.
	" Birendramohan.	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Brajendralal.	18	Rol Choudhuri Md. Tayyib Instn.
	" Charuchandra.	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Dhirendrakumar.	15-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Dhirendramohan *	15	Hindu School.
	" Gobindachandra.	18	Bharau H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath.*	17 6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath.*	16-0	Chatra H. C. E. School.
690	" Jitendralal.	14-2	Garden Reach C. M. S. School.
	" Jnanendranath.	16-1	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Jyotinath.	16-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Kalipada.	14-7	Munshiganj H. School.
	" Keshabchandra.*	17	Senhati High School.
	" Khudiram.	17-2	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Kumudilal.*	20-6	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan.	18-1	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Manmathanath.*	20	Kirnahar S. H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath.*	15	City Collegiate School.
700	" Manomohan.*	15-2	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	" Mohitkumar.*	14-10	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Nalinimohan.*	13-11	South Subarban School.
	" Nanigopal.	16-8	Monghyr Zilla School.
	" Narendranath.	16-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Narendranath.	16-10	Mozaffarpur Zilla School.
	" Nirmalakanta.	17-1	Lohaganj High School.
	" Nisibhushan.*	14	Purnia Zilla School.
	" Nrityalal.*	13-10	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Panchanan.*	17-11	Uttarpara Govt. School.
710	" Prasaddas *	17-5	Ditto ditto.
	" Ramanimohan.*	15	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Ramanuj.	17-8	Kuchiakhal R. Institution.
	" Ramnarayan.	16	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saileswar.	16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra.	19	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Satischandra.I	16	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Satischandra.	17-11	Rajagram A. S. School.
	" Satischandra.	14-9	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Satyakinkar.	16-1	Birbhum Zilla School.
720	" Saurindranath.*	15-5	Gaya Town School.
	" Sisirkumar.	17	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	" Sudhansusekhar.*	14-9	Berhampur Collegie aSchool
	" Tapantop.	15-7	Rangpur Zilla School.
	" Umapati	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Mustaphi, Charuchandra	17-10	Senhati High School.
	" Manimay* ...	15-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Praphullachandra.	15	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Mulick Md. Ekramul Huq.*	15	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Nag, A.	18-9	Nawab Sir Abdul Ganis' Free School.
730	" Harendranarayan	20-5	Kisorganj H. A. School.
	" Prasannakumar* ...	17-9	Banorepara Union Instn.
	" Rakhalchandra* ...	17-6	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	Kuarsing Nahar* ...	14-6	Nawab's High School, Mursedabad.
	Naik, Ganesh Jagannath	21-8	Indore English Madrasa.
	Naimuddin Biswas* ...	17-1	Pabna Zilla School.
	Nandakumar Lal ...	16-11	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
	Nandi, Birendrachandra	18-1	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra ...	16	Shillong Govt. High School.
	" Manoharlal* ...	16	Oriental Seminary.
740	" Nibaranchandra*	17-10	Faridpur Zilla School.
	" Sambhunath* ...	13-1	Purulia Zilla School.
	" Saratchandra* ...	15-11	Dinajpur Zilla School.
	" Srishchandra* ...	17-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Sureschandra ...	17-5	Gaibandha H. E. School.
	Narhari Raghunath Kalay.	15-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Nathaniel, F. N. ...	14-10	Jaffna College.
	Nath, Mahimchandra...	18-3	Noakhali Zilla School.
	Naurangi Lall ...	15-10	Sasseram H. School.
	Nayak, Krishnagopal...	15-1	Mankar H. E. School.
750	Nyogi, Atulchandra*...	17-2	Jungipur H. E. School.
	" Brajamohan* ...	16-8	Barrackpur Govt. School.
	" Chandrakumar	19	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Kartikcharan...	13	Nawabganj Sridhur Bansidhar School.
	" Panchanan* ...	15-10	Aryya Mision Institution.
	Nurul Husain ...	16-11	Jorhat Govt. High School.
	Pal, Debendralal ...	16-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Dhrubakumar* ...	12-10	Howrah Zila School.
	" Gopalkrisna ...	15	Hindu School.
	" Jogindracharan ...	21	Silchar High School.
760	" Jyotishchandra ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Kisorimohan ...	15-8	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Ramkrisna ...	16-7	Jorhat Government High School.
	" Rasiklal ...	16 5	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Saradaprasad ...	17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Palchaudhari, Purnachandra.	15	Aryan Institution.
	" Ramanimohan.	14	Ditto.
	Palit, Anatnath ...	15-3	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	14-11	Hare School.
	Pan, Sitanath ...	20	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.

* Passed in drawing.

770	Pandhripande Ganpati Sitaram.	16-6	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Panduran Vishvanatro	20-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Pepper, Julitta ...		St. Josephs Convent Moulmein.
	Prabhakor Amrit Pandit	16-7	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
	Prabhu Narayan* ...	13-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Pramanik, Damodar ...	18	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Nagendranath.	17	Ditto.
	Raghunandan Prasad ...	19-11	South Suburban School
	Raha, Chandrakisor* ...	19-9	Dacca Pagose School.
	„ Digindranath ...	15-11	Sirajganj B. L. School.
780	Rajani Kanta* ...	15-11	Arrah Town School.
	Rajbansi Sahay ...	16-2	Beguserai R. L. P. S., H. E. School.
	Rajkisor Lal ...	16-7	Dinapur Aided School.
	Rakshit, Bipinbihari* ...	20	Chittagong National Institution.
	„ Khelaram ...	18	Serampur Union Institution.
	Ramdhari Lal* ...	15-3	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Ram Lal Ram ...	18-11	Gaya Zilla School.
	Rampratap Behani* ...	16-6	Darjeeling High School.
	Ray, Amarendranath ...	15-10	Jhikra H. E School.
	„ Anukulchandra ...	20	B. N. Institution, Barisal.
790	„ Bankimchandra* ...	15-11	Serajganj B. L. School.
	„ Basantakumar* ...	16-1	Pabna Zilla School
	„ Basudeb ...	18-4	Bhandarhati B. M. Institution.
	„ Bholanah ...	24-2	Buxar H. E. School.
	„ Bipinchandra* ...	17-4	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Chandrakisor* ...	16	Chandpur H. J. H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath* ...	16-10	Bankura Zilla School.
	„ Dhirendranath* ...	15	Khulna Zilla School.
	„ Dwarkanath* ...	17-7	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„ Dwijendrakisor* ...	16-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
800	„ Ganeschandra* ...	14-11	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Haridas ...	17-7	Santosh Jahnabbi School.
	„ Harimohan ...	15	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Indubhushan* ...	14-2	South Suburban School.
	„ Jajneswar ...	17-8	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindramohan* ...	13-5	Goalunda Hiigh School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	17	Sil's Free College.
	„ Jatindranath ...	16-7	New Indian School.
	„ Jogindranath* ...	18	Jalpaiguri Zilla School.
	„ Kaminikumar* ...	16-1	Nawabganj H. Institution.
810	„ Kumudranjan* ...	15-4	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Manmathanath* ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	„ Manomohan* ...	18	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	„ Nabagopal ...	15-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal* ...	16-10	Jhikra H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath ...	16	Kesab Academy.
	„ Narendranath ...	15-5	Pakur H. E. School.
	„ Nripendranath ...	16-1	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Prabhabati ...	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Prabodhchandra* ...	14-2	Puri Zilla School.
820	„ Pramathabandu ...	14	Sail Kupa High School.
	„ Prangopal ...	17	Dinajpur Zilla School.
	„ Praphullachandra	17-2	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Purnachandra* ...	14	Kusthia H. E. School.
	„ Rajaninath* ...	16-11	Senhati High School.
	„ Rakhaldas* ...	18	Katwa H. E. School.
	„ Ramananda ...	16-5	Deoghar H. E. School.
	„ Rameschendra* ...	17-10	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Ratulchandra* ...	17	Patiya High School
	„ Sailendranath* ...	15-10	Baidyati High School.
830	„ Sasibhushan ...	19-2	Searsole H E. School.
	„ Satischandra* ...	15-9	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Satischandra* ...	15-6	Pabna Institution.
	„ Satischandra* ...	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sudhirpati* ...	14-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Suranjan ...	13-6	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Surendranarayan*	19-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Surendranath ...	14-11	Dinajpur Zilla School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	17-6	Raspur H. E. School.
	„ Susilkumar* ...	14-3	Arrah Zilla School.
840	„ Umeschandra* ...	16	Pabna Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Abinaschandra.	16	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Anangamohan.*	17-6	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Raychaudhuri, Dineschandra.*	16-1	Comilla V. School.
	„ Priyanath.*	15-9	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Sachindranath.	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Raymaulik, Nibaranchandra	16-2	Jenkin's School, Cooch-Behar.
	Rayasinha, Artabandhu*	15-11	Khurda H. E. School.
	Rice, H. I.* ...	18-5	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Sadhu, Nagendranath	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
850	Saha, Abinaschandra ...	13-6	Sailkupa High School.
	„ Banabihari ...	18	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Brajendralal* ...	15-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Digindralal ...	16-6	Aryan Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra* ...	16 8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnagopal* ...	15-6	Beldanga H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan* ...	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Lalitmohan* ...	18-11	Maldaha Zila School.
	„ Mahendrachandra*	15-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Manmathanath*	16-11	Kushtia H. E. School.
860	„ Praphullanath ...	16-6	Aryan Institution,
	„ Udaychand ...	19-1	Sonamganj J. H. School.
	Sahaibuddin* ...	14-11	City Collegiate School.
	Saila, Kalipada* ...	17	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	Sain, Taraknath* ...	18-10	Birbhum Zila School.
	Samaddar, Jatindranath*.	15-11	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Krishnachandra.	15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	Samanta, Adwaitacharan.	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	„ Bhubaneswar*	17-9	Bankura Zila School.
	Sanyal, Basantakumar ...	15 4	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
870	„ Chunilal ...	17-1	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Hemantakumar ...	18 6	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	18-9	Parjana M. N. H. E School.
	„ Kaliprasanna ...	17-4	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Nalinimohan* ...	18	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath ...	14-7	Dhubri High School.
	„ Radhaballabh* ...	15-11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Sukumar* ...	15-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Syamapada ...	17	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Tarakeswar ...	14-11	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
880	Sarasawateecharan ...	13-11	Gaya, Shahebganj H. E. School.
	Sarkar, Amarendranath* ...	15-7	South Suburban School.
	„ Anadhinath* ...	15-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haripada ...	16-4	Birbhum Zilla School.
	„ Indubhushan ...	15-1	Saran Academy.
	„ Jadunath* ...	16-3	Cotton Institution.
	„ Jyotishprasad ...	16-7	Mahisadal Raj H. E School.
	„ Kalachand* ...	16-7	Chaibasa Zilla School.
	„ Manindranath* ...	16-10	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Nalinaksha ...	14-2	Ganeral Assemley's Institution.
890	„ Paritosh ...	18-4	Rayna H. E. School.
	„ Ramchandra* ...	15-8	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Satyendranath* ...	17	Bogra Zilla School.
	„ Surendranath ...	19-9	Kuchiakol R. Institution.
	Sarma, Bipinbihari* ...	16-10	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	„ Chandradhar ...	14-6	Jaypur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	„ Chandradhar ...	14-9	Jorhat Government High School.
	„ Durgeswar ...	13-11	Jorhat Government High School.
	„ Krishnachandra ...	16-8	Sunamganj M. H. School.
	Satpathi, Sasibhusan* ...	15-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
900	Sen, Asutosh* ...	17	Barisal Zilla School.
	„ Asutosh ...	14-7	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
	„ Basantakumar* ...	18	Nawab's H School, Murshidabad.
	„ Birendranath ...	15-8	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	14	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Girischandra* ...	15-4	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	„ Gopeswar ...	15	Sil's Free College.
	„ Harekrishna* ...	17-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Hariprasad ...	15	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra* ...	17	Faridpur Zilla School.

* Passed in Drawing.

910	Sen, Janakijiban ...	15	Chittagong Municipal School
	" Jitendranath* I ...	14-11	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Jitendranath II ...	15-11	Ditto.
	" Jogendranath ...	16-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chandenagore.
	" Jogeschandra ...	18-2	Comilla Victoria School
	" Jogesnath ...	16	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Makhanlal ...	18 5	City Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath* ...	13-7	Hare School.
	" Nibaranchandra*	16-10	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Nilratan* ...	17-6	Hetampur H. E. School.
920	" Niranjankumar* ...	14-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Nirmalsankar ...	15-10	Bankura Zilla School.
	" Parswanath* ...	18	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	" Pramodhkumar ...	14-8	Hindu School
	" Rajendrakumar ...	17	Ram Mohan Roy Seminary
	" Ramanimohan ...	15-10	City Collegiate School.
	" Sachindranath* ...	15-6	Senhati High School.
	" Sasadhar ...	17-3	Gauhati Govt High School.
	" Satischandra* ...	13-6	New Indian School.
	" Satyaprasanna* ...	18-10	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
930	" Satyaranjan ...	15-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Satyaranjan ...	16-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Srischandra* ...	16	Kalia H. E School.
	" Tarakchandra* ...	16-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Upendranath* ...	15-2	Sil's Free College.
	Sengupta, Asutosh* ...	16	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	15	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	" Girindramonan.	17	Tezpur High School
	" Hiralal ...	16-1	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Indranarayan	16-5	Narayanganj H. E. School
940	" Jatindramohan.*	15-10	Kotwalipara M. Institution.
	" Kshitischandra.	16-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan*	17-11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Nisakanta*	16	Goila H. E. School.
	" Prabhatchandra.	13-11	Comilla Zilla School.
	" Priyanath*	16-10	Kotawalipura U. Institution.
	" Purnachandra.*	15-10	Chandpur H. J. H. E. School.
	" Ramanikanta*	16-4	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Sachindrakisor.	18-5	Senhati High School.
	" Saratkumar*	16-7	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
950	" Surendramohan.	14-11	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	14-11	Barisal Zilla School.
	Shahaney Vasudeo Raghunath	16	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Shaikh Asmatullah* ...	19-1	Bogra Zilla School.
	" Mursid Ali* ...	17-11	Maldaha Zilla School.
	Sharman, M. ...	17	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Shiv Narayan Khanna*	13-1	Lahore Central M. H. School.
	Shrigondeker Martand Anant.	17-5	Indore English Madrassa.
	Sikdar, Jyotishchandra	17	Bankura Zilla School.
	Siladas, Chandramohan*	18-5	Noakhali Zilla School.
960	Sinha, Kshetramohan ...	18-6	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Kshitischandra*	14-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kumar Sureschandra.*	16-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Mohitnarayan*	18-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Purnachandra ...	16-9	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Satyacharan* ...	13	New Indian School.
	" Sudhansakumar	17	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	Subh Narain* ...	16-7	Hutwa Eden School.
	Sukadeva Narayan* ...	18	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Sukhdeva Narayan II...	15-11	Gaya Town School.
970	Suppiramaniam, V. V.	17-8	Point Pedro Boy's H. School.
	Sur, Debendranath ...	15	Nawabganj Sridhur Bansidhar School.
	" Hrishikes* ...	13-3	Chapra Institution.
	" Praphullakumar*	14 6	Central Collegiate School.
	" Rameschandra ...	14-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Surat Ali ...	18	Dacca imperial Seminary.
	Suryyabala Prasad ...	17 6	Chapra Zila School.
	Syed Fieaz Ally ...	18-4	Kuttak Mission H. E. School.
	" Izzooddin Ahmad	15-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Khaleelur Rahman.*	15	Patna Collegiate School.
980	" Mozzamuddin Hosain.*	13-8	Dacca Madrasa.
	" Taki ...	20	Hooghli Branch School.
	" Zayer Hosain* ...	17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Talapatra, Sibchandra*	17-5	Darjeeling High School.
	Talukdar, Ramanimohan.*	18-7	Ditto ditto.
	Thamotheram, C. P. ...	14-6	Central Collegiate School Jaffna.
	Thaung Neo* ...	16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Tikum Lal* ...	15-4	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Tiwari, Paramanand ...	17-10	Gaya Zilla School.
	Trivedi, Priyalal* ...	13-4	Hare School.
990	Tun Maung* ...	18-6	Moulmein Government H. School
	Ugale Ramchander Jagannath.	16-5	Indore English Madrasa.
	Upadhyay, Manmathnath.	15-6	Janai Traning School.
	Vardon, J. C. ...	15-11	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Varma, Bindeswariprasad.	19	Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	Wali Ahmad* ...	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Walker, L. H. C. ...	18-11	Doveton College.
	Watson, W. R. ...	16-1	Central Collegiate School Jaffna.
	Wijeyekoon, V. P. ...	17-2	Trinity College, Kandi.
	Willams, Rallamma ...	...	Central College Girls' School, Jaffna.
1000	Yadha Das* ...	17-6	Chapra Zila School.
	Yeo Kin Sain ...	18-3	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
1002	Zakaria, K. M. ...	19-6	Kandi H. E. School

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical Order).

	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	18-10	Chapra Institution.
	" Rahim ...	22-7	Private student Roll (Ran P. I.)
	" Abad* ...	15-5	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Aziz Khan* ...	17-5	Residency School, Indore.
	" Aziz ...	17-2	Private student (Roll Lah P5).
	" Gaffur ...	16-6	Chuadanga, V. J H. E. School.
	" Gaffar ...	21	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Gaffar ...	16-2	Dacca Madrasa.
	" Gaffoor* ...	18-3	Patna Collegiate School.
10	" Gaffur ...	19-1	Maulmein Government H. School.
	" Hafiz ...	19-6	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Abdul Hakim ...	19-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Hakim ...	16	Debrugarh High School.
	" Hakim ...	16-11	F. C. Inst. and Duff College.
	" Hamid Shah* ...	18-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Hashim ...	18-5	Madhipur H. E. School.
	" Jabbar* ...	18	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Jubber ...	19-5	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
	" Kadir Khan* ...	20-3	Gaya Zilla School.
20	" Latiff Ahmed ...	17-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Quader, I* ...	17-11	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Wahab ...	19-5	Gaya Town School.
	" Rahman ...	16	Kendrapara High School.
	" Rahman Khan ...	19-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Baukipur.
	" Rasheed ...	16-2	Patna Collegiate School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Abdur Rouf Khan Chowdhury.	17-6	Nator Maharaja's School.
	Abdus Salam ...	18-5	Gaya Town School.
	Abdussamad Mia ...	19	Tangail Bindubasini School
	Absar Ahmed ...	17-8	Gauhati Govt. H. School.
30	Aboo Muhammad ...	14	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Adhbaryya, Jotindranath.	18-10	Bankura Zila School.
	Acharyya, Hemchandra*	16-8	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Rajanibhusan.	19-3	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Ramnarayan	17-7	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Saratchandra	16-3	Janai Training School.
	Adhikari, Panchanan ...	15-11	Naldanga, Bhushan H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	15-3	C. M. S. H. School, Calcutta.
	Adhya, Batakrishna* ...	17-5	Amta H. E. School.
	Aftabuddin Ahmed ...	17-10	Ravenshaw, Collegiate School.
40	Agarwala Nubboo Essardas*	17-4	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. H. School.
	Ahamado Casim Mohammado.*	19-7	Richmond Collegiate School.
	Ahmadul Haque ...	15-5	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	Aich, Jitendranath ...	17-2	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	Aikath, Jitendranath* ...	15-11	Ranchi Zila School.
	Ain, Girischandra* ...	18-1	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	Akhouri Raghubar Dayal	17-1	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Akhoury Ramanandan Prasad Varma.	16-4	Behar National Collegiate School.
	A. K. M. Mokrum Billa Chowdhry.	16-8	Feni H. E. School.
	Akramazzaman Khan ...	12-10	Patna. Collegiate School.
50	Ali Taheb* ...	15-8	Nawab's School, Murshidabad.
	Amanat Hussain ...	16-1	Gaya Zila School.
	Amarasekara F. R. A. S.	17	St. Thomas' Collegiate School. Colombo.
	Ambalavanar Thuriappah.	18-8	Hindu College Jaffna.
	Ambika Prasad ...	13-5	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Ananda Prashad ...	17-5	T. N. Jubilee, Collegiate School.
	Angelo, A.* ...	16-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Armogam Kanapathipillair.	16-9	Trinity College, Kandi.
	Asaduddin Ahmed ...	16-7	Barisal Zila School.
	Ash, Kunjabihari ...	18-8	Konnagar H. E. School.
60	Avadhesha Prasad ...	16-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Awadhlal Jha ...	17	Private student, (Roll Bha., p. 7).
	Azizer Rohman Ahmed	27-4	Mekleganj H. E. School.
	Badiozzoman* ...	18-10	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Badrinarayan Prasad ...	15-11	Arrah Zila School.
	Bag, Gopikrishna	16	Midnapur Town School.
	Bagchi, Bhababhusan ...	18-9	Private student (Roll Cal, p. 6).
	" Bireschandra ...	17-11	Tantiband U. N. H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath*	19	Contai H. E. School.
	" Rasendrachandra.	19-4	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
70	Ba Hpo* ...	16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Bah Than ...	18-2	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Baksi, Banimohan ...	17	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Srinath ...	19-9	Rowrie High School.
	Baijnath Sahay ...	21-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Baldeva Ram ...	20	Gaya Town School.
	Balkisor Prasad* ...	18-3	Gaya Zila School.
	Bandyopadhyay Abinaschandra,	19-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Ajaykumar.	15-6	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	" Ambarnath.	13-11	Uttarpara Govt. School.*
80	" Anadinath.	16	Purulia Zila School.
	" Anathbandhu.	18-11	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Asutosh*	20	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Asutosh	16-2	Belpukur H. School.
	" Asutosh	16-11	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Atulchandra.	17-10	Hindu School.

	Bandyopadhyay, Bhabeschandra.	14	Matabhanga H. E. School.
	" Bhubanmohan.*	21	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Birendranath *	15-10	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.*	16-11	South Suburban School.
90	" Debennath.	18	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Dhirendrakumar.*	15-5	Khulna Zila School.
	" Digendrachandra.	18	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Durgadas.	14-8	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Dwijendranath.*	19-3	Bol. Ch. Md. Tayyib Institution.
	" Ghanasyam	16	Nibadhia H. E. School.
	" Girindranath *	15-11	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Haricharan.	17	Badla A. V. School.
	" Haridas	15-1	B. N. Institution.
	" Hiralal	15-8	Barisal Zila School.
100	" Jagadischandra.	17	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Jalpeswar*	17-10	Palamau Zila School.
	" Jaminikanta.*	18-7	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Jitendra	16-6	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Jnanchandra.	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jyotiprasad.	16-6	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Kanailal	16-8	Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	" Kantikumar.	18	Sikandarpur K. P. Pal's Free High English School.
	" Kshirodlal.	19-11	Aryan Institution.
	" Kuladaprasad.	19-10	Bhaita H. E. School.
110	" Kumudlal.	18-3	City Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan.	15-6	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Lalitmohan.	18-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Manibhushan.	15-1	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Manindranath.	15-11	Hughli Branch School.
	" Manindranath.	15-6	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Manoharchandra.	16-5	Pabna Institution.
	" Matilal	19-5	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Nagendranath.*	15-6	Hazaribagh D. U. M. School.
	" Nalinimohan.	14-6	South Suburban School.
120	" Nandagopal.*	14-10	Hughli Branch School.
	" Nandagopal.	13-9	Hajipur H. E. School.
	" Nandalal	17-1	Baruipur H. C. E. School.
	" Narayandas.	15-11	Balagar H. F. School.
	" Nibaranchandra.	18-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Nilratan	16-6	Central Collegiate School.
	" Nirmalchandra.	15-9	Central Collegiate School.
	" Nutbihari.	15-5	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	" Panchanan.	19-1	Bali River's Thomson School.
	" Phanibhushan.	18	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
130	" Prabodhchandra.	19-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Priyanath.*	18-7	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Radharaman.	15-1	Hindu School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Bandyopadhyay, Radhikamohan.	16-2	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Rajkrishna.	18-11	Rampurhât H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari.	17-5	Salkea A. S. School.
	„ Rishikumar.	15-11	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ √Santoshkumar.	14-5	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	„ Santoshkumar.	14-10	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra.	16-10	South Suburban School.
140	„ Satischandra.	15-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra.*	17	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. School.
	„ Satischandra.	16-6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Satyabrata.*	13-7	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Srischandra.*	18	Harinabai A. S. School.
	„ Surendranath.	15-4	Doveton College.
	„ Susilendra.	18-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath.	17-6	Baruipur H. C. E. School.
	Baral, Krishnamohan* ...	16-5	Palamau Zila School.
	Barat, Saratchandra ...	15	Hare School.
150	Barkatki, Suladhar ...	18	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Barori, Ramanimohan ...	15-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Baruya, Bisnuchandra ...	18-3	Nowgong H. School.
	„ Mahendralal ...	16-10	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Basak, Bholanath ...	17-7	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Krishnadas ...	15-7	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Rasmohan ...	16	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Syamacharan* ...	18-6	Central Collegiate School.
	Basir Uddin ...	21-6	Sylhet Government High School.
	Basu, Abanikumar ...	18-1	Hare School.
60	„ Akshaykumar* ...	16-6	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Amarendranath ...	20-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atischandra ...	14	Sarisa H. E. School.
	„ Benilal ...	17-9	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Bhupatimohan ...	16-6	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath*	17-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Bidhubhushan ...	18-11	South Suburban School.
	„ Bijaykumar ...	17-7	Lohajang High School.
	„ Bimalacharan ...	20-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Birendrakumar ...	15-10	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
70	„ Birendrakumar ...	17-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Charuchandra ...	16-10	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Girijaranjan* ...	17-5	Private student (Rol Dao. P.I).
	„ Girindrakumar ...	16	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Harendra Kumar*	16-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas ...	19-9	Daulutpur H. E. School.
	„ Haridas ...	16-10	Sehati High School.
	„ Harimohan ...	17-1	Jhikra H. E. School.
	„ Haripada ...	16	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra ...	16	Baharu H. E. School.
80	„ Hemantakumar* ...	13-7	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Indulekha ...	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Jagadischandra ...	19	Sunamganj J. M. School.
	„ Jaharlal* ...	15	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Jatindrachandra ...	17-1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	14-5	Arya Mission Institution.
	„ Jogindrachandra*	18-3	Bajrayogini H. E. School.
	„ Jogindranath* ...	14-4	Naogaon H. E. School.
	Jyotishchandra* ...	18-10	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Jyotirindrakumar	20-5	Munsiganj High School.
90	„ Kamala* ...	...	Christ Church School.
	„ Kunjabihari ...	16-11	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Lalitkrishna ...	17-6	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Manimohan ...	16-10	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Manindralal ...	17-11	Burdwan Albert V. Institution.
	Basu, Manmathanath* ...	16-6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Manmohan ...	16-11	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Munindralal ...	15-7	Bainchi B. L. Institution.
	„ Nagendranath ...	19	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath ...	16-7	Deoghur H. E. School.
200	„ Nilkanta ...	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nripendranath ...	19-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nrisinhaprasad ...	17-5	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullachandra	16-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Priyabrata ...	15	Sil's Free College.
	„ Radhikaprasanna	17-2	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath ...	16	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Ranjanbilas ...	16-11	Senhati High School.
	„ Sachindraprasad*	16-5	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Sagarchandra ...	18-11	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
210	„ Saratchandra ...	17-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	19-11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra No. I	14-6	Diamond Habour H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath ...	16-9	Chikandi H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra ...	17-4	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Sisirkumar ...	17-6	Naldanga Bhushan H. E. School.
	„ Sudhendumohan	18-11	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Surendrakumar* ...	15-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Surendranath* ...	17	Naldha High School
	„ Surendranath ...	17-6	Katwa H. E. School.
220	„ Surendranath ...	15	Athenium Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	18	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra No. I	16-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra* ...	17-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Syamakanta ...	16-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Umapada ...	21-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Mallik, Haripada	15	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	Batson, R. ...	17	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Beni Rama ...	18	Arrah Zila School.
	Bera, Janakinath ...	17-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
230	„ Nabakrishna ...	17-10	Midnapur Town School.
	Bhadra, Gangacharan ...	16-10	Tantiband U. N. H. E. School.
	Bhagabat Narayan ...	21	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Bhagwat Prasad ...	17-2	Jamui H. E. School.
	Bhagwat Prasad ...	20-1	Hajipur H. E. School.
	Bhagwati Pershad* ...	16-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Bhanj, Padmanabh ...	18-7	Cuttack M. H. E. School.
	Bhanja, Chandicharan ...	19-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Bhattacharyya Abinaschandra.	18-7	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Ambikacharan.	16-8	Faridpur Isan Institution.
240	„ Amulyacharan.	16	City Collegiate School.
	„ Anantacharan.	12-4	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Atulpada	17-6	Kusthia H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra.	18	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Bansidhar.	18-7	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Binaykumar.	15	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Debendranath.	17	Bagbazar Model School.
	„ Dhirendranath.	14-2	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Harischandra.	16-6	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Indulochan.	16-4	Pabna Institution.
250	„ Janakijiban.	18-5	Chapra Institution.
	„ Jaminimohan.*	17-7	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindramohan.	15-10	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra.	18-1	Chinsura Training Academy.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Bhattacharyya, Kalikumar.	19-11	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Kaliprasanna.	18-5	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Krishnanath.	19-11	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Kshitischandra.	14-9	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Manomohan.	18-4	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Narendranath.	17	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 15).
260	" Narendranath.	17-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Natabar	15	Burdwan Albert V. Institution
	" Nrisinhadeb.	16-6	Dainhat H. E School
	" Pasupatinath.	16-11	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Probodhchandra.*	14-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra.	18	Howrah Zila School.
	" Purnachandra.	15	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta.	17-6	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	" Rajendranath.	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Ramanikanta.	14-9	Comilla Vic. School.
270	" Sarodakanta.	17-1	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Sasankasekhar.	18-2	Jhenidah H. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan.	17	Boral H. C. E. School.
	" Satischandra.*	16-9	Midnapur Town School.
	" Satischandra.	15-8	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra.	17-3	Hindu School.
	" Surendranath.	18-4	Arbalia J. V. School.
	" Upendrachandra.*	16	Senhati High School.
	" Upendranath.	19	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Basantakumar	18	Aryan Institution.
280	" Gopalchandra	17	Rajbari R. S. K. Institution.
	" Harimohan ...	19-10	Hasara K. School.
	" Sasibhushan	20-2	Manikganj H. E. School.
	Bhirgunath. Sahay ...	16-11	Arrah Zila School
	Bhokardolay Ganesh Ramchandra.	20-8	Indore Military H. School.
	Bhubaneshwar Prashad	17-11	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhubaneshwar Prasad Verman.	18-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhunia, Srishchandra...	16-10	Midnapur Town School.
	Bindeswari Prashad, I	16-10	Saran Academy.
	Bindeswari Saran ...	14-11	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
290	Bishambar Dayal ...	18-8	Sehore High School.
	Biswas, Bankabihari ...	16-4	Goalundo High School.
	" Birendrakrishna*	16-11	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Harsha ...	17-5	C. M. S. High School, Calcutta.
	" Hiralal ...	15-6	Harinarayanpur H. C. E. School
	" Janakinath ...	19-6	Patazia H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath*...	15-2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Jogeshchandra	21-2	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Kasichandra ...	15	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Kedarnath ...	18	B N. Institution
300	" Narendranath	16-10	Aryan Institution.
	" Nisikanta ...	20-10	Chittagong Collegiate School
	" Phanibhushan	15-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Prakaschandra	21	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Raimohan ...	19-5	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Ramanimohan	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Rasbihari ...	19-11	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	" Ratilal ...	16	Goalundo High School.
	" Satischandra ...	16-2	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Biswas, Sudhirranjan ...	20	General Assembly's Institution.
310	" Sudharchandra*	19-8	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Surendrakumar	22-4	Midnapur Town School.
	Bondville, R. S. ...	17-8	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	" Agnes ...	...	St. Joseph's Convent, Maulmein.
	Bose, A. ...	17	Doveton College.
	" N. ...	15-3	Doveton College.
	Brahma, Asutosh ...	17-9	Hindu School.
	" Jatindrakumar	18	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Narendranath	16-6	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Panchanan ...	18-3	Ditto.
320	" Sitanath ...	22-5	Bagbazar Model School.
	Bramachari, Kshetramohan.	18	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	Brijnandan Sahay* ...	16-4	Supal H. E. School.
	Carson, G. M. ...	17-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Cassum Jamall ...	18-11	Doveton College.
	Chakladar, Rakhalchandra	17-9	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra.	19	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Abinaschandra.	16	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	" Annadakanta*	18	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Anukulchandra.	20-2	Banoripara Union Institution.
330	" Baradakanta.	16-11	South Suburban School.
	" Bibhutibhushan.*	16-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Bijaychandra.	17-11	Pingna H. E. School.
	" Bishnupada	16-8	Raspur H. E. School.
	" Chandrakisor.	19	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	" Chintaharan	18-2	Hasara K. School.
	" Chintaharan	17-10	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Debiprasanna.	16-3	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Digindranath.	17-7	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Gayaprasad	18-4	South Suburban School.
340	" Girijakanta	17-5	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Golakchandra.	17-6	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Jasadalal	15-7	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Free School.
	" Jnaneswar	16	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Jogindrachandra.	19-2	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Kalinath ..	16	Senhati High School.
	" Kaminikumar.	20-5	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	" Kesabchandra.	19-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kshitilal	17	Patiya High School.
	" Kumudchandra.	18-11	Dacca Pogose School.
350	" Kunjabihari.	17-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Lalitkumar	15-7	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Manmathanath.	18-8	Sil's Free College.
	" Nibaranchandra*	21-10	Goila H. E. School.
	" Paritosh ...	16-6	Burdwan Raj Coll. School.
	" Priyanath	19-11	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra.	18-5	Mekleganj H. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta.	19-5	Comilla V. School.
	" Rajanikanta.	14-11	Bhagyakul H. E. School.
360	" Rajendrakumar.*	16-11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Rajkumar	17-11	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Rajmohan*	15-6	Gaya Zila School.
	" Ramanuj	18-5	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	" Ramchandra.	16	Ripon Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chakrabarti, Ramdayal	17-4	Pabna Institution.
	" Rameshchandra.	17	New Indian School.
	" Rasiklal ...	16	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Saradakanta.	18-11	Tangail Bindu Basini School.
	" Sarbarikanta.	18-1	Ditto.
	" Sasikumar	16-5	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
370	" Satischandra.	15-6	Chandpur H. J. H. E. School.
	" Srinath ...	17-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Surendrakumar.	14-4	Matabhanga H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	17-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Suryyakumar.	17-6	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Taraknath	18-5	Pabna Zila School.
	" Tribhangalal.	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Umeshchandra.	16-8	Rajbari Raj S. K. Institution.
	Chakradhar Prasad ...	17-11	Madhipura H. E. School.
	Chanda, Purnachandra	15-7	Manikganj H. E. School.
380	" Sasibhushan ...	16-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Satishchandra	19-2	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Umeschandra	17-6	Manikganj H E. School.
	Chandi Prasad ...	17-6	Matihari Zila School.
	Chandra, Abinaschandra*	21-3	Nawab's H. School, Mursidabad.
	" Ganeschandra*	14-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Jugalkisor ...	15	Sil's Free College.
	" Jyotindrachandra.	17-6	Private student Roll. Ran. P 2.
	" Kartikchandra.	14-10	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Krishnadas	16-6	Calcutta Training Academy.
390	Charlie ...	21-10	Bassein Sgan Karen H. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abanimohan.	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Abhaycharan.	15	Ditto.
	" Asutosh	17-5	Rol. Ch. Md. Tayyib Inst.
	" Atulkrishna.	15-4	South Subarban School.
	" Benimadhab.	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Bhudeb	14-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Bhupatichandra.*	20-8	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Bhupaticharan.	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Bijaychandra.	16-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
400	" Bipinbihari.	19-10	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Chunilal	15-10	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Dhirendra* Kumar.	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Dhirendranath.	19-1	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath.	14-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Dwijendranath.	17-10	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Haradhan.	17-8	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Harakanta.	19-6	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Haripada.	13-3	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	" Haripada.*	18-6	Barasat Government School.
410	" Harischandra.	18-8	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra.	16-10	Kuchiakol R. Institution.
	" Jatindramohan.	19	Rampurhât H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath.*	17	Bahirdea H. E. School.

	Chattopadhyay, Jugaldas.	17-4	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Lalmohan.	21	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Mukundalal.	14-3	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath *	14-7	Basirhat High School.
	" Nagendranath.*	17	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Pannalal	18	Barahanagar V. School.
420	" Prabhaschandra.*	16-6	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Premlal*	16-5	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Rajendranath.	17-5	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Rakhaldas.*	15-6	Giridih H. E. School.
	" Sarajbhushan.	17-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra.*	16-1	Hindu School.
	" Saratchandra.	18-7	Saran Academy.
	" Saratchandra.	18-7	Bankura Zila School.
	" Saratchandra.	14-9	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Satischandra.*	19-10	Noakhali Zila School.
430	" Satyabrata *	15-11	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Siddheswar.	15-6	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School
	" Siddheswar.	15-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Surendranath.	17-1	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	17-6	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Kuchiakol R. Institution.
	" Sureschandra.	15	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Syamapada.	12-3	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
440	" Syamaratan.	16-1	South Subarban School.
	" Taraknath.	16-1	Kalighat High School.
	" Tarapada	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Tarasankar.	20-5	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Tinkari	16	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	Chattopadhyay, Tulsicharan.	18	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Abaninath*	15-1	Maulvi Bazar High School.
	" Abinaschandra *	14-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Akshaykumar.	15-8	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Amalapada	17-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Aparnacharan.	18-10	Chittagong National Institution.
450	" Basantakumar.	19-4	Netrokona, Dutt H. E. School.
	" Binodbihari	15-11	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Birbhadrachandra.*	16-5	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Charuchandra.	17-6	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Dineschandra.*	15-11	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Dwijapada	19	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Haridas ...	21-1	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Jatindranarayan.	14-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Jatindranath*	14	Aryan Institution.
	" Kalipada ...	16-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
460	" Kanailal ...	18	Memari V. Memorial Institution.
	" Kumudbihari.	18-7	Chittagong Municipal School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chaudhuri, Mohini-mohan.	14-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nagendranath.	18	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	" Prabhatchandra.	18	Hindu School.
	" Prasanna-kumari.*	...	Christ Church School.
	" Rajkisor* ...	18-4	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Satischandra	14-6	Dinhata H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	13-6	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Satyaranjan*	15-6	Patiya High School.
470	" Satyendranath.	18-4	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Surendranath.*	17	Kesab Academy.
	" Surendranath.	16-4	Jenkin's School, Cooch Bihar.
	" Upendrachandra.	14-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chit Maung* ...	13-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Chongkakati, Sundarram	17-5	Dibrugarh High School.
	Cohen, J. ...	17-9	Private student (Roll Cal, p 37.)
	Connel, Annie ...	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Cornelius, Blanche Theodoria.	...	Diocesan H. School.
	Cooper, Ella May* ...	...	Auckland H. School, Simla.
480	" E. N.* ...	18-3	Residency School, Indore.
	D'Abreu, E.* ...	19	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Dahale Bhan Abaje ...	19	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Daliluddin Ahmed ...	19-10	Jessore Zila School.
	Dalwi Anand Balkrishna	17	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	D. Appa Row ...	18	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Darashah Jivaji Vakil ..	16	St. Francis. De Sale's School, Nagpur, E Department.
	Dariao Narayan ...	20-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Das, Akshaykumar ...	15 1	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Badalchandra ...	16-6	New Indian School.
490	" Bagalacharan ...	16-6	Comilla V. School.
	" Bankabihari ...	17-9	Karimganj High School.
	" Bakimchandra ...	20-4	Private Student (Roll. Bur. P 3).
	" Bhupatilal ...	21	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Brajanath* ...	16-4	Bankura Zila School.
	" Debendranath* ...	15-11	Bhanga H. E School.
	" Gagunchandra ..	16-8	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Gangacharan* ...	20 6	Pabna Institution.
	" Gopalchandra ...	16-5	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Goshthabihari ...	17-5	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
500	" Hemantakumari ...	...	Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.
	" Hemchandra ...	17	Rajbari R. S. K. Institution.
	" Hiralal* ...	17	Barrackpur Government School.
	" Hridaynath ...	16-8	Serajganj B. L. School
	" Jatindramohan ...	17-11	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jogeschandra* ...	17-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kaliram ...	18-6	Gauhati Government H. School.
	" Khagendrachandra	15-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Kohiram ...	14-5	Gauhati Government H. School.
	" Krishnachandra ...	17	Dacca Pogose School.
510	" Lalitkumar* ...	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Madhusudan ...	15	Kendrapara H. School.
	" Nandalal ...	20-7	Habiganj H. School.
	" Panchananda ...	15-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Pankajakumar ...	17-5	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Pareschandra ...	16-10	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Pulinbihari ...	17-10	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Rajkisor ...	16-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Ramesranjan ...	15	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Rebatimohan ...	18-10	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
520	" Saratchandra* ...	15-2	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Saratchandra ...	17-3	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra* ...	18-10	Balasore Zila School.
	" Sasimohan ...	16 7	Dacca Imperial Seminary.

	Das, Satischandra ...	15 8	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Satischandra ...	16	Narayanganj H. E School.
	" Sibchandra* ...	17-7	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Sibkrishna* ...	14-11	Garden Reach C. M. School.
	" Surendranath ...	17-5	Bansberia H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	18-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
530	" Suryyamani* ...	13-3	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Umacharan ...	15-9	Bhadrak H. E School.
	" Upendranath* ...	18-7	Tantiband U. N. H. E. School.
	Dasghosh, Nagendranath	17 3	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	18-6	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Akshaykumar	17	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Annadacharan*	16-9	Noakhali R. K. J. School.
	" Bhupendranath	15 1	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Dhirendranath*	13	Dibrugarh High School.
	Dasgupta, Jitendrasankar.	14-3	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
540	" Jogeschandra*	18-7	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Kalikaprasad*	17-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Kaminikumar	19	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Mrinalini ...		Bankipur F. H. School.
	" Nibaranchandra.	17-10	Kotowalipara Union Institution.
	" Rajendrasankar.	16-4	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra. *	16-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Rameschandra.	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Sachimohan	16	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	16-10	Kurigram H. E. School.
550	" Satischandra	13-11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Siteschandra*	15-10	Hindu School.
	" Surabala* ...		Christ Church School.
	" Surendranath*	16-6	Purnia Zila School.
	" Sureschandra	16	Barisal Zila School.
	Datta, Ambikacharan ...	18 5	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh ...	17-11	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	" Asutosh ...	18	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Asutosh ...	17-4	Mekleganj H. E. School.
	" Atulkrishna ...	17-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
560	" Atulkrishna ...	17-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Banbihari ...	16-5	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Bankimchandra*	14-1	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath	16-11	Senhati High School.
	" Gopalchandra ...	17-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Haridas ...	18-6	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	" Haripada ...	17 4	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Jadunath ...	19-5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Kshitischandra	19-7	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	" Lalbihari ...	20	General Assembly's Institution.
570	" Mohinimohan ...	16-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Manomohan ...	19-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nagendrakisor ...	16-2	Karimganj H School.
	" Nalinchandra ...	14	Aryan Institution.
	" Nalinchandra ...	20-6	Residency School, Indore.
	Datta, Narayanchandra	16-7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath ...	18-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath ...	12-5	Hare School.
	" Nareschandra ...	16-4	Jessore Zila School.
	" Nilkanta ...	20-5	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
580	" Nrityagopal ...	21-1	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Phakirchandra ...	16	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prabhatchandra*	15-10	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhkumar*	16-2	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Rasmohan ...	18-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Rukminikanta ...	17	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Sahayram ...	17-3	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	17	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Datta, Satischandra ...	17-1	Dhubri High School.
590	„ Satischandra ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	„ Satyendranath*	16	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra ...	17-6	Sonamganj J. H. School.
	„ Surendrachandra	15-1	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	15-7	Hataganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	19-1	Deoghar H. E. School.
	„ Tarinicharan ...	15-7	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Tulsicharan* ...	16-2	Belpukur High School.
	„ Umeschandra ...	16	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Upendrachandra	16-7	Dhubri High School.
600	Dattachaudhuri, Surenranath.	16	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Syamacharan.	18-5	Chittagong National Institution.
	Dattagupta, Bhupatikumar.*	16	Ichapur H. E. School.
	Dattaraya, Narayan Poradkor.	17-6	F. C. Institution Nagpur.
	De, Abinaschandra ...	15-8	Pirojpur H. E School.
	„ Annadaprasad* ...	17-9	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	„ Asutosh ...	16	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Asutosh ...	16-7	Hindu School.
	„ Atalbihari* ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	„ Dakshinaranyan ...	16-11	Chittagong Collegiate School.
610	„ Dwarkanath ...	16-2	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Haripada ...	16-11	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Jajneswar ...	19-11	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Kailas Chandra ...	20	Rowile High School.
	„ Kumudbandhu ...	19-6	Agartala High School.
	„ Kunjakisor ...	20-6	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Lalitbihari ...	16	Karimganj High School.
	„ Mahendrachandra...	17-5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee. School.
	„ Mahimchandra ...	19-6	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
	„ Manindranath ...	16	City Collegiate School.
620	„ Narendrachandra*...	17-10	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Narendranath ...	18-1	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Nibaranchandra ...	17-6	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Prahladchandra* ...	15	Hughly Collegiate School.
	„ Pulinkrishna* ...	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Raimohan ...	15-8	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Rukminikanta ...	19-7	Murari Chand Collegiate School.
	„ Sarasichandra ...	18-8	Bishop's College High School.
	„ Sailabala ...	...	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	„ Satiskrishna* ...	17-2	Hare School.
630	„ Siddheswarchandra	17-6	Bagbazar Model School.
	„ Sobhakar ...	14-2	New Indian School.
	„ Surendrakumar ...	16-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	17-8	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	„ Trigunacharan ...	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Deb, Jogeschandra ...	16	Brahmanberia A. H. E School.
	„ Mahendranath ...	17-11	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	„ Maheschandra ...	15-6	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	18-4	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	18	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
640	„ Taraknath ...	16-11	South Suburban School.
	„ Upendralal* ...	14-11	Metropalitan Institution Bowbazar Branch.
	Debbarman, Rebatimohan.	18	Agartala High School.
	Debgoswami, Bhubanmohan.	15-6	Barpeta High School.
	Debmisra, Debendra ...	16-4	Ditto.
	„ Madhabchandra.	16-6	Ditto.
	Delawar Hossain ...	16-5	Comilla Zila School.
	Deokinandan II ...	14-1	T. K. Ghose's Academy.
	Deolal Sinha ...	20	Bihar National Collegiate School
	Deo Narayan Balaji .	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.
650	Deshmukh Govind Vinayek.	17	Ditto.
	Deshmukh Narayan Vinayek.	19	Ditto.
	Deshpande Jayakrishna Govind.	17	Ditto.
	Dewan Abdul Alim ...	17-7	Dacca Madrasah.
	Dhananjai Sahay* ...	19-10	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. School.

	Dhankumar Chand* ...	16-11	Barh Bayley Aided H. E School.
	Dhar, Baradacharan ...	16-8	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Gangacharan* ...	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Jogendrakisor ...	17	Shillong Govt High School.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	16-8	Tangail Bindubasini School.
660	„ Surendra Kisor*...	15-7	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Dharmadeo Narayan.	19	B. N. Collegiate School.
	„ Dharma Mahipatee Madhab.	17-7	Indore E. Madrasah.
	Diko Shankar Govind ...	23-11	Dewas V. High School.
	Dineshwarprasad* ...	17-11	Hutwa Eden School.
	Dineshprasad Varma ...	18-9	Bihar H. E. School.
	Dipnarayan ...	20-1	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipore.
	Ditchit, Makhanlal ...	16	Garbhawanipur H. E. School.
	Dolphin, C. H.* ...	16-3	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur E. Department.
	E. Maung* ...	17	Maulmein Govt. H. School.
670	N. R. Elankazar ...	16-2	St. John's Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	J. Emmanuel* ...	18	Ranchi Zila School.
	Eradatuddin Ahmad ...	17-7	Bogra Zila School.
	Esmailuddin Ahmed ...	18	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Faizuddin Ahmed ...	16-9	Banaripar Union Inst.
	Fazlal Karim* ...	16-8	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	Fazu Mian ...	18-5	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Fedai Ahmed ...	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Gadkari Narayan Khande Rao.	16	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Gajanan Vithal Kane ...	16-1	Sitabaldi H. School.
680	Ganesh Mahadeo Bhatye	19-2	Indore Military H. School.
	Ganesh Prasad ...	15-7	Dumraon Raj School.
	Ganesh Ramchandra Deo*	19-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ganesh Ramchandra Tambay.*	18	Dewas V. H. School.
	Ganga Prasad* ...	17-6	Muzaffarpur Mookerjee's Seminary.
	Ganga Prasad ...	18-11	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Gangopadhyay, Abanimohan.	15-6	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Anukulchandra.	18-1	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Asutosh	16-7	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	„ Brajendrachandra.	17-5	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
690	„ Dasarathi	16	Nabadhip Hindu School.
	„ Jotindranath.	16	Gobardanga H E. School.
	„ Jogeshchandra.	16-6	Comilla V. School.
	„ Kshirodchandra.	18-6	Manikganj H. E. School.
	„ Lalmohan	18-2	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Makhanlal	16	Malabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath.	15-6	Hindu School.
	„ Nagendragopal.	14-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath.*	17-4	Uttarpara Govt. School
	„ Narendrachandra.	17-5	Calcutta Academy.
700	„ Panchanan	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Pramathanath.	17	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath.*	15-11	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Satiprasad	14-2	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Satischandra.	20-5	Mymensingh, Zila School.
	„ Surendranath.	15-6	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	Ganapat Lall* ...	18-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Ganpati Krishna Rao Hardas.	17-6	F. C. Institution. Nagpur.
	Garga Satiprasad ...	17	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Gatphoh, M. O. ...	15-6	Shillong Normal School.
710	Gauri Prasad ...	16-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Gauri Shankar Lal Das*	14-11	Ditto.
	Gaya Prasad I ...	18-10	Arrah Town School.
	Gaya Prasad ...	15-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Geed Sadashive Balwant	20	Indore E. Madrasah.
	Ghatak, Atulchandra*	18	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Bamandas* ...	17	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Basantabihari ...	15-11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Binodbihari* ...	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra ...	15-10	Munshiganj High School.
720	" Nagendranath...	17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Gholam Mostufa ...	19-7	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
	Gholam Zainul Abedeen*	12-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ghosh Abanichandra ...	17-11	Oriental Seminary.
	" Abinaschandra ...	16-1	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Agnes* ...		Christ Church School.
	" Akhilchandra ...	16-10	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Akshaykumar ...	17-11	Arbelia J. V. School.
	" Asutosh ...	18	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh ...	17-8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
730	" Asutosh ...	16-6	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	" Atulbihari ...	21-3	Rajagram A. S. School.
	" Atulchandra ...	15	Purulia Zila School.
	" Batakrishna ...	16-7	Sikandarpur K. P. Pal's Free H. E. School.
	" Bharatchandra ...	18	Nimta H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	13-6	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Bidhunath ...	18-2	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bijaybhushan ...	14	Jessore Zila School.
	" Birendranath* ...	17-6	Comilla Zila School.
	" Birendranath ...	16	Jamalpur H. E. School.
740	" Barendra Kumar*	18-10	Deoghar H. E. School.
	" Dakshinaranjan*	13-11	Khulna Zila School.
	" Dhirendranath*	16-11	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Digendrabhushan	17	Teghoria H. E. School.
	" Girindrakrishna	17	Hare School.
	" Hiralal ...	14-10	Mymensingh Zilla School.
	" Jadunath ...	18	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Jatindramohan...	18-4	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	" Jatindranath ...	15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jitendrakumar*	15-11	Dacca Pogose School.
750	" Jitendranath ...	15-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendramohan	16-5	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath ...	17-5	Phultala H. E. School.
	" Jogeshchandra ...	16-8	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Jogeschandra ...	16-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jogindramohan*	16	B. N. Institution.
	" Jogindranath ...	16	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra...	19	Senhati High School.
	" Joytindranath ...	16-6	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	" Kalicharan* ...	14-10	Hare School.
760	" Kalidas ...	19	Sil's Free College.
	" Kedarnath ...	15-5	Phultala H. E. School.
	" Krishnachandra	18-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Krishnagopal* ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Krishnagopal ...	15	Kandi H. E. School.
	" Kshitinath	15-8	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kshitischandra...	16	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Lalmohan (I) ...	21-4	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Manaranjan ...	16	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	" Manimohan* ...	14-7	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
770	" Manindranath ...	17-3	Morton Institution.
	" Mammathanath...	16-10	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Manomohan* ...	13	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Mrigendranath .	18-8	Garbeta H. E. School
	" Mrinalinibandhab.	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Mukundanath ...	20-11	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nabadwipchandra.	21	Balasore Zila School.
	" Nagendranath*	14-11	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendranath ...	15-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nirmalchandra...	16-10	Hindu School.
780	" Panchanan ...	18-6	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	" Pasupati ...	13-10	South Suburban School.
	" Phanindranath*	15-2	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Prabhaschandra	14-10	Ditto.
	" Prabhatchandra	19-11	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Pramathanath ...	17-6	Sil's Free College.
	" Purnachandra ...	21	Patazia H. E. School.
	" Ramanimohan ...	16-4	Mahanad F. C. Mission H. School.
	" Ramanimohan ...	15-5	Hare School.
	Ghosh, Rampada ...	19-9	Garbeta H. E. School.
790	" Rasiklal* ...	18-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Sachindachandra	16-2	Taki Government School.
	" Saileschandra ...	19-6	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	" Saradaprasanna	14-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra ...	14-7	City Collegiate School.
	" Sasindramohan	19-8	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Satyendranath ...	15-11	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Sridhar ...	16-7	Bogra Zila School.
	" Srischandra* ...	14-11	Balasore Zila School.
	" Surendrakumar	19-6	Private Student (Roll. Cal., p. 4).
800	" Surendranath* ...	18-6	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	18-10	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Sureschandra ...	16-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra ...	18-5	Giridih H. E. School.
	" Umeschandra ...	17	Araihazar H. E. School.
	Ghoshal, Saradaprasad	21-4	Midnapur Town School.
	" Satyacharan ...	18-7	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Siddheswar ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshchaudhuri, Manoranjan.	12-2	Dacca Pogose School.
	Ghoshhajra, Bhujangabhushan.	18	Bandgora H. E. School.
810	Gillespie, E. A. ...	17-2	Diocesan H. School, Rangoon.
	Golam Akbar ...	17-9	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Gopi Nath* ...	16-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Goray, Wasudeo Balvant.*	14-6	Indore E. Madrasah.
	Gore Hanumant Balwant*	17-2	Ditto.
	Goswami, Jagadananda*	17-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Kaminikumar	19-6	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
	" Kanailal ...	16	Private Student (Roll. Cal., p. 19).
	" Krishnaprasad	14-1	Ramghat H. E. School.
	" Lalitchandra	19	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
820	" Sasibhushan...	15-11	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Surendrakumar.	19-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Goulding, E. R. ...	17-10	Bishop Cotton School Simla.
	Govind Anna Chow Mandloi.	15-9	Sitabaldi H. School.
	Govind Chintaman, Tambe.*	17	Dewas V. High School.
	Govind Ganesh Rajguroo.*	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Guha, Anathbandhu* ...	15-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Bhagabaticharan	17-1	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bibhukumar ...	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Hitlal ...	15-9	Kalighat High School.
830	" Jogeschandra ...	19	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Mohitkumar ..	15-10	Nimta H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra*...	20-1	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Satyaranjan ...	18	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath ...	14-11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Guhathakurta, Sanatkumar.	17-9	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Gui, Jibankrishna ...	16	Barahanagar V. School.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra...	18-10	Nator Maharaja's School.
	" Amarendranath*	18-4	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. School.
	" Bhubanmohan...	15-6	Pirojpur H. E. School.
840	" Bhupendrakumar.	14-1	Hindu School.
	" Binodbihari* ...	19-6	Gailta H. E. School.
	" Haridas ...	16-6	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra ...	16	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	" Hrishikes ...	15-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kalipada ...	21-6	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Manoranjan ...	15-4	Hindu School.
	" Nalinikanta* ...	22-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Sachindrachandra.	18-3	Karimganj High School.
	" Sarajuksha ...	17-6	Gaya Town School.
850	" Saratchandra ...	15	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Surendranath ...	16-1	Central Collegiate School.
	" Tarapada ...	14-6	Mankar H. E. School.
	Hafizuddin Ahmed ...	16-10	Debrugarh H. School.
	Hafiz Zafar Hassan ...	17	Rammohan Roy Seminary
	Hazarika, Bapudas ...	19	Sibsagar, Govt. H. School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Hajra, Bholanath ...	17-7	Bhoita H. E. School.
	Haldar, Ambikacharan	17-5	Sunamganj J. H. School.
	„ Anathnath* ...	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	19-11	Ajhapur H. E. School.
860	„ Jyotibhushan*	16	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Lokanath ...	17	Munshiganj H. School.
	„ Narendranath ...	18	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath*	18-6	Krishnagar Col. School.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	16-4	Narkeldanga H. E. School.
	„ Sibdas ...	14-11	Beldanga H. E. School.
	Hamid Hasan ...	18 5	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Hand, W.	15 8	St. John's Collegiate School S. P.G. Rangoon.
	Hardeo Narayan ..	19 5	Muzaffarpur, Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Harinarayan ...	15-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
870	Harnarayan Lal ...	18-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Harunal Rashid ...	16-6	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
	Hawkes, Hilda* ...	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Helaluddin Ahammad...	21	Dacca Madrasah.
	Ho, Siddheswar ...	24	Chaibassa Zila School.
	Hor, Janakinath ...	16-9	Pingna H. E. School.
	Hudson, J. C.* ...	20-1	Balasore C. H. School.
	„ W. ...	20	Ditto C. H. School.
	Ibrahim Ali ...	15-8	Sylhet, Govt. H. School.
	Indradeva Narayan ...	14 3	Arrah, Zila School.
880	Indra Singh ...	18	Sasaram H. School.
	Intaz Ali ...	19-10	City, Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Ishaque Chaudhuri ...	20-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Jadunath Sahaya* ...	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Jagatmohan Prasad ...	18	Chapra Institution.
	Jagmohan Lal* ...	17-7	Saran Academy.
	Jahangir Prasad ...	18-6	Begusarai R. L. P. S. H. E. School.
	Jakajothy, W. ...	15-9	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	James, Phoebe		Maulmein E. G. High School.
	Jana, Satischandra ...	17-6	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
890	Janki Prosad ...	14-3	Palamau Zila School
	Jawahir Sinha ...	19-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Jayawickrema, B. E. A.	21-3	Richmond College, Galle.
	John, Hester H. ...	...	Oodoo Ville School.
	John, S. ...	15	Jaffna College.
	Junab Ali ...	20	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	Kabiraj, Abinaschandra	15-8	Chaibasa Zila School.
	Kabiruddin ...	15-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kailaschand ...	17-5	Dumraon Raj School.
	Kale, Abinaschandra ...	16	Amta H. E. School.
900	„ Bhutnath ...	15-4	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Kali Prasad ...	19-5	Behar H. E. School.
	Kamala Prasada II* ...	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Kanhailall ...	16	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Kapurchand Lal ...	16-11	Arrah Zila School.
	K. Arumugam ...	16	Private Student (Roll Jaf., p. 6).
	Kar, Bipinbihari ...	16-2	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Harendrakumar ...	19-4	Dhubri High School.
	„ Kanailal ...	18	Balasore C H. School.
	„ Kulachandra ...	19-4	Maulavi Bazar High School.
910	„ Nalinikanta ...	19	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Pyarimohan ...	19	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Saratchandra ...	18-3	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	„ Sasimohan ...	29-9	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	„ Tulsidas* ...	15	Bhaita H. E. School.
	Karim Bakhsh* ...	18	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Karmakar, Debendrachandra.	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Kiranchandra	16	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	18-10	Kandi H. E. School.
	Kaskhediker Gangadhur Madhao.	18-8	Neill City School, Nagpur.
920	Katan, M. ...	17-4	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 39).
	Kazi Abdur Rashid ...	20	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Habibar Rahman	16-5	B. N. Institution.
	Kazim Hussain ...	17-5	Patna City School.
	Kedareshwar Prasad ...	16-11	Tikari H. E. School.

	Kesho Pershad* ...	14-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kewala Parshad* ...	18-.0	Motihari Zila School.
	Khan, Jnanendranath ...	19	Ula H. E. School.
	Khandaker Abdul Mabood.	18-2	Tala B. De Institution.
	Khastgir, Nabinchandra	19	Patiya High School.
930	„ Rebatiraman*	15-10	Chittagong National Institution.
	Khoat Sadasheo Janarden.	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Khoday Sadashiva Ramchandra.*	17	Ditto.
	Konar, Satischandra ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	Kodai Lall* ...	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Kotval Ramkrishna Narayan.	16-9	Indore E. Madrasah.
	K. Pakkianadhan ...	25-9	Teacher, (Roll Ran., p. 75).
	Krishnadeo Narayan ...	20-6	Darbhanga Raj School.
	*Kshatriya, Sadananda	15-6	City Collegiate School.
	Kuar Nandansahay* ...	17-10	Patna Collegiate School.
940	Kundu, Debendrakumar	16-5	Lohajang High School.
	„ Gobindachandra	17-6	Munsiganj High School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	15-6	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Labanyachandra	18-10	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	Kyaw U* ...	19-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Lahiri, Jajneswar ...	19-10	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	„ Jyotishchandra	18-1	Tantiband U. N. H. E. School.
	„ Kumudnath* ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nagendralal ...	20-10	Madhipur H. E. School.
	„ Srigobinda ...	15 6	Tezpur High School.
950	„ Subodhchandra	18 11	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16-1	Sitabaldi H. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16-9	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Tarakbrahma ...	18-8	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	Lakshmi Prasad ...	17	Matihari Zila School.
	Lattoo Dhondoo Balvant	18-9	Indore E. Madrasah.
	Laxman Patnayak ...	17-6	Private Student (Roll Mid. p. 1.
	Limond, C. L. ...	13-4	Doveton College.
	Litchfield, R. C. ...	16	Rangoon Baptist College.
	L. Kaung Lon* ...	19-7	Rangoon Coll. School.
960	L. Tin Shun ...	16	Bassein M. H. School.
	Madeson, Julia* ...	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Madhaba Prasad ...	15-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Mahabir Pershad ...	19-6	Begusrai R. L. P. S. H. E. School.
	„ Prasad* ...	14	Muzaffarpur Mookerjee Seminary.
	Maha Narain ...	15-6	Sehore H. School.
	Mahanta, Mahendranath	17	Nowgong H. School.
	Mahanti, Damodar ...	19-11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Radhasyam*...	17-6	Puri Zila School.
	„ Sadhucharan*	12-11	Ditto.
970	Mahapatra, Girijabhusan	20-10	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	„ Pramatha nath.	18-7	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	Mahtab, Bijaychand ...	17-2	Private student (Roll Bur., p. 7).
	Maharaj Mani Tripathi*	21-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Mahmudal Haque* ...	16-1	Jessore Zila School.
	Maiti, Indranarain ...	19-1	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Kirtibas ...	18-11	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Srinath ...	17-10	Ditto.
	Maitra, Amarnath ...	21-1	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Dakshina Mohan*	19-3	Nator Maharaja's School.
980	„ Nalininath ...	17-1	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Narayanchandra	17-10	Pabna Institution.
	„ Nilratan ...	19-6	Private student (Roll Bau., p 6).
	„ Saratkumar ...	15-11	Hare School.
	„ Surendranath...	13-11	Beldanga H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath...	15-9	Kusthia H. E. School.
	Majibar Rahman ...	18-10	Dacca Madrasah.
	Majhi, Sadhanchandra	22	Raspur H. E. School.
	Majhila, Debendranath	17-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Maizuddin Khan ...	17-5	Santosh Jahnabi School.
990	Majumdar, Aghorlal ...	16-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.

* Passed in drawing.

	Name	Age	School
	Majumdar, Bhabanicharan.	18-1	Bogra Zila School.
	" Biharilal* ...	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Bijaykumar	17	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Brajarakhal*	17-1	Dighapatiya P. H. School.
	" Charuchandra.	18-11	Uluberia H. E. School.
	" Harendranath.	16-8	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
	" Hemchandra.*	15-11	Pabna Zila School.
	" Indujyoti ...	14-10	Hindu School.
	" Jaminimohan.*	15-10	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
1000	" Jatindranath.	17-3	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Jogeshchandra.*	16-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Krishnachandra.	17	Sil's Free College.
	" Mathuranath.*	18-5	Kotalipara Union Institution.
	" Priyanath ...	17-10	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	" Sasimohan	17	Brahmanberia A. H. E. School.
	" Satischandra.	14	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Saurindramohan.	15	Central Collegiate School.
	" Sumatharanjan.	15-6	Shonamganj J. H. School.
	" Surendranath.	19-7	Pabna Institution.
1010	" Surendranath.	18	Sailkupa High School.
	" Surendranath.	16	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Sureshchandra.	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Upendrakishor.	17	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Mallik, Akshaykumar ...	15-8	South Suburban School.
	" Haripada ...	18-1	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	" Makhanlal ...	15	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Nagendranath ...	17-11	South Suburban School.
	" Pramathanath ...	16-6	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Radhaballabh ...	16-6	Town Academy.
1020	" Saratsasi ...	14	Sil's Free College.
	" Syamacharan* ...	16-8	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	Mandal, Amulyaratna* ...	15	Nawalganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	" Annadaprasad	15-6	Bhoita H. E. School.
	" Bhupati ...	17-9	Ditto
	" Harekrishna ...	19-2	Contai H. E. School.
	" Kanailal ...	16-11	Bhastera H. E. School.
	" Radhagabinda	16-6	Bankura Zila School.
	" Rajanikanta ...	16-9	Haiganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	" Rajendralal ...	17-6	Serampur College.
1030	" Ramrenu ...	18-9	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	16-1	Serajganj B. L. School.
	" Upendranath ...	20-9	Contai H. E. School.
	" Upendranath ...	19	Sil's Free College.
	Mandey Raghunath Amrit	15	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Mangal Sahu* ...	16-5	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Manikam, C. ...	15-9	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Maniruddin Ahmed ...	19-5	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Mathews, V. ...	17-10	Private student (Roll Cal., p. 1.)
	Matilal, Binaykrishna ...	17-11	Albert Collegiate School.
1040	Maulik, Bipradas ...	18	Magura H. E. School.
	" Samarendrachandra.	15	G. A. Institution.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	Maung Aung Zan ...	18-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Ba Tun ...	16-7	Ditto.
	Maung Ba Yin* ...	18-3	Ditto.
	Maung Gyi ...	18-6	Municipal H. S hool, Prome.
	Maung Mra Rhee* ...	20-6	Akyab Government School.
	Maung Po Nyun ...	20-8	Teacher (Roll Ran., T 6).
	Maung San Tu ...	26-3	Teacher (Roll Man. T 1.)
1050	Maung Shwe Hla ...	16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Tin ...	15-7	Ditto
	Maung Wa Yon* ...	18-6	Municipal H. School, Prome.
	Maung Zan ...	17-10	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	*M. Azizul Huck ...	18	American Methodist Institution.
	Md. Abdul Hamid Khan	5-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Md. Bashirul Huq* ...	17-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Md. Farruk Hossain ...	17	Arrah Zila School.
	Md. Imamuddin H ...	20-8	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipore,
	Md. Tahir Hussain ...	22-8	Private Student (Roll. Pat., p. 11).
1060	Meer Ahmad Hossain	21	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Miller, Lucy St. Clair ...	...	Rangoon Convent School
	Mirza Mahmed Sayed	16-3	Bhadruk H. E. School.
	Misher Babuprasad Gokulprasad ...	2[illegible]-2	Indore English Madrasah.
	Mitchell J. B.* ...	15-10	St. Francis de Sale's School. Nagpur E Department.
	Misra, Chandrasekhar ...	15-3	Darbhanga Raj School.
	" Dasharathi ...	18-8	Sambalpur High School.
	" Janakinath ...	20	Dacca Kisorilal Jubillee School.
	" Rajnandan* ...	15 9	Patna Collegiate School,
	" Sarbananda* ...	15-7	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School,
1070	Mitra, Ajaynath ...	16	South Suburban School.
	" Bankimchandra*	14	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Bidhubhushan ...	19-6	Pingna H. E. School.
	" Bijaybhushan ...	18-10	Taki Government School.
	" Bilweswar ...	17-10	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Chandrakanta ...	19-6	Teota Academy.
	" Dhirendranath*	15	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Harendrakrishna*	14-6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Haripada ...	17-9	Bagnan H. E. School
	" Jatindrakumar	14-2	G. A. Institution.
1080	" Jatindranath ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendranath*	16	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jogindranath ...	19	F. C. Institution and Duff. College.
	" Kasiswar ...	20	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Krishnamohun*	18-9	Naogaon H. E. School.
	" Kshitendrachandra.	15-2	Gaya Town School.
	" Manmathanath*	14-4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath* ...	16-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath ...	[illegible]5-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rajanichandra ...	17-11	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
1090	" Rameshchandra ...	17-7	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16	Hindu School.
	" Satischandra ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Thakurdas* ...	17	Jessore Zila School.
	Mohamed Abul Quasim	18	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	Mohamed Eusuf ...	18	St. Paul's H. School Rangoon.
	Muhammed Yusuff ...	18-3	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Mohd. Abdul Aziz ...	13-7	Private student (Roll Lah. p. 9).
	Mohomed Ahsan ...	18	Ditto (Roll Lah. p. 12).
	Moung Po Saw* ...	20	Bassein M. H. School.
1100	M. Rajaratnam ...	17-6	Point Pedro Boys' H. School.
	Mozammel Huq* ...	15-8	Bogra Zila School.
	Muhammad Abdul Quadir.	18	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Muhammad Abdul Waheb.*	19	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	Muhammad Abul Fazl	20	Rampur Lat H. E. School.
	Muhammad Ahia ...	17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Ameer ...	22	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
	Muhammad Bashir* ...	17-6	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Muhammad Daud ...	16-6	Santipur Municipal School.
	Muhammad Fakhruddin Khan.	16-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1110	Muhammad Hanif ...	16-1	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Muhammad Hanif ...	20	American Methodist Institution.
	Muhammad Hasan* ...	18	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	20-4	Calcutta Madrasah.
	Muhammad Matiur Rahman.	17-2	Gaya Zilla School.
	Muhammad Nasir ...	14-10	Darbhanga Northbrook, School.
	Muhammad Samiullah*	21	Dacca Madrasah.
	Muhammad Slamul Haq.	14-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Suraj ...	19-9	Murari Chand Collegiate School, Sylhet.

* Passed in drawing.

Muhuri, Suryyakanta ... 17-11 Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
1120 Mukhlisur Rahman ... 19-4 Chittagong Madrasah.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarnath. 18 Amta H. E. School.
" Anilchandra. 15-10 Ripon Collegiate School.
" Annadacharan.* 17-10 Jessore Zila School.
" Asutosh 16-7 Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
" Asutosh 15-10 Bangabasi Collegiate School.
" Balaram 13-4 Sibpur H. C. E. School.
" Bhudeb 16-10 Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
" Bibhutibhushan. 15-5 Hare School.
" Bijaygopal. 21-3 Monghyr Zila School.
1130 " Binodbihari. 18-6 Hasara K. K. School.
" Binodbihari. 15-6 Puri Zila School.
" Birendranath. 16-6 Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
" Biswanath 13-10 Banoripara Union Institution.
" Chunilal 17-11 South Suburban School.
" Chunilal 17-8 Krishnagar Collegiate School.
" Dhirendranath. 15-8 Nimta H. E. School.
" Dwarkaprasanna. 15-5 Rampurhât H. E. School.
" Gaurinath 16-10 Purulia Zila School.
" Girijasankar.* 18-4 Dacca Collegiate School.
1140 " Girindranath. 15-1 South Suburban School.
" Gobindachandra. 19-6 Private Student (Roll Bar. P. 4).
" Haradas* 17-10 Seohati High School.
" Haridas 16 Barisa H. E. School.
" Haripada 18-1 Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
" Haripada 20 Aryya Mission Institution.
" Haripras-sanna. 19-5 Mahanad F. C. Mission High School.
" Hemantakumar. 16-11 B. M. Institution, Barisal.
" Hemchandra.* 18-11 Birbhum Zila School.
" Jaharlal 15-6 Uttarpara Government School.
1150 " Jatindrakumar. 15-10 Krishnagar Collegiate School.
" Jatindranath. 18 Athenium Institution.
" Jatindranath. 16-7 Andul H. C. E. School.
" Jibankrishna. 15-5 Bangabasi Collegiate School.
" Jyotirmay. 20-11 Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
" Kalibhushan. 18 City Collegiate School.
" Kalidas 18-6 L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
" Kalikes 18-3 Barasat Government School.
" Kaminikumar. 24 Private Student (Roll Bar., p. 2).
" Khagendranath. 16-8 Baidyabati High School.
1160 " Khagendranath. 17-7 Hetampur High English School.
" Kshirodkumar. 17-6 Sil's Free College.
" Kshitischandra. 16 Krishnagar A. V. School.
" Lalitkumar. 18-4 Parjana M. N. High English School.
" Lalitmohan.* 16-5 American Methodist Institution.
" Manindrachandra. 20 Rampur hât High English School.
" Manmathanath. 17-6 Midnapore Collegiate School.
" Manoranjan. 19-11 Banoripara Union Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath.* 19-6 Mugkalyan High English School.
" Nandalal 17-10 Jaynagar Institution.
1170 " Narendranath. 15-1 Calcutta Training Academy.
" Niladrinath. 16-7 Hare School.
" Nimaichand. 15-1 Motihari Zila School.
" Nripendranath.* 15-3 Krishnagar Collegiate School.
" Paresnath. 16 Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
" Phanibhushan. 15-10 Dacca Pogose School.
" Phanigopal. 13-9 Monghyr Zila School.
" Prabhatchandra. 16-6 Shillong Government High School.
" Prabodhchandra. 15 Bhaita H. E. School.
" Pramathan. 18-5 Areadaha H. E. School.
1180 " Praphullachandra. 16-2 Dhubri High School.
" Prasadchandra. 14-1 Howrah Zila School.
" Purnachandra. 17-10 Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
" Rajanikanta 19 Bankura Zila School.
" Ramanimohan. 14-1 Metropolitan Institution.
" Ramchandra 16-11 Tamluk Hamilton School.
" Rameschandra. 18-11 Dacca Pogose School.
" Rebatimohan.* 17-11 Oriental Seminary.
" Sailendranath. 17 Jaynagar Institution.
" Santoshkumar. 16 Jara H. E. School.
1190 " Satischandra* 16-6 Bali Rivers Thompson School.
" Satischandra 15 Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
" Satischandra 17-6 Munshiganj High School.
" Satkari. 16 Town Academy.
" Saurindramohan. 15 South Suburban School.
" Sibchandra.* 18 Central Collegiate School.
" Sripati. 17-1 South Suburban School
" Surendrachandra.* 17-3 Birbhum Zila School.
" Surendralal 17-1 Nawab Sir A. G. F. School.
" Surendralal* 13-3 Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
1200 " Surendranath.* 16 Sil's Free College.
" Taraknath 20 Meherpur H. E. School.
" Tarapada.* 16-10 Hutwa Eden School.
" Umeschandra.* 19-3 Rowile High School.
Mukund Lal* ... 16-11 Bhagalpur Zila School.
Muneshwar Prasad* ... 20-10 Hutwa Eden School.
Murugesu Silvadhurai* ... 20 Hindu College, Jaffna.
Murlidher ... ... 18-9 Saran Academy.
Mustaphi, Nalindranath 16 New Indian School.
" Satyendranath 16 Century Collegiate School.
1210 Mutsuddi, Birendralal ... 17-10 Chittagong Collegiate School.
Muzaffer Ahmed ... 21-11 Noakhali Zila School.
Nag, Aswinikumar ... 15-9 Chatra H. C. E. School.
" Debendranath ... 17-10 Santosh Jahnabhi School.
" Digendraprasad ... 14-3 Matabhanga H. E. School.
" Haricharan ... 16-4 Naogaon H. E. School.
" Kisorimohan ... 16-1 Pabna Zila School.
" Manindrachandra 17-10 Dacca Collegiate School.
" Nagendranath* ... 18 Oriental Seminary.
" Prakaschandra ... 16-11 Midnapore Town School.
" Sasikanta ... 17 Dhalla H. E. School.
1220 " Sudhirchandra ... 13-11 Bhastara H. E. School.
Naha, Krishnakumar ... 19-11 Hasara K. K. School.
Namwar Ali ... 18 Silchar High School.
Nandi, Bishnuchandra ... 19 Teacher, Roll Ban. P. I.
" Bishnupada ... 17-11 Salkia A. S. School.
" Gobardhan ... 18 Purulia Zila School.
" Jadunath ... 21-11 Sirajganj B. L. School.
" Kalipada ... 17-11 Private Student (Roll Bur., p. 8).
" Satischandra ... 17-9 Silchar High School.
" Surendramohan ... 16-10 Nator Maharaja's School.

* Passed in Drawing.

1230	Narayan Sinha ...	15-10	Barh Bayley Aided H. E. School.
	Nath, Baradaprasad ...	15-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogindrakumar ...	14-1	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	„ Jyotishchandra* ...	17	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	Nath Sahay ...	18-11	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Nath Sahay ...	17-5	Begusarai R. L. P. S. H. E School.
	Nayak, Tribhangalal ...	16-4	Sanktoria H. E. School.
	Neo Tun U ...	17-8	Akyab Government School.
	Nicholas, Emelie ...	...	St. Joseph's Convent, Moulmein.
	Nilkanth Hari Joshi ...	16-6	Residency School, Indore.
1240	Niyogi, Bidhubhushan...	16	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	„ Gobindabandhu	18-7	Pabna Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra*	18-6	City Collegiate School.
	„ Padminimohan	17-3	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Sudhirchandra*	17-10	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	Norah Nechan ...	...	Private Student (Roll Nag. F. P. 2).
	N. Thuray Ratnam ...	16-2	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Nural Haque ...	18-7	Barisal Zila School.
	Nurul Huq* ...	18-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	O. Kim Seng* ...	16-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
1250	Osman Ghani* ...	16-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Oza Naraian Ganpatrao	16	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Pakrasi, Priyanath ...	14-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Pal, Amirchand ...	14	Kesab Academy.
	„ Annadaprasad ...	17	Brahmanberia Annada H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh* ...	14-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Bishnupada ...	19-7	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	„ Gayanath* ...	15-2	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	„ Harendranath* ...	19-6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Haridas ...	17	Bantra H. C. E. School.
1260	„ Harischandra ...	17	Sil's Free College.
	„ Hiralal ...	16-2	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Jogindranath ...	16-1	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Mahendrachandra...	17-9	Hasara K. K. School.
	„ Nandalal ...	21	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 35).
	„ Nimaicharan* ...	17	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Rasoswar ...	18-8	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	17-6	City Collegiate School.
	Palit, Hemchandra* ...	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	15	Ditto ditto
1270	„ Manindranath* ...	14-6	Bankura Zila School.
	Palui, Girischandra ...	18-11	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Panda, Benudhar ...	16	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	„ Rajendra Sahay*	15-5	Tikari H. E. School.
	Panja, Pande Upendralal	18-2	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Paras Nath ...	19-6	Gaya Sahebganj H.E. School.
	Parmeshwar Prasad ...	17-10	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Paryag Narain ...	20-8	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Patnaik, Krishnachandra	20-7	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	Patra, Pitambar ...	18	Lakshminnath H. E. School.
1280	„ Surendranath ...	19-6	Amta H. E. School.
	Paul, Mary ...		Central Collegiate Girls' School, Jaffna.
	Pestonji Bapooji Chenai	20-4	Private Student (Roll Nag., p. 5).
	P. Jagannaikuloo ...	18-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Phagoo Sahoo ...	19-6	Gaya Town School.
	Pha Taw* ...	19-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Pinto, C. ...	22	Teacher (Roll Ran., p. 7).
	Poddar, Dwarikanath*...	15-7	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Po Toh* ...	17	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Ponniah, D. A. ...	17-9	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
1290	Prabal, C. E.* ...	17-6	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. School.
	Prabhu Patak ...	17-9	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Pramanik, Kedarnath...	16	Naogaon H. E. School.
	„ Sitalchandra	16-2	Howrah Zila School.
	Purushottam Prasad* ...	18-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Prouse, F. K.* ...	14-4	Private Student (Roll Sim P. 3).
	Qamral Islam Khan* ...	15-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Radhakrishna Lall ...	15-4	Buxar H. E. School.
	Radhamadhab Prasad...	15	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Raghubir Narayana* ...	14-2	Chapra Zila School.
1300	Raghunandan Prasad ...	20-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Raghunath Rooj ...	19-5	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Raghunath Sahay ...	17-2	Gaya Zila School.
	Raghunath Singh Laxman Singh Bayas.*	17-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Rajaruthnam, C. ...	18-10	Madooray Pillay's H. School.
	Rajendra Prasad ...	18-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Rajibnayen Misra ...	19-9	Hajipur H. E. School.
	Rajkrishna Lal* ...	18-7	Patna City School.
	Rakshit, Atulchandra ...	13-7	Tezpur High School.
	„ Bijaykrishna ...	16-10	Hindu School.
1310	„ Jatindranath	17	G. A. Institution.
	„ Manindranath	19-1	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	„ Tarinicharan ...	20	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
	Ram Avatar Narayan ...	17-11	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Ram Bahadur ...	15-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ram Chunder Prasad ...	16-11	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Ramchandra Prasad ...	15-7	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Rameshwar Dayal Singh*	20-6	Palamau Zila School.
	Ramprasad ...	18-3	Dinapur Aided School.
	Ramshewak Lal ...	16-5	Gaya Town School.
1320	Rasikbihari Lal* ...	14	Jaypur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	Rashidul Haq ...	14-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Raut, Sanatan ...	18-11	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	Ray, Abanimohan ...	18-1	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Abinaschandra ...	18-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Ambikacharan ...	20-3	Private Student (Roll S.Hyl, P. 2).
	„ Amulyacharan ...	18	Sekandarpur K. P. Pal's Free H. E. School.
	„ Anantamohan ...	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Asitchandra ...	17-4	Nawab Sir A. G. F. School.
	„ Balaram ...	19	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
1330	„ Bankimbihari ...	18-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Binodbihari* ...	20-10	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Bipinbihari ...	15-11	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Charuchandra ...	15-3	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Chittaranjan ...	18-7	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Dineschandra ...	15-10	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
	„ Gaurmohan ...	16	Kesab Academy.
	„ Girijakanta ...	17-6	Kisorganj High School.
	„ Girijaprasanna* ...	17-1	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	„ Gopendranath* ...	18-4	Burdwan Municipal School.
1340	„ Harendrakumar* ...	17-10	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Harendranarayan*	19	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Harimohan ...	18-6	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Haripada* ...	16-7	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Hiralal* ...	15-8	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Hrishikes ...	14-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Janakinath ...	20-11	Garbeta H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	16-11	Bhita H. E. School.
	„ Jaymohan ...	14-9	Shillong Govt. High School.
	„ Jugalkisor ...	19-7	K. Mission H. E. School
1350	„ Kalipada ...	17	Athenium Institution.
	„ Kunjamohan ...	18-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kusumkumar ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitkumar ...	17-6	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Lalitmohan* ...	15	Senhati High School.
	„ Madhabgobinda...	16-4	G. A. Institution.
	„ Mahendranath* ...	17	Garbeta H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath ...	14-3	Ranchi G. E. L. M. H. School.
	„ Manmathanath* ...	18-5	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution.
	„ Manmathanath ...	16-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
1360	„ Manomohan ...	20-2	Mekleganj H. E. School.
	„ Nagendrakumar ...	15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath* ...	16-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Nareschandra ...	16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Niranjan ...	12-6	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Phanibhushan ...	18-7	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Prakaschandra ...	17-9	Serajganj B. L. School.
	„ Prakaschandra ...	17	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Praphullachandra*	15-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Purnachandra* ...	17	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
1370	„ Radhanath ...	19-10	Garbeta H. E. School.
	„ Radhikaprasad ...	20-10	Kalighat High School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Ray, Rajendranath ...	16-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Ramanimohan ...	18-5	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Ramaprasad ...	14	South Suburban School.
	" Ramendradeb ...	14-3	Bansberia H. E. School.
	" Ramendrakrishna	19	Kirnahar H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra ...	18	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Ramnarayan ...	18-1	Midnapur Town School,
	" Ramprasad ...	17	Taki Government School.
1380	" Rohinikumar ...	17	Meherpur H. E. School.
	" Saradacharan ...	17-5	Dacca Kesorilal Jubilee School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Sasibhushan ...	19-1	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Sasibhushan ...	18-10	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Satischandra* ...	19-11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra ...	20-11	Rampur hât H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath ...	14-7	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Satyendranath ...	14-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Sudhansubhushan*	14-7	Monghyr Zila School.
1390	" Surendrachandra	15-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Surendrakumar...	16 7	Barisal Zila School.
	" Surendrakumar...	19-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Surendranath ...	16-5	Berhampur Collegiate School
	" Surendranath ...	16-2	Natore Maharaja's School.
	" Surendranath ...	15	Bankura Zila School.
	" Surendranath ...	16-5	Meherpur H. E School.
	" Sureschandra* ...	18-2	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra* ...	18-4	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Sureschandra ...	17-1	Pakur H. E. School.
1400	" Syamapati ...	16	Century Collegiate School.
	" Tejchandra* ...	14-3	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Tulsidas ...	14-5	Aryan Institution.
	" Umeschandra ...	24-4	Birsinha Bhagabati Bidyalay.
	Raychaudhuri, Asitaranjan.	16-11	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Charuchandra.	17-11	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	18 2	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Debendranath.*	16-11	Comilla Zila School.
	" Digbijay*	18	Taki Government School.
	" Indubhushan.	15-2	Bagirhat High English School.
1410	" Iresmohan	17-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Jatindrakisor.	18	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
	" Jnanendranath.	18	Kanchantala J. D. J. Institution
	" Kshirodbhushan.	16-6	Naldanga Bhushan H. E. School.
	" Nanigopal	17	Private Student (Roll Cal- p. 34).
	" Nityapriya	19-1	Madaripur High English School
	" Surendranath.	17-1	Mugkalyan High English School.
	" Sureschandra*	19-10	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Reazuddin Ahmed ...	20-5	Nawab Sir A. G. F. School.
	Robertson, E. ...	18-2	Doveton College.
1420	Rohimuddin Ahmad ...	16-2	Jorhat Government High School.
	R Sivapratop ...	18-5	Residency School, Indore.
	Rudra, Bijaykumar ...	15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	S. Abdul Karim ...	17-9	Sasseram H. School.
	Sadashiva Ramkrishna* Pandit.	16-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sadashiva Yado Kakde	14-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Saha Banawarilal ...	17-3	Matabhanga H. E. School.
	" Birchandra ...	16	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Dhananjan ...	17-10	Dacca Pagose School.
	" Gobindachandra...	19-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
1430	" Manilal ...	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Prangopal ...	17-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Rajendranath ...	21-3	Arbalia J. V. School.
	" Surendranath ...	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Sureschandra ...	17	Kusthia H. E. School.
	Sain Gurupada ...	21-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Surendranath* ...	19-9	Anglo-Vedic Institution.
	Sakharam Gopal Khandekar *	17-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Saligram, Gajadhar Tumboli.	19	Sitabaldi High School.
	Samaddar, Umakanta ...	20-4	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
1440	Samanta, Nanigopal* ...	18-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	San De* ...	19	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Sanders, W. R. ...	16-8	Jaffna College.
	Saney, Dattatraya Bawant.	17-8	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Sanyal Aditikumar ...	16-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Atulchandra ...	16-10	Kusthia H E School
	" Banamali ...	17-5	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Bhabatosh* ...	16-11	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Haridas* ...	18-4	Hindu School.
	" Jogeschandra ...	18-4	Sherpur D. J. H. E. School.
1450	" Manimohan* ...	16-1	Purnia Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra	17	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Sasimohan ...	16-6	Gaya Zila School.
	" Srischandra ...	16-10	Puthia H. E. School.
	Sarangee, Prabhatchandra	20-9	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Saraswati, Nalimohan...	17	Arrah Zila School.
	Sarbadhikari, Susilprasad.	17	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	Sarkar, Asutosh ...	13-11	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	17-5	Abhipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Asutosh ...	18-6	Dainhat H. E. School.
1460	" Aswinikumar*	19-11	Abnipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Bhudebchandra	17-6	Bandgora H. E. School.
	" Bilaschandra*...	17-8	Goila H. E. School.
	" Binodini ...	...	Brahma Balika Sikshalay.
	" Birendrakumar	17-9	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Harinarayan ...	15	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Jatindrakrishna	16-9	Magura H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath ...	16	Rajbari R. S. K. Institution.
	" Kalipada ...	16-9	Kandi H. E. School.
	" Manindrakumar	16-9	Andul H. C. E. School.
1470	" Nabakisor ...	17	Purulia Zila School.
	" Nalinibhushan	18-1	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Nareschandra ...	17-1	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	" Prabodhananda	15-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra*	16	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Prasannakumar	19-9	Serajganj B. L. School.
	" Satischandra*...	16	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Satischandra ...	19-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Satyacharan ...	18	Oriental Seminary.
	" Satyakinkar ...	16	Kuchkuchia H. E, School.
1480	" Srischandra* ...	15-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Sureschandra ...	13-2	Purulia Zila School.
	" Tarinicharan ...	19	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Upendranath ...	21	Barisal Zila School.
	Sarkhel, Baradakanta ...	21	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Jogeschandra*	18	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Sarma, Chandramani ...	15-3	Gaya Zila School.
	" Debananda ...	20-2	Jorhat Government High School.
	Sastri, Badrinath ...	23-6	Jaypur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	S. E. Sapapathippillai ...	18-4	Point Pedro Boys' High School.
1490	Sen, Ambikacharan ...	17-9	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Asutosh ...	18	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	" Bankubihari* ...	15-9	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Baradacharan ...	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bijayechandra ...	19	T. N. Jubilee Coll. School.
	" Bepinbihari* ...	16-11	Jamalpur, H. C. E. School.
	" Charuchandra ...	18-3	Private Student (Roll. Cal., p. 18).
	" Chunilal ...	16-6	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Durgakanta ...	17-9	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Gajendranarayan*	19-9	Hetompur H. E. School.
1500	" Gaurmohan* ...	16-10	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Haranchandra ...	13-4	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Harimohan* ...	18	Hughli Branch School.
	" Jatindrakumar ...	16-4	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Kedareswar ...	18-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kedarnath ...	15	Pabna Institution.
	" Nogendrachandra...	20-5	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Pareschandra ...	14-5	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhchandra*...	14	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Pramathanath ...	16-11	South Suburban School.
1510	" Praphullachandra	15-9	Guptipara H. E. School.
	" Praphullachandra	16-4	Nawab Sir Abdul Gany's Free School.
	" Priyabandhu ...	13-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra ...	17-3	Potazia H. E. School.
	" Rajkumar ...	16	Patiya High School.
	" Rebatimohan ...	22	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Sailajananda ...	18 6	Purnia Zila School.
	" Saradakanta ...	17-5	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Sirischandra ...	14-2	Habiganj H. School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Sen, Surendrachandra ...	18-4	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
1520	„ Surendranath ...	17-5	Ilsoba Mondlye H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	14	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Taraprasad ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath ...	19	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath ...	18-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath ...	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Sengupta, Akshaykumar	14-11	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Amiyalal ...	15-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Bhujendrabhushan	15-6	Keshab Academy.
	„ Biharilal ...	17-9	Gaila H. E. School.
1530	„ Bireswar* ...	18-11	Noakhali R. J. School.
	„ Chintaharan	20-5	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Gurupasanna	19-9	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Haramohan	21	Private student (Roll Kat., p 2).
	„ Hementakumar	16-4	Hindu School.
	„ Jnanendranath	18	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnachandra*	7-8	Private student (Roll Cal., p. 70).
	„ Nisikanta ...	14	Senhati High School.
	„ Praphullachandra.	16-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath ...	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Radhikamohan	15-6	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
1540	„ Rajendralal ...	18-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rakhalchandra	17	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Sasinath ...	19-4	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Satischandra	20-5	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Sukumar ...	15	G. A. Institution.
	„ Syamapada ...	18-6	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	Set, Kalicharan ...	15-6	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Sasendrachandra* ...	17-5	Hindu School.
	Setal Prasad ...	21-2	Arrah Town School.
1550	Shaikh Abdul Hamid ...	19	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	Shaikh Nailuddin ...	14	Kandi H. E. School.
	Shaikh Saidur Rohman	19-11	Midnapur Town School.
	Sham Singh ...	18	Gujrat S. M. High School.
	Shaw, Gopeswar ...	19	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ J. A. ...	18-6	St. George's College, Mussooree.
	Sheonandan Prasad ...	18-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sheoram Narayan Shastri	18	Sitabaldi High School.
	Shiva Nandan Lal ...	15-8	Chapra Zila School.
	Shivanath Sahay ...	16	Ditto.
1560	Shiva Sahay Lal ...	16-10	Monghyr Zila School.
	Shrouty Sitaram Sadasheo.*	18-6	Sambalpur High School.
	Shukla Narahari Gopal*	17-2	Indore English Madrasah.
	Shwo Dun* ...	21	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Simoens, V. C. ...	18-11	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Sil, Jiban Krishna* ...	15-11	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	„ Kailaschandra ...	19-6	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Radhanath ...	14-11	Balagar H. E. School.
	Sinha, Anasua ...	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Baidyanath ...	19 6	Khurda H. E. School.
1570	„ Basantacharan ...	15-11	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	„ Bijaychandra ...	14-10	Saran Academy.
	„ Hiralal ...	13-11	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Indrachandra ...	16-6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Jagatbandhu ...	19-1	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Jyotiprasad ...	17-9	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kalipada ...	18	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Kumar Kirtyanand*	15-4	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Maniharamayi ...	...	Brahma Balika Sikshalay.
	„ Manmathanath ...	17	Sil's Free College.
1580	„ Nilmani ...	16	Beinchi B. L. Institution.
	„ Prabodhchandra*	18-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Probodhgopal ...	18-9	Kalighat High School.
	„ Ramkamal* ...	16	Kandi H. E. School.
	„ Ranajit* ...	15-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Sambhusaran* ...	17-4	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Sarasimohan ...	15-9	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Saratchandra ...	17-5	Kandi H. E. School.
	„ Satyabushan ...	16-9	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ..	17-5	Monghyr Zila School.
1590	„ Suryadeva Narayan	22-4	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Tinkari ...	16-9	Katwa H. E. School.
	Sinhachaudhuri, Umeshchandra.	18-5	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	Sinharay, Manmohan* ...	16-10	Hughli Branch School.
	Sinhasan, Prasad* ...	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Sinnattampy Oodaejar Kanagaratnam.*	16-6	Wesleyan C. Institution, Batticaloa.
	Sitalprasad Singh ...	18-2	Jorhat Government High School.
	Sittampalam Thambya	19-3	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sivapragasam, C. ...	16-9	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Siva Prasada ...	17	Arrah Zila School.
1600	S. Mahammad Ali ...	17-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	S. M. Wajih* ...	18-10	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Som, Adinath ...	19	Bajrajogeni H. E. School.
	„ Mahimchandra ...	18-3	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	22-3	Dhalla H. E. School.
	S. S. Athar Hosain ...	14	Sasseram H. School.
	S. Sabaretnam ...	16-6	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Sathasivan, N. ...	18-3	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Subhag Narayan* ...	17-4	Mozuffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Subhnarayan ...	17-9	Patna Collegiate School.
1610	Subramaniam, P. V. ...	18 5	Point Pedro Boys' H. School.
	Sukhdeo Narayan I ...	18-5	Gaya Town School.
	Sunder Narayan ...	19-2	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
	Sur Bankubihari ...	19	Khararia H. E. School.
	„ Bankubihari ...	16-6	T. N. Jubillee Collegiate School.
	„ Harimohun ...	16-6	Hare School.
	„ Narendramohan ...	14-6	Ditto.
	Surajbans Narayan ...	16-3	Arrah Zila School.
	Suraj Persad ...	18-11	Arrah Town School.
	S. Venkatramaya Naidu	16-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
1620	Syed Abu Daud Ahmed	17-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Syed Abdul Aziz ...	18-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Ekram Ali ...	17-10	Hutwa Eden School.
	Syed Hurmuz Ali* ...	27-6	Nawab's Madrasah, Murshidabad.
	Syed Mahdi Hosain* ...	19 5	Bihar H. E. School,
	Syed Mahmood* ...	17-1	St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur, N. Deptt.
	Syed Muhammad Abdul Hakim.	15-5	Monghyr Zila School.
	Syed Shah Muhammad Yousuf Qadri*	18-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Syed Mohamad Qudrat Ullah.	19-4	Ditto.
	Syed Moquimuddin Hyder.*	19-7	Hazaribagh Zila School.
1630	Syed Mohiuddin Ahmad*	17-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Nurur Rahman* ...	15-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Syed Ramjan Ali ...	17-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Syed Raza Hosain ...	15	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Safder Imam* ...	22-5	Gaya Shaebganj H. E. School.
	Syed Tajammul Hossain	18-5	Doveton College.
	Tabibar Rahman ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	Tahidar Rahaman ...	17	Sikandarpur K. P. Pal's Free H. E. School.
	Tambe Gangadher Lakshman.	18-2	Indore English Madrasah.
	Tarafdar, Hasain ...	15-3	Private Student (Roll Nag., p 4).
1640	Tasadduq Ahmad ...	13-11	Bankura Zila School.
	Tha Mwo* ...	19	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Thakurta, Raimohan ...	15-8	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal
	Tha La ...	18-8	Akyab Government School.
	Tiwari, Ramdatta ...	17	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Umasankar* ...	17-2	Arrah Zila School.
	Tribeni Prasad ...	18-11	Kalighat High School.
	Trimbak Yadeo Schankar.*	15	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Trivikram Pujhary* ...	18-9	Sambalpur High School.
	Tulshi Narayan ...	17-2	M. A. A. School, Patna.
1650	Tun Hla ...	18-5	Akyab Government School.
	Umeshwari Pershad ...	14-7	Gaya Zila School.
	Varma, Dwarkanath ...	19-6	Matihari Zila School.
	Vishnu, Ramchandra Tambay.*	18	Dewas Vic High School.
	Vithoba, Ramji ...	15-11	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	V. Viswalingam ...	16-11	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Wadegaonker Venkatesh Dajiba.	17-2	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Wahiduddin Ahmad ...	20	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Wajihuddin Mallik ...	18	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Wali Miah* ...	20-10	Comilla Zila School.
1660	Wasudeo Moreshwar Bapat.*	17-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	W. Moung Ba ...	18-5	Bassein Munl. High School.
	Wright, G. T. ...	15 9	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Yeshwant Raghunath Mudre.	16-6	Dewas Vic. High School.
	Zahural Haque ...	18-6	Nawab Sir Abdul Gany's Free School.
1665	Zamiruddin ...	19-11	Matihari Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Abdul Aziz ...	... 16	Nawabs' H. School, Murshidabad.
	Abdul Hai ..	... 19-6	Samastipur H. E. School
	Abdul Karim	... 22	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School
	Abdul Karim Khan Bapumiya.*	16 6	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
	Abdul Mazid	... 18-1	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Abdus Sobhan	.. 19-11	Noakhali Zila School.
	Acharyya, Durgadas	... 16	Baharu H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Bhabatosh	... 17-7	Garbeta H. E School.
	" Rajgobinda	... 19-3	Pabna Institution
10	" Sarojgopal*	... 18-7	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	... 19 6	Kandi H. E. School
	Ahmad Husain	.. 1 -8	Darbhanga Raj School
	Ahmad Husain*	... 21-11	Arrah Town School.
	A. F S. M. Khaliur Rahman.	15-2	Arrah K J Academy.
	Aich, Kshirodchandra	... 18-10	Pirojpur H E. School.
	Amin, Nagendrachandra	17-8	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	A. Ganapatty	... 18-5	St. Paul's H. School, Rangoon.
	Akhowri Udayprakas Sinha.	17-4	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Amba Dan ...	... 16	Private Student (Roll. Jay. p 1).
20	Ambadas Kesheo Deshpandey.	16	Private Student (Roll. Nag. p. 18)
	Ambika Prasad	... 18	Muzaffarpur Society's H. C. E. School.
	Annada Prasad	... 23-10	Arrah K. J Academy.
	Angelo, F. M.	... 17-10	Bishop Cotton School Simla.
	Anant Pursholtain Sathava	18-2	Private Student (Roll Ind. p. 1).
	Anthony, Louisa	... ...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Appadduray G,	... 22-7	Madooray Pillay's High School.
	Appassawmy, T.	. 16-6	Ditto ditto.
	Arrunachalam Poonapalam.	17-3	Victoria Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Aurangabadker Narayan Laxman.	20-3	Neill City School, Nagpur.
30	Ayodhya Prasad	... 21-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Ayodhaya Prasad	.. 14-1	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Azimuddin Ahmad Khan	15-8	Calcutta Madrasa.
	A. Z. Wadiatul Bari	... 19	Brahmanberia Annada H E. School.
	Bag, Bipinbihari	... 18-8	Chandrakona Jirat H. E School.
	Bagchi, Kedarnath	... 20-11	Nator Maharaja's School.
	" Surendranath	... 16-2	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	Balwant Yadao Rao Deo*	15-3	Sitabaldi H. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	19-6	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Amarendranath.	14-10	Central Collegiate School.
40	" Anukulchand a.	20-3	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Anukulchandra.	20-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Asutosh	... 17-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Aswinikumar.	19-5	Ula H. E. School.
	" Bamapada	15-6	Burdwan Raj Coll. School.
	" Birendrakumar.	18	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	" Gaurchandra.	18	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Jatindranath.	13-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jitendranath.	17-9	Maju R. N. Basu's H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath.	17-7	Patna Collegiate School.
50	" Jyotishchandra.	16-4	Bongong H. E. School.
	" Keshabchandra.	17-5	Kyekala H. E. School.
	" Manilal	... 14-6	Jaynagar Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Manmohan	15 11	Munshiganj High School.
	" Nilmadhab	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Nripendranath.	16-5	Trannath High School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	16-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Priyadas	. 14	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Radhanath	20-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Ratanlal	... 16-4	South Suburban School.
60	" Sailendranath.	19-6	Maju R. N. Basu's H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra.	20	B. N. Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	16-11	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Satyabhushan	18-1	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Sekharnath	15-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Somendranath.*	17-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath.	17-1	Hindu School.
	" Surendranath.	16-3	Private Student (Roll Bur. P. 10).
	" Sureschandra.	16-9	Kyekala H. E. School.
	Banipati Mishra	.. 16-6	Arrah K. J. Academy.
70	Baukay Behariprashad	... 18 10	Hutwa Eden School.
	Barari, Manomohan	. 21-1	Feni H. E. School.
	Bardolai, Anandaram	... 16	Sonaram Institution, Gauhati.
	" Bipinchandra	... 15	Barpeta High School.
	" Girischandra	. 12-6	Ditto.
	Barman, Akshaykumar	... 18	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Barmanray, Nilmadhab	... 17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Barve, Kashinath Purshotam.	19	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Baruya, Horeswar	.. 21-6	Jorhat Bez Barooa High School.
	Basak, Pranballabh	... 16	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School
80	" Sasibhushan	... 19-1	Ditto.
	Bashirul Hasan	... 19-10	T. K Ghosh's Academy.
	Basu, Abanimohan	... 17 5	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	" Amalkrishna*	... 21-6	Athenium Institution.
	" Amuly charan*	... 14 11	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Anadinath	... 18-9	Tala B. De Institution
	" Apurbachandra	.. 17	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Bhupendrakrishna	17-6	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Bijaygopal	... 19-4	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Bijaynarayan	... 16	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
90	" Charuchandra	... 17-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Hiralal...	... 16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jatindranath	... 17-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Jyotishchandra	... 16-3	Century Collegiate School.
	" Kalikrishna*	... 15-1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Kumarkrishna	... 16-5	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Mahendrachandra	... 19-7	Baj ajogini H. E. School.
	" Nagendramohan	... 21-6	Kidderpur Institution.
	" Narendrakumar	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prabhaschandra*	... 16	Monghyr Zila School.
100	" Purnachandra	... 18-4	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	" Rajendranath	... 19-10	Bajrajogini H E. School.
	" Sanatkumar	.. 18-4	Nilkodhia H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	... 20-11	Taki Government School.
	" Satischandra	... 17	Howrah Zila School.
	" Satischandra II	... 17-10	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Basudeva Narayana	... 16-8	Matihari Zila School.
	Ba Thaw ...	... 16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ba Tin ...	... 16-7	Ditto ditto
	Ba Tin ...	... 16 6	Rangoon Baptist College.
110	Bhadra, Dakshinamohan	... 18-10	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Bhaduri, Gurunath	... 17-2	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Narendranath	... 22-7	Deoghur H. E School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Bhagwati Charan ...	21-2	Gaya Town School.
	Bhanja, Manindranath ...	13-8	New Indian School.
	" Rabindranath ...	16 4	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Ambika-charan.	17	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Anilnath ...	17-6	Century Collegiate School.
	" Banamali...	16	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Banamali...	17	Rangpur Zila School.
120	" Banidas* ...	17-5	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Chandi-charan.	15-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Durga-charan.	14-1	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Gobinda-chandra.	19-6	Private Student (Roll. Bar. p. 7).
	" Indubhushan.	18-10	Magura H. E. School.
	" Jnanada-charan.	16-8	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Kalipada...	16	Halisahar H. E. School.
	" Kalidas ...	17-11	Barasat Government School.
	" Kshirod-bala. ...		Christ Church School.
	" Nilratan ...	16	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
130	" Prabhakar	18	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Ramchandra.	21-11	Barisal Zilla School.
	" Surendra-kumar.	16-8	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Trambyakes.	15-11	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Umeschandra.	17-10	Muktagacha, R. K. H. E. School.
	" Upendra-chandra.	14-6	Agartala High School.
	Bhaumik, Bipinbihari ...	18	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra	16-1	Pabna Zila School.
	" Jogindranath*	18	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	Bhawan Tiwari ...	17	Chapra Zila School.
140	Bisheshwar Dayal ...	14-6	Gaya Zila School.
	Bishun Sahay ...	17-6	Barh Bayley Aided H. E School.
	Biswas, Bholanath ...	15-3	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Gajendranath ...	13-10	Muragacha H. E. School
	" Girijanath ...	19	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Jagadischandra ...	17-2	Harinarayanpur H. C. E. School.
	" Jnanendrakrishna	14-4	Dasghara H. E School.
	" Lalitmohan ...	16-11	Chinsura, F. C. Institution.
	" Saratchandra ...	18	Bantra H. C. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	17-6	New Indian School.
150	Brock, A. W.* ...	20	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Budri Narayan ...	19-5	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Buttiwala Pherozshaw Behramjee*	17-4	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. H. School.
	Brahmachari, Krishna-bihari.	15-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	17	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	" Amarchandra	16-6	Agartala H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	16-11	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Basanta-kumar.	15-7	Goalanda H. School.
	" Bhajahari	16	Islampur H. E. School.
	" Bholanath	18-6	Comilla Victoria School.
160	" Binodbihari	22-4	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School
	" Chandrakanta.	18-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Chintaharan	17-2	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Chunilal	15-8	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Dinescharan	20-7	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Harakisor	18-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Harimohan	16-9	Kalighat H. School.
	" Hemchandra	17-9	Comilla Zilla School.
	" Jaladhar	19-5	Pabna Institution.
	" Kalinath*	18-10	Aryan Institution.
170	" Krishnachandra.	17-1	Pabna Institution.
	" Krishnakumar.	16-10	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	Chakarbarti, Kshetramohan.	18-11	Jagatballabhpur H.E. School.
	" Lalbihari ...	23-5	Private student (Roll Cal. P. 28).
	" Nalinimohan	15	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Nripendranarayan.	16	Oriental Seminary.
	" Phanindranath	16	Aryan Institution.
	" Purnachandra	16-5	Ripon Collegiate Schtool.
	" Purnananda	18-5	Purbasthali V. Institution.
	" Ratneswar	19-6	Comilla Victoria School.
180	" Saradacharan	1[illegible]-6	Ditto.
	" Sarada-charan.	17-6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee Scho l.
	" Saratchandra.	16-2	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	17-3	Khulna Zila School.
	" Satyabhushan.	19	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath*	17-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Suryyakanta	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Taraknath*	17-11	Barari Rai H. M. T. School.
	Chanda, Rajendrakumar	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Chandra, Manorama* ...	...	F. C. of Scotland's Normal School.
190	Chattopadhyay, Amarnath	19-9	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Annada-prasad.*	16-10	Howrah Zila School.
	" Banamali*	17-4	South Suburban School.
	" Bishnupada.	21 8	Dainhat H. E. School.
	" Charu-chandra.	16-2	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	" Debendranath.	18-11	Bhagyakul H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	19-10	Belpukur H. School.
	" Durga-kumar.	21-6	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Ganes-chandra.	20 5	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	" Ganges-chandra.	21-5	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P. 22).
200	" Jnanendranath.*	15	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Lalitmohan.	18-3	Bhandarhati B. M. Institution.
	" Nabinchandra.	15-7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Nalini-ranjan.	16-4	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Nilmani	19-1	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Nirad-chandra	17-10	Pingna H. E. School.
	" Pratap-chandra.*	15-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Priyanath*	18	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Sachindranath.	16-3	South Suburban School.
	" Saratgopal.	17	Bagbazar Model School.
210	" Srikumar	18-4	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Sudhamadhab.*	15-10	Behala H. E. School.
	" Thakahari	17-7	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Umapada	17-1	Jagatballabpur H E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	16	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Anandamohan	18-11	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	16	Howrah Zila School.
	" Atulkrishna ...	18-4	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Jaygopal ...	14-5	Kidderpur Institution.
	" Kunjakisor ...	18	City Collegiate School.
220	" Nagendrakumar.	17-3	Silchar High School.
	" Narayanchandra.	17-2	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Phanibhushan*	15-3	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Ramanimohan	18	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Saradaprasad	16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Chaudhuri, Saratchandra	18-6	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Sitanath	21-6	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Chellusson, Daisy	...	St. Joseph's Convent, Moulmein.
	Chhabilchand	.. 17	Saran Academy.
	Daji Amrit Rao Sarmukadam Chambharay.*	18	Raja R. and B. High School, Nagpur.
230	Damodar Anant Godbole	16	Sitabaldi High School.
	Dan, Narendranath	... 17	Hindu School.
	" Subodhkumar*	... 15	Albert Collegiate School.
	Das, Bhagatballav	.. 17-9	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Bibhuranjan	... 15-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Binodini	...	F. C. of Scotland's Normal School.
	" Gaurkisor	... 15-10	Balasore Zila School.
	" Hariprasad	... 13	Barpeta High School.
	" Jogindrachandra	... 14-5	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Kailasnath	... 17	Arbalia J. V. School.
240	" Khagendranath	... 19	Private Student (Roll Cal. P. 3).
	" Lakshmikanta	... 21-6	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P. 16).
	" Madanmohan	... 18	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	" Mahendranath	... 19-8	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	" Nareschandra*	... 17-7	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Pannalal	... 18-10	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Prabhaschandra	... 19-11	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	" Priyanath	... 19-6	Balasore Christian High School.
	" Rajendrakumar	... 17-5	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	" Rajendranath	... 17-11	Howrah Zila School.
250	" Ramanimohan	... 14-8	Darjeeling High School.
	" Rameschandra	... 16	Century Collegiate School.
	" Saradaprasad	... 16-2	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Sohanlal*	... 16	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Surendranath	... 16-11	Howrah Zila School.
	" Umeschandra	... 18	Gaibandha H. E. School.
	Dasgupta, Baradakanta	... 19-3	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari	... 18	Ditto.
	" Bipinchandra	16-11	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Durgananda	... 17-8	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
260	" Hemchandra	... 19	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 10).
	" Jagadischandra	17-8	Teota Academy.
	" Madhusudan	... 21	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Mahendrachandra.	17-7	Gauhati Govt. H. School.
	" Rameshcharan	... 16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	... 19-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Surendrachandra.*	18-9	Magura H. E. School
	" Surendranath	17-2	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
	" Surendranath	.. 16	Private Student (Roll. Deb. p 1).
	Datta, Aswinikumar	... 16-10	Tantiband U. N. H. E. School.
270	" Birendrakumar	... 15-10	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Debendranath	. 18 11	Metropolitan Institution
	" Gobindamohan	... 17-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Haricharan	... 16	Howrah Zila School.
	" Hemchandra	... 17-3	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	... 18-3	Nawab Sir A. G. F. School.
	" Hemchandra	... 16-5	Indas High School.
	" Hemadkanta	... 16-7	Halisahar H. E. School.
	" Hridaysundar	... 20-7	Netrakona Dutt H. E. School.
	" Iswarchandra	.. 19-4	Ditto.
280	" Kamalkrishna*	... 17-6	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Kanailal	... 18	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Kasinath*	... 15-10	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Lalitmohan	... 21	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Nabakisor	... 18-8	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Nandakumar	... 20-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Rammohan	... 18	New Indian School.
	" Sasibhushan	... 18-2	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	D'Cruze, E. W.	... 19-5	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	De, Haragobinda	... 17-5	Jamalpur Donough High School.
290	" Jogindranath	... 18-6	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Jogindralal	... 19-11	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kamakhyaranjan	... 18-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Kirtichandra*	... 20 9	Private Student (Roll. Syl. P. 1).
	" Kunjabihari	... 18	Karimganj High School.
	" Kunjabihari	... 18-6	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Kunjabihari	... 20-5	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath	... 17-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Nagendrabala	... ...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Nagendranath	... 15 1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
300	" Niranjanchandra	... 20-4	Bishop's College High School.
	" Prabhanjansakha	... 17-9	Ditto.
	" Rebatiraman	... 18-7	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Sasimohan	... 20-10	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Sasikumar*	... 19-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	... 16-2	Century Collegiate School.
	" Srinath	... 22	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Sripaticharan*	... 19-10	City Collegiate School.
	" Syamlal*	... 16	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Umeschandra	... 19-6	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
310	" Upendrabihari	... 17-11	Albert Collegiate School.
	Deb, Banamali	... 17	Brahmanberia Annada H. E School.
	" Birendranath	... 18	G. A. Institution.
	" Sachindrakrishna	... 17-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Debray, Nagendranath	... 18-6	Century Collegiate School.
	Deokinandan Prasad	... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Deokinandan Prasad	... 21-8	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Deonarayen Lal	... 17-1	Hajipur H. E. School.
	Deonarayan Prasad	... 15-8	Behar National Collegiate School.
	Deonath Sahay*	... 15-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
320	Deo Raj Sawhny	... 16-7	Private Student (Roll. Lah P. 7).
	Deshmukh Sakharam Dajiba.*	15	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Desmukh Shamrao Paikaji.*	16	Ditto.
	DeSilva, L. E.	... 20 2	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Deva Waman Laxman	... 18-1	Dewas V. High School.
	Devine, Bella	...	Teacher (Roll Mau F. T. 2).
	Dewan, Abinaschandra	... 18	Rangamati High School.
	Dhar, Prasannakumar	... 20-1	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	Dhulekar, Shankar Balwant.*	18-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Dipnarayan Sinha	... 20	Teacher (Roll Pat T. 3).
330	Dwarkaprasad Varma	... 19-2	Behar H. E. School.
	Elahdad ...	... 16-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	Emdadal Haque	... 17-2	Kurigram H. E. School.
	Fonseca, T. L.	...	Private Student (Roll, Nag F. P. 3).
	Fouzdarnarayan Koomar	19	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Gadkary Balkrishna Mahadeo.	15-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Gajanund Shivaprasad Joshi.	18-8	Private Student (Roll. Nag. P. 27).
	Gambhirchand Sarupsao	17-8	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Ganeshgovind Nurke	... 15 6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ganga Dyal*	... 17-6	Patna Collegiate School.
340	Gangopadhyay, Abinaschandra.*	18-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Aswinikumar.*	16-6	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Kasikanta	19-11	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Manindrachandra.	16-7	Dainhat H. E. School.
	" Manmathnath.	18-6	Jailpaiguri Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Prasadchandra.	18-10	Janai Training School.
	" Upendranath.*	15-2	Bhagalpur Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Gautama Prasad*	... 17	Chapra Zila School.
	Gharpurey Diwakar Balwant.	21	Neill City School Nagpur.
350	George, May	...	St. Joseph's Convent Mandalay.
	Gholam Rabbani	... 18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Amritalal	... 17	Ajhapur H. E. School.
	" Apurbakrishna	... 17-2	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	" Arunkrishna	... 17	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Banamali	... 16-11	New Indian School.
	" Banamali	... 18-10	Calcutta High School.
	" Bhupendranath	... 16-5	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Bhutnath	... 16	Hindu School.
	" Bishnupada	... 18-11	Monghyr Zila School.
360	" Charuchandra	... 19	Private Student (Roll. Bur. P. 9)
	" Dharmadas	... 18-11	Bagnan H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	... 19-4	Kalaskati H. E School.
	" Jogindrachandra	... 19-11	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Jogindranath	... 16 6	Kalighat High School.
	" Kalidas	... 16-7	Central Collegiate School.
	" Kaminikumar	... 19	American Methodist Institution.
	" Lalmohan (No. II)	17-10	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Manindranath	... 16-4	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Nakulchandra	... 20	Gaila H. E. School.
370	" Nilchandra	... 19	Ariadaha H. E School.
	" Pasupati	... 17	Baodgora H. E. School.
	" Pramathakanta	... 16	Kandi H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra	... 18-10	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Ramcharan	... 17-11	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	... 19-6	Sonamukhi Jubillee H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	... 17-11	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	... 17 5	Aryan Institution.
	" Surendrakumar	.. 13-6	American Methodist Institution.
	" Surendramohan	... 17-2	Nator Maharaja's School.
380	" Surendra*	... 16 10	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath	... 18	Sibsagar Government High School.
	" Surendranath	... 18 6	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Suryyanarayan	... 19-9	Behar H. E. School.
	" Tarapada	... 13	Aryan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh*	... 18	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Jaminikanta	... 16-1	Chittagong Collegiate School
	" Sanatkumar	... 16-6	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Ullaschandra	... 16-6	Monghyr Zila School.
	Godbole Shreedhar Narayan.	18-4	Indore English Madrasa.
390	Golam Rahoman	... 17-10	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	Gopal Dass	... 18-4	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Goswami, Atulkrishna	... 14-10	Kuchia Kol Radha Institution.
	" Jagadischandra	16-10	Hindu School.
	" Jagatchandra	... 17-11	Bankura Zila School.
	" Madanmohan	... 19-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Pyarimohan	... 19-11	Pabna Institution.
	Govind Sambashio Chendkey.*	18	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 19).
	Guha, Bhabaninath	... 19-9	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Binodchandra	... 17-9	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee H. E. School.
400	" Jogeschandra	... 20-6	Patiya High School.
	" Mahendranath	... 18-11	Basirhat High School.
	" Ramanikanta	... 20-9	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Srischandra	... 18-5	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	... 13-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Guharay, Kasiswar	... 16-1	Noakhali Zila School.
	Gupta, Anandabihari*	... 17-6	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Girindrachandra	15-7	Dhubri High School.
	" Jagadischandra	... 18	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Lalitmohan*	... 19-10	Krishnagar A. V. School.
410	" Tinkari	... 16-2	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Hafiz Nural Huq	... 16-4	Arrah Town School.
	Haldar, Haricharan	... 13-8	Arrah Zila School.
	" Jatindranath	... 17-10	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	Hanuman Saran*	... 20-11	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Harbans Sahay	... 16	Saran Academy.
	Harananadan Prasad	... 15-7	Arrah Zila School.
	Harnandan Sahay	... 20-8	Private Student (Roll. Pat. P. 12).
	Harunur Rashid	... 15-5	Dacca Madrasa.
	Hashemuddin Ahmed	... 19-7	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
420	Hensman, Emily	... ...	Chundicully Girl's High School.
	Henry ...	... 20	Bassein S. K. H. School.
	Ishwari Prasad	... 18-3	Gaya Town School.
	Ishwariprasad Sinha*	... 21	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. E. School.
	Israil Khan	... 20-4	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Jadunath Sahay	... 14-11	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Janardhan Madhua Borgi*	19	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 9).
	Jawahir Maniram Mishra*	19	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Jayaprokash Narayan	... 20-3	Behar H. E. School
	Jang Bahadar Prasad Sinha*.	20 9	Bankipur A. S. School.
430	Jash, Ramkinkar	... 15-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Jetenlal Mehra	... 19-1	Ditto.
	Jha, Chitrakar	... 16-4	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Jogi Sitaram Hari	... 18-2	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Jonathan* ...	... 19	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Josi Laxmicant Balvant*	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Kabchur, H.*	... 19	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Kajah, K.	... 17	Jaffna College.
	Kalika Sinha	... 15-8	Chapra Zila School.
	Kalpege, J. A.	... 1.-6	Trinity College, Kandi.
440	Kamalakant Prasad	... 16 9	Behar H. E School.
	Kam Janam Tivari	... 17-10	Chapra Zila School.
	Kan Gyaw* ...	... 19 5	American Methodist Inst.
	Kar, Bimalakanta*	... 16-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Krishnakisor	... 19-5	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Nilmadhab	... 16-9	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	Karan, Gosaindas	... 18-9	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Karmarkar, Kumudinikanta	19-10	Munshiganj High School.
	" Sasibhushan*	... 17	Jessore Zilla School.
	Karmakar Shankar Govind	18-8	Neill City School, Nagpur.
450	Kashinath Trimbak Kapshe	18-7	Dhar High School.
	Kazi Syed Golam Mohiuddin.	16-6	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	K. Gopal Ramkrishna	... 18-3	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 23).
	Khandker Nural Hoda	... 15 11	Naogaon H. E. School.
	Khumbata Pestonji Sorabji	17	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. H. School.
	Kolte Moreshwar Damodhar.*	17-6	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Krishna Balvant Poorker	23-3	Private Student (Roll Ind. P. 4).
	Kumar Sinha ...	... 18-10	Hatwa Eden School.
	Kundu, Priyanath	... 16	Gaibandha High School.
	Kyaw Lon ...	... 26-3	St. John's Coll. S. P. G., Rangoon.
460	L. Ah. Lam, ...	... 19	St. Paul's H. School, Rangoon.
	Laha, Pratapchandra	... 17-10	Oriental Seminary.
	Lahiri, Ganapati	... 18-6	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra*	... 21	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Satischandra	... 14-6	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	Lambert, Jessie	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Laskar, Mahimchandra	... 18-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Lewtey, G.*	17-7	Private student (Roll Jab. P. 4).
	Mahanti, Chakradhar*	... 21-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Kunjabihari	... 15-9	South Subarban School.
470	" Radhagobinda	... 19-5	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahendra Prasad	... 18-11	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Mahomed Rahamatulla Mandal.	16	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	Maiti, Baikunthanath	... 18	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	Maitra, Gauricharan	... 20	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Nityaranjan	... 17	City Collegiate School.
	" Sachidananda	... 16	Bantra H. C. E School.
	" Satyaranjan	... 17	Central Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	... 15-11	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Majumdar, Aghorchandra	17-1	Pabna Institution.
480	„ Akhilkanta ...	16-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhabendranath.	15-5	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Hemprabha		Private Student (Roll. Lah. F. P. I.).
	„ Jnanendranath.	19	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
	„ Kaminimohan	18	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Kshirodchandra.	15	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Phanindrabhushan.	15	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	18-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Rameschandra	16-11	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	17	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
490	Malakar, Digendrachandra	19-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	Mallik, Kumudnath* ...	16	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Mandal, Chunilal ...	16-4	Narit H. E. School
	„ Dwarkanath ...	20-9	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Nandalal ...	19	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Phanibhushan ...	19-11	Basirhat High School.
	Manakji Naoroji Khory ...	17-4	Barwani V. H. School.
	Manohar Ramchandra Bobde.	18-5	Chanda J. H. School.
	Mariano P. A. ...	15	Moulmein Govt H. School.
	Mark, Nathan ...	19-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
500	Masaud Allum ...	14-11	Matihari Zila School.
	Maulik, Tarinicharan ...	17-5	Faridpur Zila School.
	Maung, Aung Thin ...	18-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Bah ...	18-9	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Maung Gyan ...	17	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Maung Myin ...	18-10	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Maung Paw U ...	18-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Po Ka ...	17-6	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Po Sine* ...	18	Ditto ditto.
	Maung Son Hlaing ...	18-10	Municipal High School, Prome.
510	„ Tun Hla Kyaw ...	17-11	Ditto ditto.
	Mazarali Ahamed ...	20-11	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	M. Dabiruddin ...	21-4	Arbalia J. V. School.
	Md. Abu Reza ...	15-1	Private Student (Roll Cal. p. 33).
	Md. Nasiruddin Ahmad ...	17	Behar National Collegiate School.
	Minas, G. H. ...	19	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Misra, Rameschandra* ...	17-4	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Rebatinath ...	22	Darbhanga Raj School.
	„ Sarbeswar ...	19	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Mitra, Amarnath ...	17-2	Trannath High School.
520	„ Annadacharan* ...	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
	„ Asutosh ...	16	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Bijaykrishna ...	16-3	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Bipinbihari ...	16-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Bireswar ...	16-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Chunilal ...	16 8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	18	New Indian School.
	„ Dwijendranath ...	19-10	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Ganeschandra ...	16-3	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Guruprasanna ...	14	Oriental Seminary.
530	„ Harigopal ...	18-3	Ilsoba Mondlye H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath* ...	16-6	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath ...	16-8	Shyambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Jyotindranath ...	16-6	Sarisa H. E. School.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	18-3	Doveton College.
	„ Nalinimohan* ...	18-4	Sammilani Inst., Jessore.
	„ Nibaranchandra ...	18-1	Hindu School.
	„ Radhagobinda* ...	18-7	Bagbazar Model School.
	„ Sanatkumar* ...	18-6	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	15-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
540	„ Satischandra ...	17	Century Collegiate School.
	„ Saurindrakumar ...	16	American Methodist Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	20-4	Sarisa H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Mofizuddin ...	21-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	Moghy Sitaram Chintaman.	19-8	Dewas Victoria High School.
	Mohamad Sabir ...	18-10	Saran Academy.
	Mohamed Abdul Azeez Khan.	17-7	F. C. Institution Nagpur.
	Mohamed Easin ...	20-6	Private Student (Roll Bur. P. 2).
	Moinul Islam S. Mahmood	19-5	Arrah Town School.
550	Moktool Ahmed ...	15-10	Comilla Victoria School.
	Mookund Rao Vinayak Bhandare.	19	Private Student (Roll Cal. P. 26).
	Moshaheb Biswas ...	18-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Motaframna Bapoojee Manackjee.	17	Mhow K. B. E. P. Z. H. School.
	Moung Ba Myaing* ...	18	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Muhammad Ayubali ...	19	Private Student (Roll Bur. P. 1).
	Muhammad Hussain ...	20	Muzaffarpur Society's H. E. School.
	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	17-7	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Muhammad Ishaq ...	17-9	Calcutta Madrassa.
	Muhammad Ismail ...	20-9	Saran Academy.
560	Muhammad JobedaliDaffadar	20-1	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Muhammad Wasi ...	16-7	Patna City School.
	Muhammad Zahoor Khan	20-5	Behar National Collegiate School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	15-7	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Amulyachandra.	17-1	Tezpur High School.
	„ Amulyadhan.	17-8	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Arabindakumar.	17	Islampur H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	21	Kusthia H. E. School.
	„ Bhabanicharan.	17-8	Faridpur Zilla School.
	„ Bhudeb	18-2	Bistupur H. E. School.
570	„ Bipinbihari.	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Dasarathi	19-11	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Dwijendranath.	15	Town Academy.
	„ Ganendramohan.	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gokulanada.	14	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Haradhan	15	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Haridhan	18-10	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Harigopal	17-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hemchandra.	18	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Hiralal	18	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
580	„ Hridayranjan.	14-10	Salkia A. S. School.
	„ Janakinath	16-9	Kesab Academy.
	„ Jatabhushan.	21-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath.	15-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jyotishchandra.	17-6	South Suburban School.
	„ Kalipada	14-11	Kusthia H. E. School.
	„ Khirodchandra.	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Lalgopal	16-7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan.	16-11	Howrah Zilla School.
	„ Mahendranath.	19-5	Metropolitan Institution.
590	„ Manmathanath I.	21	Barasat Government School
	„ Manmathanath II.	18-5	Ditto Ditto
	„ Mrityunjay.*	18-4	Hetampur H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath.	16-11	South Suburban School.
	„ Nandalal	14-6	Aryya Mission Institution.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Mukhopadhyay, Nisibhushan.	16-5	Konnagar H E. School.
	" Pareshnath.	23-4	Private Student (Roll. Kat P. 10).
	" Prabodhchandra.	16-3	Saran Academy.
	" Prabodhchandra.	16-11	Garalgacha H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath.	17	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
600	" Pramathanath.*	15-1	Bankura Zila School.
	" Puranjan	16-5	South Suburban School.
	" Purnendranath.*	18-7	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Ramanimohan.	16	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Ramchandra.	17	American Methodist Institution.
	" Rupendranath.	16 11	Hindu School.
	" Satischandra.	17-4	Feni H. E. School.
	" Satischandra.	18	Hare School.
	" Surindramohan.	16-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sibnarayan.	15-6	Metropolian Institution Bow Bazar Branch.
610	" Sitikantha	17-10	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	" Subodhkumar.	13-10	Muragacha H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	16 6	Barrackpore Government School.
	" Sureschandra.	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Susilkumar.	19-5	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	Mukhoti, Nabakumar	20-11	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Prankumar	18-1	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
	" Ramanimohan	18-4	Lohajang High School.
	Mukul, Asutosh	18-9	Jara H. E. School.
	Munsi, Jyotishchandra	19	Santipur Municipal School.
620	" Saratkumar	15-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Murukasu K.	17	Hindu College, Jaffna.
	Nag, Antimchandra	17 11	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Banamali	18	Private Student (Roll Bar. P. 5).
	" Basantakumar*	16-11	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Sukhlal	15-8	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	Nagchaudhuri, Harendrakrishna.	15	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Nageshwar Prasad	17-6	Gaya Town School.
	Nagnarain Sinha	19-4	Saran Academy.
	Nandi, Anukulchandra	20-3	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
630	Narasinhanarain Sinha-varma.	19	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Narayan Balvant Nagarkar.	18	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 33).
	Narayan Prasad*	17-1	T. K Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Narayan Yadaw Deshpande.	18-8	Dhur High School.
	Nath, Bangachandra	19-6	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Nawathe V. M.	18	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Nayadu Raghavalu Veer	21-4	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 16).
	Nazeer Hossain	20	Arrah Town School.
	Niyogi, Ramchandra	19-4	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Nundlall Rawany*	17-11	Chybasa Zila School.
640	Owen, M. C.	19-10	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Pain, Priyalal	18-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Paithankar Purushattam Gobind.*	19-3	Indore English Madrasa.
	Pal, Basantakumar*	15-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Lalbihari	19	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Nagendranath	16-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Taranath	18-6	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	Palipaur, C. W.	17-3	Trinity College, Kandi.
	Pande, Kantaprasad	17-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Maheshwari	18-6	Arrah Zila School.
650	Pandit, Balvant Hari*	14	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	" Chandramohan	18-4	South Suburban School.
	" Haripada	16-6	Jhikra H. E. School.
	Panja, Charuchandra	20	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Parashram Keshao Datay*	17-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Parasharam Visaji Dandekar.	18	Sitabaldi High School.
	Parmeshwarprasad Sinha	18-11	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Parui, Upendranath	18-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Patnaik, Gobindaballabh	20-5	Kendrapara H. School.
	Patter, Baranidhi	20	Katak Mission H. E. School.
660	P. C. Govindswamy	15-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Pinto, T.*	16-8	St. Francis, De Sales School, Nagpur, E. Dept.
	P. Jagannathprashad Gaoreeprashad.*	16-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Po, Saw	15	American Methodist Institution.
	Po, Kyaw*	16	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Po, Mya*	19-8	Moulmein Government H. School
	Po, Nyein	20-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ponniah, V.	18	Central College, Jaffna.
	Prabhusaran Prabal	18-8	Hazaribagh, D. U. M. H. School.
	Prayagnarayan Singh	20-7	Bankipur A. S. School.
670	Purushottam Rajaram Deshpandey.	16	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 24.)
	Putatanda, Nandakumar	17-11	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
	Pyu On	21	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Raghoonandan Prasad*	16-6	Monghyr Zila School.
	Raghubans Kumar	17-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Raghunandan Prashad	15-10	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Raha, Bankimchandra	14-2	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Raipurkar Gopal Urkuda	17	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Raja Rama*	18-7	Patna City School.
	Rajeshwar Gopal Rao Deshpandi.	19-1	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
680	Rajnath	13-8	Agra College.
	Ramananda Verma	20-6	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Ram Chhabil Chand	16-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Ramnath Singh	17-9	Monghyr Zila School.
	Ramsaran Lal	17-9	Patna City School.
	Randhirprasad Singh	16-5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Rasa, J. T. T.*	17-6	Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa.
	Ray, Abanikanta	18-1	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Akhilchandra*	14-4	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Amarchandra	16 11	Bajitpur H. E. School.
690	" Anukulchandra	20-10	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	21-9	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	" Bankimchandra	15-6	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Chandrabhushan	18-8	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Dwijendranath	17	Jara H. E. School.
	" Ganeshprasad	14-9	Muzafferpur Zila School.
	" Girijananda	16	G. A. Institution.
	" Haridas*	14-4	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	22-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Jasendranath	16-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
700	" Jaykrishna	19-7	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	" Jogindrakrishna*	17-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Mohinimohan	17-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nibaranchandra	16-10	Badla H. E. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	17-6	Raspur H. E. School.
	" Praphullanarayan	15-2	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Pratapchandra	16-8	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra	21-1	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Rabindranath	13-4	Doveton College.
	" Rajanikanta	21	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
710	" Rajkumar	15-11	Beldanga H. E. School.
	" Ramanimohan	16	Rangamati H. E. School.
	" Ramdas ...	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Rameschandra	20 2	Rajchandra Cllegiate School Barisal.
	" Ranendralal	16-7	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipur.
	" Rasbihari	21-7	Hetampur H. E. School.
	" Sachindrasundar	17-5	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Saratchandra	17-5	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhusan	19-11	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Satyacharan*	20-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
720	" Satyendrakumar	15-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Subodhchandra	14-10	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Sudhansubhushan	16-6	Hindu School.
	" Sudhansuranjan	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Surendranath	15-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	17-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Janakinath	19-6	Ditto ditto.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Raychaudhuri, Nirmalchandra ...	1[illegible]-5	Khulna Zilla School.
	„ Rameschandra ...	15-8	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Satyacharan	18-9	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
730	Ray Rameshwar Sahay ...	19	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Rout, R. T.	18-11	Katak Mission High School.
	Routh, Harmohan ...	20-2	Bhagyakul H. E. Shool.
	Sadashiva Jairam ...	17 4	Sitabaldi H. School.
	Saha, Gangadhar ...	18	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	„ Jagatbandhu ...	19-4	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	21-7	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	„ Kailaschandra* ...	18-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Siddheswar ...	22-3	St. Mary's Inst., Chandernagore.
	S. Ahmed Ali ...	20	Sasseram H. E. School.
740	Sain Pannalal	17-5	Metropolitan Inst., Barabazar Branch.
740	Sajid Hossain ...	20-8	Bhagalpur Madrassa.
	Sakhichand Singh ...	18-5	Arrah Town School.
	Saligram Prasad ...	15-5	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Salpekar Waman Ramchandra.	20-7	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Samaddar, Sashthicharn...	17-6	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
	San Boh*	20	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Sanyal, Annadananda ...	16-5	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	18-6	Pabna Institution.
	„ Karunasindhu ...	18-11	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
750	„ Saratchandra ...	17	Potazia H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra ...	18-1	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Saravanamutto Kanthayah	18-6	Hindu College, Jaffna.
	Sardari Lal	15-9	Gujrat S M. High School.
	Sarkar, Asutosh ...	19-5	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Baidyanath ...	20-5	Pabna Zilla School.
	„ Birajbhushan ...	16-11	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Debicharan ...	19-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	17-6	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Karunamay* ...	17-4	Uttarpara Government School.
760	„ Kuladaprasad ...	18-5	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Kumudnath* ...	17-5	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	15-10	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	„ Makhanlal ...	19-4	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Manmohan ...	17-1	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Matilal ...	17-6	Midnapore Town School.
	„ Pratulchandra ...	17-1	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Ratneswar ...	25	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 2).
	„ Susilkumar ...	17-2	Cotton Institution.
	„ Taraprasanna ...	23-2	Dacca Pogose School.
770	Sarma, Chaitanyacharan ...	19-10	Sylhet Government High School.
	Sasmal, Birendranath ...	18-3	Contai H. E. School.
	Sathe, Laxman Damodhar	16-8	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Sathe, Ramchandra Sitaram	17-4	Ditto ditto.
	Sathe, Trimbak Vishnu ...	19	Ditto ditto.
	Satirukalsinghe, E. B. ...	16-10	St. John's Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Satyadeb Narayan ...	18-1	Dinapur Aided School.
	S. Azharuddin Ahmed ...	16 6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Schofield, N. ...	18-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Sen, Abhayapada ...	18	Jangipur H. E. School.
780	„ Abhilaschandra ...	16-7	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Anandakisor ...	17-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Bankubihari ...	18-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Biharilal ...	16 3	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	15-2	Ditto.
	„ Dhurjatimohan ...	20-10	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Sen, Dwarikanath ...	17-7	Private Student (Roll Bar. P. 3).
	„ Haridas ...	19-2	Sodepur H. E. School.
	„ Jibankrishna ...	19-2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Jyotishchandra* ...	16-5	Chittagong Municipal School.
790	„ Mahendranarayan ...	15-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Maheschandra ...	18-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Matilal ...	13-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	18	G. A. Institution.
	„ Ranendranath ...	18-8	South Suburban School.
	Sen, Satischandra ...	17-5	Munsiganj High School.
	„ Satischandra ...	17-10	Phultala H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	15-10	Hindu School.
	„ Ushanath ...	16-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Sengupta, Dakshinaranjan	17-6	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
800	„ Gopalchandra*	17-10	Abaipur Ramasundar Institution.
	„ Hemantakumar	18	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Hemantakumar	18-3	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Lalitkumar ...	16-11	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satkari ...	17	G. A. Institution.
	„ Surendrachandra.	15-11	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	19	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath ...	17-9	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	„ Tripuracharan	17-11	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Upendrakumar	20-7	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
810	„ Upendranath ...	16-11	Dacca Pogose School.
	S. Ekbal Hussain Chistee	21-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Serengyivi,* D. J. ...	20-3	Teacher (Roll Bas. P. 2).
	Seth, B F.	18-2	Doveton College.
	Set, Sudhiranjan ...	14-6	Hooghly Branch School.
	Sherrard, C. D. A. ...	14-8	Point Pedro Boys' H. School.
	Shitab Chand ...	17	Gaya Town School.
	Shiveshwar Singh ...	13-3	Madaripur H. E. School.
	Shrikrishna Kesheo Harkare.*	18-4	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 20.)
	Shri Narayan* I ...	18	Chapra Zilla School.
820	Shyambehari Sahay ...	17-7	Dumraon Raj School.
	Sil, Bhupatimohan ...	18	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
	„ Gopeswar... ...	17-9	Hare School.
	Silwant Sahay ...	21-3	Palamau Zilla School.
	Singheswer Prasad ...	19-6	Muzaffarpur Society's H. E. School.
	Sinha, Gobindaprasad ...	23-2	Soarsole H. E. School.
	„ Jashowanta ...	19	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Jogendranath* ...	18	Pabna Zilla School.
	„ Mihirlal* ...	17-1	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	„ Mukundalal* ...	16-2	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.
830	„ Naliniranjan ...	15-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Raghunandan ...	18-8	Chapra Zilla School.
	Sinharay, Birendranath ...	17-10	Bhanderhati B. M. Institution.
	Sirnobat Vishnu Nilkant	19-4	Indore Military High School.
	Som, Lalitmohan ...	18-9	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	19-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Sukhdeo Parshad Varma	12-8	Mozuffarpur Zilla School.
	Suparas Das ...	19-8	Arrah Zilla School.
	Surajprasad Verma ...	20-3	Private student (Roll. Pat. P. I).
	Syed Muhammad Masih*	14-5	Calcutta Madrassa.
840	Syed Rafiuddin ...	18-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Syed Shah Muhammad Abdur Rashid.	19-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Syod Zahural Haq ...	17-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Tagore, Dinendranath ...	15-2	Doveton College.
	„ Sarojnath ...	20-10	Puthia H. E. School.
	Talukdar, Kalimohan ...	19	Rajshahie Collegiate School.
	„ Prangopal ...	19	Ditto ditto
	Tarafdar, Kiransasi ...	17	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	Thakur, Sasankanath ...	19-2	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School.
	Tribeni, Prashad Singh*...	19-6	Patna Collegiate School.
850	Tunga, Upendranath ...	19-1	Mahisadal Raj H E. School.
	Udai Bahadur* ...	18-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Vannitamby Ponnuswamy	17	Victoria College, Jaffna.
	V. Ramanathan ...	18-6	Central Collegiate School, Jaffna.
	Vinayak Rao Gopal Bakshi.	20-7	Residency School, Indore.
	Vishnu Lall ...	19-2	Barh Bayley aided H. E. School.
	Vylialingam Chelliah ...	20	Hindu College, Jaffna.
	Wasudeo Balvant Deshpande.*	20	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	W. Ba Pe...	18-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
859	Wijesinghe, A. ...	18-4	Trinity College, Kandy.

* Passed in Drawing.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the Entrance Examination in French only by special order of the Syndicate.

Owens, T. ... ... Private student (Cal. P. 2)

SENATE HOUSE;
the 15th May, 1899.

A. C EDWARDS,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Datta, Bidhubhushan*	City College.
	Mandal, Indubhushan	Bishop's College.
3	Ray, Amia	Presidency College.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Niharranjan	Uttarpara College.
5	Lobo, P.	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Radhakumud*	Presidency College.
7	Chakrabarti, Surendranath	Ci'y College.
8	Basu, Prabodhchandra*	Bangabasi College.
9	Sengupta, Narendrakumar, I	Dacca College.
10	„ Sasikumar	Braja Mohan Instituti n, Barisal.
11	Ray, Brajasundar	Ditto.
12	Sengupta, Nareschandra*	Presidency College.
	Gupta, Harendranath*	Hughli College.
14	Mitra, Brajalal*	Bangabasi College.
15	Guha, Lalitchandra	Presidency College.
16	Ghosh, Satischandra*	Ditto.
17	Bandyopadhyay, Sasankasekhar.	Ditto.
18	Ray, Subodhchandra	Patna College.
19	Das, Bhupendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
20	Sengupta, Hemchandra	Dacca College.
21	Ahmed Ali	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
22	Sen, Jaminikanta*	Chittagong College.
23	Ghoshal, Bhupendranath	Presidency College.
24	Sen, Jogeschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Syam, Dakshinacharan	Bangabasi College.
26	Bandyopadhyay, Dwijapada*	Uttarpara College.
27	Sen, Kiranchandra	Bangabasi College.
28	Ray, Manmathanath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Dasgupta, Srimantakumar	Dacca College.
30	Chakrabarti, Paresnath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ray, Chintaharan	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
32	Pennefather, Katie	Private Student (Roll Cal. F. P. 2).
33	Mitra, Phanindranath	Krishnagar College.
34	Das, Umapada	Berhampur College.
35	Bandyopadhyay, Suryyaprasad	Rajshahye College.
	De, Hridayakrishna	Presidency College.
37	Lahiri, Janaranjan*	Krishnagar College.
38	Majumdar, Bisweswar	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
39	Mukhopadhyay, Nandakisor	Patna College.
40	Pal, Girischandra	City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Ramtaran	Ditto.
42	Das, Jogindrachandra	Ditto.
43	Dam, Krishsundar	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Latif Khan	Dacca College.
	Abdul Aziz	Hugli College.
	Abdul Majid†	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
	Aung Tun U	Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Aswinikumar	Ripon College.
	Ba Hlaing	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Amritalal	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Anadinath	St. Xavier's College.
10	„ Asutosh*	City College.
	„ Bhabeschandra.	Sanskrit College.
	„ Bankimdas	Presidency College.
	„ Brajalal	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Girindrachandra.*	Sanskrit College.
	„ Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kumareschandra.*	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Mahendrakumar.	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Purendrasundar.*	Presidency College.
20	„ Ramanimohan.*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sailendranath.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sarasikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sibadas	Krishnagar College.
	„ Taraknath	Dacca College.
	„ Taraknath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Banik, Tarakeswar	Dacca College.
	Bardhan, Brajendrachandra	Ditto.
	Basak, Gokulnanda	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Basu, Anukulchandra, No. I	Metropolitan Institution.
30	„ Arunkumar	Presidency College.
	„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
	„ Haridas	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Jadugopal*	City College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Presidency College.
	„ Lalmohan	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Prabodhkumar	Ditto.
	Basu, Radhakrishna*	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Rajkumari	Bethune College.
40	„ Surendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Surendranath*	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bijaykrishna	Ditto.
	„ Haricharan	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Nanilal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prabhakar*	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Rajendranath	Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur.
	„ Sahayram	Hughli College.
	„ Sasankasekhar	Dacca College.
50	„ Sasibhushan	Naral Victoria College.
	Bhaumik, Brajabandhu*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bishun Prasad, II	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Biswas, Naranarayan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Blake, W C.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Chakrabarti, Haridas*	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanansunath	City College.
	„ Karunakanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Mahimchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
60	„ Manmohan	Dacca College.
	„ Nilmani	Sanskrit College.
	„ Ramlal	City College.
	„ Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Taraknath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Chandra, Bishunprasad	Presidency College.
	„ G. Jitendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab*	Presidency College.
	„ Bijaychandra	Ditto.
	„ Girindranath*	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
70	„ Hiralal	City College.
	„ Jnanendranath.	Presidency College.
	„ Rataneswar	City College.
	„ Satyaranjan	Bishop's College.
	„ Sureschandra*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Chaudhuri, Goshthabihari*	Presidency College.
	„ Nalinikanta*	Rajshahye College.
	„ Radhakisor	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
80	„ Tarinimohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Cursetji Bomonji Pareck	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Dam, Mahendrakumar	Presidency College.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.

† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	Daniell, C.	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Das, Benimadhab	Ripon College.
	" Hemendranath*	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Jagabandhu	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prabodhchandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Ramchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Saratkumari	Bethune College.
90	" Surendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Dasadhikari, Barendrakrishna	Midnapur College.
	Dasgupta, Jogindramohon*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Lalitmohan	Naral Victoria College.
	" Manoranjan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Dastidar, Mahendrakumar*	Chittagong College.
	" Suryyakumar*	Ditto.
	Datta, Aswinikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Debendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Durgasankar	Presidency College.
100	" Hiralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kedarnath*	Presidency College.
	" Rajendralal	Patna College.
	" Surendramohan*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	De, Bhagabatchandra	Rajshahye College.
	" Binodbihari*	Presidency College.
	" Indubhushan*	City College.
	" Keshabchandra	Ditto.
	Deb, Barendranath	Midnapur College.
	Emdad Ali	Jagannath College, Dacca.
110	Fazul Karim	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Fiedlander, Margaret	Rangoon College (Roll Ran. F. 1).
	Gangopadhyay, Annandcharan	Dacca College.
	" Ardhendrakumar	Presidency College.
	" Kumudinikanta	Ripon College.
	" Manomohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sasadhar	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hrishikes*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jatindranath	Naral Victoria College.
120	" Kiranchandra	Krishnagar College.
	" Lena	Private student (Roll Cal. F. P. 1).
	" Nalinibihari	Hughli College.
	" Pulinbihari	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Sachindranath	Rajshahye College.
	" Surendramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Surendranarayan*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath (No. 1)	City College.
	Gibson, H. A.	Rangoon College.
	Goswami, Upendramohan	Harendralal College, Munshigunj.
130	Guha, Bankimchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Gupta, Jaminikumar*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Manohar	Dacca College.
	Hajra, Achintyanath*	Burdwan Raj College.
	Jha, Ramkumar*	Presidency College.
	Joaddar, Taranath	Ripon College.
	Jaordar, Priyanath	Dacca College.
	Jugalkisore	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Kailas Paty	Ditto ditto.
	Khan, Bishnupada	Metropolitan Institution.
140	" Hemchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Kar, Dasarathi	Burdwan Raj College.
	Keshava Balwant Bidwai	Holkar College, Indore.
	Khaliluddin Ahmad	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Kingsley, Merlin	Rangoon College (Roll. Ran. F. 2).
	Kyaw Tun	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 1).
	Lahiri, Panchanan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Maitra, Jatindrachandra	Presidency College.
	" Krisnakamal	Rajshahye College.
	" Nalinikanta	Burdwan Raj College.
150	Majumdar, Sasadhar	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Saurendrakumar*	City College.
	" Upendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Mallik, Krishnadas	Albert College.
	Mandal, Charubala	Bethune College.
	" Srinandan*	Sanskrit College.
	Maung Gale	Rangoon College.
	Md. Ibrahim Khan	Naral Victoria College.
	Medhi, Kaliram	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Asutosh	Ditto ditto.
160	" Dhirendranath*	Central College.
	" Jaminimohan	Presidency College.

	Mitra, Kalyankumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nagendranath	Krishnagar College.
	" Phanindrabhushan*	Presidency College.
	" Phanibhushan	Uttarpara College.
	" Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sasadhar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Muhammad Eshaq	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Fazlul Karim	Dacca College.
170	Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	Ripon College.
	" Debendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Debendranath.	Ripon College.
	" Dwijendranath.*	Krishnagar College.
	" Harendranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Hareram*	Ditto ditto.
	" Kaminimohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Kshirodlal*	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Kunjabihari	Hughli College.
	" Munindrakumar.	Harendralal College, Munshiganj.
180	" Payodhinath*	Presidency College.
	" Rajanikanta	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Satamanya	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satischandra*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Satischandra	Hughli College.
	Nandi, Kasinath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Nilkanth Poojhari	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Kedarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Pal, Ramtaran	Hughli College.
	Pan, Nanilal*	Metropolitan Institution.
190	Perera, P. H.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Purushottam Keshao Palekar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Rakshit, Rameschandra	Presidency College.
	" Surendramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ray, Amulyadhan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bidhanchandra*	Patna College.
	" Bijaykumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" M. Charulata	Presidency College.
	" Kaliprasanna	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kumarsankar	Ripon College.
200	" Manmathanath*	City College.
	" Nagendranath*	Naral Victoria College.
	Raychaudhuri, Bijaynath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jyotishchandra	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Saha, Anangamohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jaladhar	Dacca College.
	Saleh Ahmad	Chittagong College.
	San Shwe U.	Rangoon College.
	Sanyal, Girindranath	Krishnagar College.
	" Hemchandra*	Rajshahye College.
210	" Prasannakumar	Berhampur College.
	" Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	Sarbadhyakha, Girindrasankar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sarkar, Gopinath	Ripon College.
	" Krishnacharan	Rajshahye College.
	" Srimanta	Dacca College.
	Sen, Basantakumar	Rajshahye College.
	" Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
	" Jogeschandra*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jogindranarayan	Burdwan Raj College.
220	" Jogindranath	City College.
	" Jyotindranath	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	" Kiranlal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Mrinmayi	Bethune College.
	" Sureschandra*	Presidency College.
	Sengupta, Dwijendramohan	Dacca College.
	" Manomohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Satyendrabhushan	Presidency College.
	Shamsul Husn Kaderi	Patna College.
	Shyamraj Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
230	Sikdar, Satischandra	City College.
	Sil, Radhakanta	Century College.
	Sinha, Sureschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sinnatamby Thambipillai	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Sital Prasad, I	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Sur, Srischandra	Hughli College.
	" Tribenicharan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Taran, Bipinchandra	Dacca College.
238	Tripathi, Nandrakishor	General Assembly's Institution.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	Behar National College, Bankipur.
Abdul Gani	Ditto.
Abdul Ghuffar	Ditto.
Abdul Hafeez	Teacher (Roll. Kat T 2).
Abdul Hakim	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Hamid, I	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.

	Abdur Wahed	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	Abdur Rafay	Patna College.
	Abdur Rahman Khan	Rajshahye College.
10	Abdus Sattar Khan†	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Abdus Subhan	St. Xavier's College.
	Abu Ali Mohammad Chowdhuri	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Acharyya, Tarakanta	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Adhikari, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Debendra Chundra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kansarilal	Berhampur College.
	Adhya, Satyendranarayan	Presidency College.
	Agha Zaker Ali†	St. Xavier's College.
	Akbal Narain†	Patna College.
20	Akhowry Kalishanker	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Alexander, U.	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Ali Ahmad†	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Ali Ahmad†	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ali Azhar	Dacca Collage.
	Amara Nath	Patna College.
	Amiruddin Ahamed	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Anant Damodar Niphadkar	Teacher (Roll. Ind. T. 2).
	Apte Damodar Keshav	Holkar College, Indore.
	Aralanantham, J. D.	St. Xavier's College.
30	Atarali Chowdhuri	Chittagong College.
	Audhbihari Lal	St. Xavier's College.
	Aung Gyi	Rangoon College.
	Bachubihari Lal	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Badruddin	Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr.
	Bag, Manmathanath	Uttarpara College.
	Balabir Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Balaji Gopal Indurkar	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Balgobind Sahay	Patna College.
	Balwant Jageshwar Ghate	Morris College, Nagpur.
40	Bandyopadhyay, Amareswar	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Amulyachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Anukulchandra*	Uttarpara College.
	„ Anukulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asidhari	City College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna	Ripon College.
	„ Binodmadhab	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Dhajadhari	Berhampur College.
	„ Dharmadas	Sanskrit College.
50	„ Dwarkanath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haricharan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Haridas	Uttarpara College.
	„ Hemlal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jatindramohan*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Jitendralal	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Morris College, Nagpur.
	„ Karunanidhan*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	Patna College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Krishnagar College.
60	„ Mrinalmohan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Munindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Nareschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Phanindranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Pramathanath*	Presidency College.
	„ Priyanath	Albert College.
	„ Rajendrakanta	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Rakhaldas	Hughli College.
	„ Ramrup	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rasiklal	General Assembly's Institution.
70	„ Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Satischandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satyadayal	Hughli College.
	„ Surendranath	Century College.
	„ Sureschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sureschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sureschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Syamapada	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Tapaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Tulsidas	Hughli College.
80	Banwari Sinha	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Barman, Jatindramohan	Uttarpara College.
	Basak, Kesabananda	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Basu, Adharkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Amritalal	Central College.
	„ Anukulchandra,* II	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Baradaprasanna	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Bijaygopal	Krishnagar College.
	„ Binodchandra	Dacca College.
90	„ Birendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Chandramohan	Ditto.
	„ Dwijendralal	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Doveton College.
	„ Himangsumohan	City College.
	„ Indubhushan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Jagadischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Basu, Jaminikanta	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Janakinath	City College.
	„ Jatindrakumar	Dacca College.
100	„ Jatindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Jatinaranath*	City College.
	„ Jibankrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kulabhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Manmathakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Manindranath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Nagendranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nagendranath	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Nanilal	Ripon College.
	„ Pannalal	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
110	„ Pramathabhushan	Century College.
	„ Purnachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rajendranath*	Century College.
	„ Ramaprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satischandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Satischandra	City College.
	„ Satischandra, I	Ripon College.
	„ Satyendranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Satyendranath	City College.
120	„ Sirischandra	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Srischandra, I	Presidency College.
	„ Sudhirchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	Dacca College.
	„ Sureschandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Surendranath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Surendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sureschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Syamakanta	Ditto.
	„ Tarapada	Krishnagar College.
120	„ Triguneswar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Batabyal, Surendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ba Tha	Rangoon College.
	Benimadhub Prasad	Patna College.
	Bhaduri, Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	Bhaia Bhanuprakas	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhanuprakas	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Bhattacharyya, Bisnupada	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Debaprasad*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
140	„ Jnanendranath*	Berhampur College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Manmathanath	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	Sanskrit College.
	„ Manmathanath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Milanchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mohitchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Nalinimohan*	City College.
	„ Paritosh	Sanskrit College.
	„ Pratapchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
150	„ Pyarimohan	Ripon College.
	„ Rohinikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Saratchandra	Teacher (Roll Dac. T. 2).
	„ Sitanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Srischandra*	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Bhaumik, Sasiprasad	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Surendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Umeschandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
160	Bhubaneswar Parshad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Bhikaji Balwant Kaparkar	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bid, Chittaprasanna	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bindeshwary Prasad, II	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Biswas, Amritalal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Dharanidhar	Bishop's College.
	„ Jatindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajendranath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ratikanta*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Srikrishna	Rajshahye College.
170	„ Upendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Brahma Sinha	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Brijanandan Sahay	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Burgess, G. D.	Rangoon College.
	Chakladar, Umeschandra	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Adharchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Amulyadhan	Albert College.
	„ Asutosh	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Batakrishna	Hughli College.
	„ Chandrakanta*	Teacher (Roll Chi. T. 3).
180	„ Debendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Digendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Herambachandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Hiralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Indrakumar*	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Jatindrajiban	Albert College.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	Chakrabarti, Jatindranath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Jitendramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogindranath	Ditto.
	„ Jogindranath*	Krishnagar College.
190	„ Jyotishchandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Kalidas	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kiranchand	Presidency College.
	„ Mahindrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Murarimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Nalinikanta	Rajshahye College.
	„ Narendranath	Albert College.
200	„ Priyanath	Midnapur College.
	„ Purnachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rajkumar	Ditto.
	„ Rameschandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Saratchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Satischandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	Pangabasi College.
	„ Siteschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sudhendumohan	Harendralal College, Munshiganj.
210	„ Surendranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Tarakbandhu	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Umeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Chanda, Baidyanath	Harendralal College, Munshiganj.
	„ Jaminimohan*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Purnachandra	Rajshahye College.
	Chattopadhyay, Anangamohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Asimakumar*	Krishnagar College.
	„ Basantakumar	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Bhujendranath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
220	„ Bhupalchandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Dasarathi	Midnapur College.
	„ Dharmadas	Berhampur College.
	„ Ganeschandra*	Hughli College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Jogindranarayan.*	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
	„ Kshetramohan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kshirodchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Mahimohan	Presidency College.
230	„ Manmathanath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nanigopal	Ripon College.
	„ Naradeb	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nirajaksha	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Ramanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramgati	Bangabasi College.
	„ Ramrenu	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rebatikanta	Berhampur College.
240	„ Sambhucharan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sasadhar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Satisranjan	Presidency College.
	„ Tinkari	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Tripures	Krishnagar College.
	Chattoraj Sriranjan	Burdwan Raj College.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Ambikasankar	Rajshahye College.
	„ Amritalal	Dacca College.
250	„ Amulyachandra	Ripon College.
	„ Aswinikumar	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Arunprakas	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Asalata	Bethune College.
	„ Asutosh	Ripon College.
	„ Girindrakumar	City College.
	„ Harendranarayan	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Harisadhan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jnanendralal	Berhampur College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
260	„ Krishnakumar	Chittagong College.
	„ Kuladaprasanna	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Lalitchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Lalitmohan	City College.
	„ Manomohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nagendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Narendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Pankajaranjan	Midnapur College.
	„ Paramananda	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Pranendranarayan*	Bangabasi College.
270	„ Prasannakumar*	Berhampur College.
	„ Purnachandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Rajaninath	Albert College.
	„ Rajendralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chaudhuri, Ramanimohan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Satyachandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Chinchalkar Waman Lakshman.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Chit Su	Rangoon College.
	Collaco, L. P.	St Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
280	Crossette, T. H.	Teacher (Roll. Ind. T. 1).
	Dan, Satyakumar*	Century College.
	Das, Abhayacharan	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Akshayprasad	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Anandachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Annadacharan	Ditto.
	„ Annadaprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Baikunthanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bulchand	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T. 8).
	„ Charuchandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
290	„ Chintamani	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Dwarkanath*	City College.
	„ Harendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Harendraprasad	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kaminikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Kedarnath (II)	Century College.
	„ Mahadeb	Berhampur College.
	„ Mahimchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Muralidhar	Dacca College.
	„ Narendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
300	„ Nrityagopal*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Pulinbihari	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Purnachandra	Ripon College.
	„ Raghunandan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Rohinikumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Sadhucharan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Sarbananda	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Sasadhar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Sobharam	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Srinibas	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
310	„ Umacharan	City College.
	Dasghosh, Amulyadhan	Uttarpara College.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Annadacharan, I	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Annadacharan, II	Ditto.
	„ Jitendranath	Ditto.
	„ Lalitkumar	Ditto.
	„ Manmohan	Ripon College.
	„ Nakuleswar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nisikanta	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
320	„ Rameschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto
	„ Sitalchandra	Albert College.
	„ Srischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atulkrishna	Bangabasi College.
	„ Bhupatichandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bibhubala	Bethune College.
	„ Bidyananda	Dacca College.
	„ Binodbihari	Burdwan Raj College.
330	„ Birbhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Chunilal	Presidency College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Girindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haradhan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Hridaynath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Janakiprasad	Ripon College.
	„ Jatindramohan*	Berhampur College.
	„ Kalidas	Midnapur College.
	„ Kalikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
340	„ Krishnachandra	Uttarpara College.
	„ Lakshmikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Madanmohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Mahendralal	Teacher (Roll. Chi. T. 1).
	„ Mathurachandra	City College.
	„ Narendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Narendranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Niradchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Pabanchandra	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Parbatisankar	Ripon College.
350	„ Raicharan*	Teacher (Roll Bar T. 2).
	„ Rajendralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sarajukumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Saratchandra	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 5).
	„ Sasibhushan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sheokumar	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Surendrachandra	Bangabasi College.
	De, Amulyadhan	Ditto
	„ Asutosh*	Krishnagar College.
360	„ Atulkrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Bijaygopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Debendranath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.

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No.	Name	College
	De, Goshthabihari*	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Harendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haribhushan	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Hemchandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jagatchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Kaminikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kaminikumar	Chittagong College.
370	„ Lalitmohan	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 17).
	„ Nagendranarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Narendrakrishna	Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr.
	„ Rasikchandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Ratnagobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan*	Uttarpara College.
	„ Surendranath	Hughli College.
	Deb, Gobindamadhab	Pabna Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Patna College.
380	Debi Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Debisaran	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Dechaudhuri, Syamchand	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Demajumdar, Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Deonandan Prasad	Patna College.
	Deo Vishnu Ramchandra	Holkar College, Indore.
	DeSouza, L. C.	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Deva Kumar	Patna College.
	Dhar, Baradacharan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Pyarimohan	Ditto.
390	„ Sudhirkumar	Berhampur College.
	Dhol, Surendranath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Elliot, J. J.	St. Xavier's College.
	Gallagher, G. F.	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Atindranath	Hughli College.
	„ Jadulal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kiranchandra	Sanskrit College.
	„ Kshitischandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kuladakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Narendranath	Presidency College.
400	„ Pramathanath	Patna College.
	„ Sarojkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sukumar	Krishnagar College.
	„ Upendranath	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
	Ganpati Bapooji Dharmatakar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ganpaty Vishwanath K.	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Abhaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Akshaykumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Annadaprasad	Ripon College.
	„ Anukulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
410	„ Banamali	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bankimchandra	City College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Central College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Bijaybhushan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bijaykumar	Hughli College.
	„ Binodlal	Rajshahye College.
	„ Digendramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Dineschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Durgapada	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
420	„ Dwarkanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Haripada	City College.
	„ Jajneswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jaladhar	Dacca College.
	„ Jatindramohan	Hughli College.
	„ Jatindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Kalidas	Presidency College.
	„ Lalmohan	Berhampur College.
	„ Madhusudan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
430	„ Manmohan	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nagendranath*	Krishnagar College.
	„ Narendranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Nibaranchandra, I	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nilratan	Patna College.
	„ Pasupati	Berhampur College.
	„ Phanindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pramathanath	Albert College.
440	„ Purnachandra	Teacher (Roll. Hug. T. 1).
	„ Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Purushottam	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Ramottam	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Susilchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Taraprasanna	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Trailokhyanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ghoshal, Nalinaksha*	Krishnagar College.
450	Ghoshal, Ramanimohan	Bangabasi College.
	Goswami, Taraknath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Govinda, Sitaram Kirvai	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Gricken, H. R.	Bishop's College.
	Guha, Akshaykumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bankimchandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	Harendralal College, Munshiganj.
	„ Prabhatchandra*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
460	„ Sitanath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Surendranath	Berhampur College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Banamali	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Bireswar	Dacca College.
	„ Herambakumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Jnanchandra	Ditto ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	Albert College.
	„ Manindramohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nandalal	Century College.
470	„ Pramathanath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Praphullachandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Priyanath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rangalal	Presidency College.
	„ Sailendranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Siddheswar	City College.
	„ Sureschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Taritmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Haldar, Makhanlal	Midnaplur College.
480	„ Sasadhar*	City Colege.
	Hanhmant Baburao Manker	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Harikrishna Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Hari Wasudeo Panday	Hislop College Nagpur.
	Hayward, A. E. I.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Imdad Hossain†	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Indra Ganeschandra	Victoria College Cooch Behar.
	J. A. Aiyaduria	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Jagdip Sahay	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Jaikishna Prasad	Ditto ditto.
490	Jaikrishna Wasudeo Kardale	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Jana Kshirodchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Janak Thakur	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Jayakumar Devidas	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Jayanta Rao	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Jha, Kisorilal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Kabiraj, Radharaman*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sisirkumar	Patna College.
	Kadirgamer Arulambalam	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Kadiritamby Subramaniam	Ditto.
500	Kagti, Kamalchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Kamleshwari Prashad	Patna College.
	Kanjilal Ramlal*	Sanskrit College.
	„ Surendranath	Hughli College.
	Kar, Baradakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Durgasundar	Ditto.
	„ Gangacharan	City College.
	„ Jaykumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nandagopal	Ditto.
	Karamat Husain†	Behar National College, Bankipur.
510	Karmakar, Kesubchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Kaza Purushottam	Morris' College, Nagpur.
	Ka Zin	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Kazi Saifuddin	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 6).
	Kifatulla Sarkar	Albert College.
	Kirti Kamalchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	K. Kandiah	Jaffna College.
	Krishna Mahadeo Dharmadhikary	Morris' College, Nagpur.
	Kshatriya, Sankarlal	Presidency College.
	Kuki, Kailaschandra	Chittagong College.
520	Kulabi, Satyacharan*	Uttarpara College.
	Kunjbihari Lal	Patna College.
	Kundu, Jogindranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Kartikchandra	Central College.
	„ Pyarimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	Laha, Bipinbihari	City College.
	„ Dhrubanarayan	Midnapur College.
	„ Narendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Rasbihari	St. Xavier's College.
530	Lahiri, Abinaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jnanadaprasanna	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Pabna Institution.
	„ Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	Lakshman Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Lal Narayan	Ditto
	Laxman Govind Aole	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Laxman Vishwanath Chandarkey	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Limaye Vishwanath Vitha	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Loknath Sahay	Behar National College, Bankipur.

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540	Madheo Ganesh Deshpande	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Mafizul Islam	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mahabir Prasad	Patna College.
	Mahadeo Wasudeo Joshi	Holkar College, Indore.
	Maheswari Prasad	Patna College.
	Maiti, Prabodhchandra	Ripon College.
	Maitra, Lalitchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Lalitchandra	Ripon College.
	" Surendramohan	Presidency College.
	" Surendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
550	Majibul Haider Chaudhuri	Dacca College.
	Majumdar, Amarendranath	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
	" Bankimchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Dakshinaranjan	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 1).
	" Dwijendrakumar	Dacca College.
	" Jatindranath	Ditto.
	" Jatindranath	Rajshaye College.
	" Krishnakumar	Chittagong College.
	" Ladlimohan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Manindrakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
560	" Pramathanath	Century College.
	" Prasannakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Raimohan	Ditto.
	" Sailendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Sasisekhar	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mallik, Panchanan*	Bangabasi College.
	" Sibapada	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Mandal, Pannalal	Century College.
	" Umeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
570	Manik Nago Rao Mankar	Teacher (Roll Nag. T. 2).
	Mansar Ali	Hughli College.
	Maulik, Bilaskumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Maung Han	Rangoon College.
	Maung Pye	Ditto.
	Maung Po	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Maung Po Nan	Ditto.
	Maung Tha Bwin	Rangoon College.
	Mazharul Haq	Albert College.
	Md. Fasihuddin	Behar National College, Bankipur.
580	Meyer, E. A.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Misra, Brahmananda	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Maheshwar	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Pyarilal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mitra, Amulyanath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Anandamohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Aswinikumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bhupatibhushan	Berhampur College.
	" Gopinath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Hiralal	Albert College.
590	" Jatindrakumar	Doveton College.
	" Jitendranath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Jogindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	" Kaliprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kshitipatinath	Presidency College.
	" Muralidhar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Paresnath	Central College.
	" Purnachandra	Presidency College.
	" Ramanikrishna*	City College.
600	" Sailescharan	Hughli College.
	" Sambhunath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saratkumar	City College.
	" Satischandra*	Rajshahye College.
	" Surendranath, I	City College.
	" Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	M. Moinuddin Ashruf†	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 2).
	Modassur Hossain	Berhampur College.
	Mohamed Israel	Albert College.
	Mohmed Amanatuddin Khan*	Ditto.
610	Moinul Abedin	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Mojilal Gopal Bithore	Holkar College, Indore.
	Mokhluquor Rahman	Chittagong College.
	Muhammad Abdul Barkat	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Aminuddin	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
	" Anisul Huq†	Patna College.
	" Azimuddin	Rajshahye College.
	" Nasiruddin	Patna College.
	" Zakat Ali	St. Xavier's College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarnath	Burdwan Raj College.
620	" Benilal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bhubanchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Birendranath	Bangabasi College.
	" Dasarathi	Ditto.
	" Debendranath	Presidency College.
	" Dwijendrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dwijendranath*	Krishnagar College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Girindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Hemchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Jatindramohan	Burdwan Raj College.
630	" Jatindranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Jitendrakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jnanendranath	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Kalikinkar	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Kaminikumar	City College.
	" Kesablal	St. Xavier's College.
	" Krishnamohan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Kshetramohan	St. Xavier's College.
	" Lalitmohan	Ripon College.
	" Madhusudan	Pabna Institution.
640	" Mahendranath	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagor.
	" Manadaprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Mohinimohan	Patna College.
	" Nabendubhushan	Ripon College.
	" Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	" Paresnath	Ditto.
	" Pasupati	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prakasnath	Sanskrit College.
	" Rameschandra	Berhampur College.
650	" Rameschandra	Presidency College.
	" Sachchidananda	Presidency College.
	" Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satischandra, I	Central College.
	" Satyabilas	Berhampur College.
	" Siddheswar*	Sanskrit College.
	" Srikrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendrakumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Surendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
660	" Surendranath (II).*	Ripon College.
	" Susilkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tarasundar	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Umacharn	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Umeschandra	Patna College.
	Munsi, Asutosh*	Krishnagar College.
	" Dineschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Musahebuddin Ahmed	St. Xavier's College.
	Mutsuddi, Bipinbihari	Chittagong College.
	Mylvaganam, Thillyampalam	Jaffna Hindu College.
670	Nag, Abinaschandra*	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Annadaprosad	Berhampur College.
	" Khagendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nityacharan	Dacca College.
	" Nrisinhaprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	Naimal Haq†	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Nandi, Baradakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bhupatimohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Binaykumar	Krishnagar College.
	" Nanikrishna	Bangabasi College.
680	" Nibaranchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Probodhchandra*	Presidency College.
	" Rajanikumar	Chittagong College.
	" Sambhunath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Sasibhushan	Ripon College.
	" Upendrachandra	Central College.
	Nandkishore†	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Nandkumar	St. Xavier's College.
	Narayan Pannalal Purohit	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Narayan Shanker Mulay	Holkar College, Indore.
690	Nasiral Huq†	Teacher (Roll. Kat. T. 1).
	Nath, Bansibadan	Chittagong College.
	" Kunjabihari	Burdwan Raj College.
	Nayak, Bansidhar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Satyabadi	Ditto.
	Nilkanth Lakshman Fadnavis	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Dineschandra	Rajshahye College.
	" Kaminimohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Purnachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Oomala, S.	Doveton College.
700	Pal, Annadacharan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Binodbihari	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Manmathanath	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Nalinikanta	Ripon College.
	" Ramchandra	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Rukminikanta	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Sasibhushan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Surendranath	Bangabasi College.
	" Suryyakumar*	Behar National College, Bankipur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	Paladhi, Annadaprasad .	Albert College.
710	Palchaudhuri, Tarakeswar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Panda, Purnachandra .	City College.
	Panja, Jitendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Paras Nath . . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Parozshah Cursetji Birdi	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Patnayak, Raghobananda	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Pereira, B.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Po Kaung	Rangoon College.
	Ponniah, L. S. . .	Jaffna College.
	Pramanik, Gopinath .	Central College.
720	" Sasadhar .	General Assembly's Institution.
	Prasad Babaji Gaikawad	Bishop's College.
	Purkait, Upendranath .	Ripon College.
	Raghunath Bapooji Vaishampayan.	Holkar College, Indore.
	Raijang Bahadur . . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Rajaram B. Khanvalkar	Holkar College, Indore.
	Rajnath Singh . . .	Patna College.
	Rajeswar Prasad . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Ramasray Sahay . . .	Ditto ditto.
	Ramchandra Narayan Kelkar .	Holkar College, Indore.
730	Ramchandra Pandurang Deshpande.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Tatyajee Kongray	Ditto.
	Ramprasada . . .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ramnaresh Lal . .	Patna College.
	Rashad Abul Mohammed	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Raul, Nitaicharan . .	Midnapur College.
	Ray, Asutosh* . . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Baidyanath . . .	Chittagong College.
	" Ratnkrishna . .	Hughli College.
	" Bhudebchandra . .	St. Xavier's College.
740	" Binodbihari . . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bipracharan . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Durgagati . . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Gopalchandra . .	Krishnagar College.
	" Haripada . . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Hemantakumar* . .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Hemchandra . . .	Berhampur College.
	" Jnanendranath . .	St. Xavier's College.
	" Kailaschandra . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kalikanta . . .	Krishnagar College.
750	" Kanailal . . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kiranendranath . .	Central College.
	" Kumudbandhu . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nalinimohan* . .	Krishnagar College.
	" Niradchandra . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Praphullachandra .	St. Xavier's College.
	" Rajkumar . . .	Berhampur College.
	" Rakhaldas* . . .	Krishnagar College.
	" Saratchandra . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Saratchandra . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
760	" Saratkumar* . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Satischandra* . .	City College.
	" Satischandra* . .	Chittagong College.
	" Satyaranjan* . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Sibanandan . . .	Patna College.
	" Sitanath* . . .	Central College.
	" Sukhendubikas . .	Albert College.
	" Surendrakumar . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Surendranath . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Sureschandra . .	Patna College.
770	" Sureschandra . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Taranath . . .	City College.
	" Tarakeswar . . .	Krishnagar College.
	" Umescharan . . .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Raychaudhuri, Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dakshinaprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Dwijendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Sunitchandra .	Ditto.
	" Surendranath .	St. Xavier's College.
	Richard, A. N. . . .	Jaffna College.
780	Rikheswari Charan . .	Patna College.
	R. Kanagasundram . .	Jaffna College.
	Rudra, Akshaykumar . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Makhanlal . . .	Century College.
	Sadashoo Govind Patwardhan	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sadashiv Govind K. . .	Ditto.
	Saha, Dinabandhu . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Harendranath* . .	Naral Victoria College.
	" Mahimchandra . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Mukundalal . . .	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 8).
790	Saibhushan Lal . . .	Patna College.
	Samajdar, Sachindranath*	Rajshahye College.
	Samanta, Birajmohan .	Bangabasi College.
	" Jogindranath . .	Ditto.
	Sankar, Haridas . . .	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 5).
	Sanyal, Gopibandhu . .	Pabna Institution.
	" Nagendranath . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Pramathanath . .	Rajshahye College.
	Sarkar Abinaschandra* . .	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Akinchan . . .	Krishnagar College.
800	Sarkar, Akshaykumar . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Asutosh . . .	Ripon College.
	" Bahubhallab . .	City College.
	" Basantakumar . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Bholanath . .	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Bhujendrabhusan .	City College.
	" Biharilal . . .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Bimalchandra . .	Dacca College.
	" Brahmamohan . .	Ripon College.
	" Mahimaranjan . .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
810	" Manindranath . .	Bangabasi College.
	" Nisikanta . .	Presidency College.
	" Pulinbihari . .	Naral Victoria College.
	" Purnachandra* . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajendralal . .	Ditto.
	" Surendramohan .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Surendranath* . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Surendranath* . .	Krishnagar College.
	Sarkhel, Radhikaprasad .	Uttarpara College.
	Sarma, Haranath . . .	General Assembly's Institution.
820	Sehanavis, Binaymohan .	St. Xavier's College.
	Seenicutty, J. S. . .	Jaffna Central College.
	Sein Maung . . .	Rangoon College.
	Sen, Abanikumar . .	Dacca College.
	" Arunkumar . . .	Sanskrit College.
	" Bidhubhusan . .	Dacca College.
	" Binodbihari . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Debendranath . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Debendranath . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Girischandra . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
830	" Hemchandra . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Hiralal . . .	Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.
	" Jaharlal . . .	Bangabasi College.
	" Jitendranath . .	Dacca College.
	" Jogindrachandra . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jogindranath . .	Rajshahye College.
	" Nabinchandra* . .	Chittagong College.
	" Nagendranath . .	City College.
	" Napharchandra . .	Hughli College.
	" Narendranath . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
840	" Nibaranchandra . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Paresnath . . .	Dacca College.
	" P. L.	Bishop's College.
	" Prabhatchandra . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Purnachandra . .	Chittagong College.
	" Sailendranath . .	Ripon College.
	" Sailendranath . .	Berhampur College.
	" Sasankamohan . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Satischandra . . .	Dacca College.
850	" Srischandra, I . .	City College.
	" Syamacharan . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tarinikanta . . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Senapati, Mohinimohan .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sengupta, Bamapada . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Bhubanmohan .	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Binodkumar . .	St. Xavier's College.
	" Harendrakumar .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Hemantakumar .	Teacher (Roll Rar. T. 3).
	" Hemchandra . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jahnabhicharan .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
860	" Janardan . .	Ditto ditto.
	" Jaminikanta . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jyotishchandra .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nogendranath, I .	Ditto.
	" Pramathanath .	Ripon College.
	" Prabhatchandra .	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Pulinbihari . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Satischandra .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Saurindramohan .	Pabna Institution.
	" Surendranath .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
870	" Trigunacharan* .	Metropolitan Institution.
	Senmajumdar, Prabinchandra .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Set, Satyendramohan . .	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Shaikh Abdul Majid . .	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 1).
	Sharif Alam . . .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Shays, E. E. . . .	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 8).
	Shridhar Jageshwar Chati	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Shripat, Govind Bapat .	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Sikdar, Debendranath . .	City College.
	Sil, Nikunjalal . . .	Hughli College.
880	Sinclair, S. C. . . .	St Xavier's College.
	Singh, A. L. . . .	Bishop's College.
	Sinha, Bishnudevanarayan	Patna College.
	" Abinashchandra . .	Ditto.
	" Awadhkumar . .	Ditto.
	" Bhupatinath . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Kalikaprasad . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Kesriprasad . .	Ditto.
	" Mukutdhari . .	Patna College.
	" Niradbaran . .	Uttarpara College.
890	" Rajanikanta . .	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra . .	Ditto.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.

	Sinha, Sitalprasad . .	Patna College.
	" Sinhasni Prasad .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Smart, A. B. . . .	Mussoorie School.
	S. M. Fazlur Rahman .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	S. M. Kabir . . .	Ditto.
	S. Musi Kazim . . .	Patna College.
	Som, Atulchandra .	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Harischandra . .	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
900	" Jogeschandra* .	Metropolitan Institution.
	Somasundram A. . . .	Jaffna College.
	Sorabji Rustomji Muslavala .	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Sukdeva Narayan . .	Patna College.
	Sur, Nibaranchandra .	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Syed Abdullah-ul-Musawy-ul-Qnaderi.	St. Xavier's College.
	" Abu Mohamed . .	Patna College.
	" Alimuddin Ahmed .	Behar National College Bankipur.
	" Husan Auskari .	Ditto.
	" Mohamed Sayeed .	Ditto.

910	Syed Muhammad Nooral Hasan.	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Mukhtari Ahmad† .	Patna College.
	" Naziruddin . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	" Sultan Ahmed . .	Patna College.
	Taraphdar, Sudhirkumar .	General Assembly's Institution.
	Tha Tun, Aung . . .	Rangoon College.
	Tribeni Prasad . . .	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Tulshi Prasad . . .	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 11).
	Tun Pe . . .	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Vinayak Narayan Upadhye .	Holkar College, Indore.
920	Vithal Ramkrishna Dhoke .	Morris College Nagpur.
	Vithal Ramchandra Pataki .	Ditto.
	Warren, V. . . .	Jaffna College.
	W. Ba Choe . .	Rangoon College.
	Wheldon, H. .	Ditto.
	Yadao Pandurang Mokadam	Morris College, Nagpur.
926	Yeshvant Vinayak Kshirsagar	Holkar College, Indore.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 18th May 1899.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I.—The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours at the B.A. Examination, 1899 :—

(These lists are arranged in order of merit.)

(E) indicates 1st division in English.
(S) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.
(M) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(C) „ „ „ „ Physics and Chemistry.
(e) „ 2nd „ „ English.
(p) „ „ „ „ Philosophy.
(s) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.
(pn) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(h) „ „ „ „ History.
(m) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(c) „ „ „ „ Physics and Chemistry.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

Dasgupta, Asutosh . . General Assembly's Institution.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sengupta, Debendranath* (m), (c).	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Nirmalchandra (h)	Ditto.
3	Claridge, H. C	Rangoon College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Kshirodbihari (s).	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Apurbakrisna.	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
6	Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra.	Presidency College.
7	Gupta, Sureschandra	Ditto.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Jatindramohan (p).	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
9	„ Phanibhushan.	Metropolitan Institution.
10	Mitra, Jogindranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Samuells, Isabella G.	Ravenshaw College.
12	Ray, Bipinchandra (S)	Dacca College.
13	Aikath, Amulyachandra	Presidency College.
14	Talukdar, Sureschandra	Dacca College.
15	Ghosh, Hemendraprasad	Presidency College.
	Nawrattan Misra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
17	Mukhopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan.*	Ravenshaw College.
18	Ray, Haripada (p)	Presidency College.
19	Sen, Anadinath	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
20	Bose, A.	St. Xavier's College.
21	Chakrabarti, Birendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
22	Sarkar, Jitendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
23	Gupta, Mahendranath	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Nagendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
25	Lahiri, Basantakumar	Krishnagar College.
	Ghosh, Kshetramohan*	Rajshahi College.
27	Basu, Sasadhar	Presidency College.
28	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
29	Chakrabarti, Pramathanath	Ditto.
30	Bandyopadhyay, Banimadhab (s).	Ditto.
	Sen, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Satyaprasad	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
33	Das, Brindabanchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
34	De, Priyanath	Hughli College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Patna College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Jatindramohan (e).	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
3	Ray, Chunilal	Presidency College.
4	Mitra, Surendranarayan	City College.
	Syed Abdul Latif	Dacca College.
6	Sengupta, Gokulchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Ray, Satyendrakumar	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 29 A. Course.)
8	Ray, Haripada (e)	Presidency College.
9	Das, Nagendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
10	Ghosh, Atulchandra	Dacca College.
11	Gupta, Lalitmohan	Presidency College.
	Maitra, Radhikaprasad	Central College.
	Set, Narendranath	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sen, Nirmal Chandra (e)	Presidency College.
2	Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
3	Sinha, Nareschandra	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ray, Baikunthachandra	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Phanindralal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
3	Sengupta, Probodhchandra	General Assembly's Institution.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sengupta, Debendranath * (e) (c).	Presidency College.
2	Lahiri, Mahendranath	Ripon College.
3	Sinha, Gopendrakrishna	Rajshahi College.
4	Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra (c).	Presidency College.
5	Dhanushdhari Prasad Sinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	City College.
7	Sen, Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
8	Datta, Saratkumar (C)	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Nalinbihari*	General Assembly's Institution.
10	Dasgupta, Surendranath	Presidency College.
11	Bhagwaticharan Dube	Hislop College, Nagpur.
12	Ray, Upendranath	City College.
13	Majumdar, Snehalata	Bethune College.
14	Sen, Pramodkumar (c)	Presidency College.
15	Sarkar, Radhaballabh	Metropolitan Institution.
16	Chaudhuri, Ugraprabha	General Assembly's Institution.
17	Ray, Khagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
18	„ Sasadhar	Presidency College.
19	Mallik, Surendramadhab (c)	Ditto.
20	Das, Bharatchandra (c)	City College.
21	Kundu, Ratikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
22	Mitra, Indrachandra	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

Ray, Bipinchandra (e) . . Dacca College.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Laskar, Gangamohan*	Dacca College.
2	Mandal, Mathuranath	City College.
3	Chattopadhyay, Kshirodbihari (e).	Presidency College.
4	Moolchand Tiwari	Hislop College, Nagpur.
5	Bandyopadhyay, Banimadhab (e).	Presidency College.
6	Bhattacharyya, Debidas	Metropolitan Institution.
7	Pati, Raghunath	Ravenshaw College.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Harihar	Presidency College.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.

9	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
10	Gopal Krishna Joshi	Hislop College, Nagpur.
11	Basu, Basantkumar	Rajchandra College.
12	Bhattacharyya, Naliniranjan	Doveton College.
13	Ghosh, Jasodakumar	Rajchandra College.
14	Pal, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.

PERSIAN.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Muhammada i Haqqani †	Teacher (Roll Nag. T. 3).
2	Abdur Rahman Mahmood	Dacca College.
3	Abdul Raoof	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 8).
4	Md. Naseerul Huque†	Teacher (Roll Bha. T. 2).
5	Shaikh Sirajuddin Ahmad	Presidency College.
6	Syed Nurul Hussan †	B. N. College, Bankipur.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

Datta, Saratkumar (m) . . Presidency College.

Second Division.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sengupta, Birendrachandra*	Presidency College.
1	Ghosh, Sailendra*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
3	Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra (m).	Presidency College.
4	Sen, Pramodkumar (m)	Presidency College.
5	Das, Anathnath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
6	Chattopadhyay, Taraprasanna	Patna College.
7	Basu, Rajsekhar	Presidency College.
8	Sengupta, Debendranath* (c) (m).	Ditto.
9	Das, Bharatchandra (m)	City College.
10	Mallik, Gopinath	Presidency College.
11	Chaudhuri, Radhikamohan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
12	Abdul Majid	Dacca College.
13	Mallik, Surendramadhab (m)	Presidency College.
14	Mitra, Phanindranath	Ditto.

II.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination :—

(This list is arranged in alphabetical order.)

	Abdur Rashid	Patna College.
	Abul Hashem Khan Chaudhuri.	Presidency College.
	Adhikari, Pulinbihari	Dacca College.
	Ain, Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Anand Govindrao Pandharipande.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Awadh Kishore	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ba Aye	Rangoon College.
	Ba Gyaw	Ditto.
	Baidyanatheswar, Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
10	Baksi, Kshetraprasad	Krishnagarh College.
	Baliram, Keshearao Gharpur	Morris College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Presidency College.
	„ Anukulchandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bhudeb	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bibhutibhushan.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Binaygopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Binaykrishna	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Binodbihari	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Charuchandra.	Presidency College.
	„ Hemanganath.	Ditto.
	„ Hemantakumar, II.	Bangabasi College.
	„ Indubhushan	Rajshahi College.
	„ Krishnachandra.	Ripon College.
	„ Krishnalal	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Manindranath.	Bangabasi College.
	„ Manoranjan	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath, I.*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nibaranchandran.	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 4 B Course).
30	„ Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyabrata	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	„ Sukumar	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendranath	Patna College.
	Banik, Radhaballabh	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	Baral, Krishnalal	Presidency College.
	„ Ratanchand	Ditto.
	Barat, Bhabanicharan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Barman, Rashbihari	Dacca College.
40	Basak, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Basu, Baradacharan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Basantakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	„ Birendrakumar	Rajshahi College.
	„ Chunilal	Central College.
	„ Debendranath, II	Presidency College.
	„ Dwarkanath	Dacca College.
	„ Dwijendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Ditto.
50	Basu, Gobindaprasad	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Haricharan	Presidency College.
	„ Jagatchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindrakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kisorimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Mohininath	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Narendranath*	Patna College.
	„ Sachindramohan	Morris College, Nagpur.
	„ Sanjibchandra	Hughli College.
60	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Srischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra I,	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	Krishnagar College.
	Bhanja, Nibaranchandra	City College.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	„ Charuchandra	Presidency College.
	„ J. N.	Bishop's College.
	„ Jyotirmay	Berhampur College.
	„ Kalipada	Teacher (Roll Hug. T. 2 B Course).
70	„ Kedareswar	Krishnagar College.
	„ Narendranath *	Hughli College.
	„ Nilmani	Berhampur College.
	„ Purnachandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rasikchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 18 B Course).
	Biswas, Jaminikumar	Rajchandra College.
	„ Jnanendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Pramathanarayan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Sasibhushan*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
80	Bushun Prasad	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Abinashchandra,	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 28 A Course).
	„ Bipinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jibankrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalisundar	Ditto. ditto.
	„ Nabakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Rameschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramsasi	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Teacher (Dac. T. 6 A Course).
	„ Satischandra	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 31 A Course).
90	„ Sureschandra	Rajshahi College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girishhushan	T. N. Jubilee College.
	„ Gopimohan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kesabchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Lalitkumar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Nalinchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra.	Ripon College.
	„ Pratapchandra	B. M Institution, Barisal.
100	„ Rajanibhushan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Rajendranath	Rajchandra College Barisal.
	„ Rajkumar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	„ Surendranath	Dacca College.
	Chaudhuri, Ambikapada	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendranarayan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	Chaudhuri, Rameschandra	City College.
	" Surendramohan	Rajshahi College.
110	Christian, Lily	Doveton College.
	Dalal, Gaurhari	City College.
	Das, Bisweswar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Durgacharan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Gangacharan	Teacher (Roll Dac. T. 6, B Course).
	" Kamalakanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nripendranath	Bangabasi College.
	" Phanindranath	City College.
	" Rajanichandra	Ditto.
	" Rajanikanta	Ditto.
120	" Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	Dasgupta, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Datta, Amarnath*	Presidency College.
	" Ambikacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhupendranath	City College.
	" Bhupeschandra	Ditto.
	" Dhirendranath	Ripon College.
	" Haripada	Presidency College.
130	" Jogindrakumar	Dacca College.
	" Jagendramohan	Ditto.
	" Kunjabihari	Patna College.
	" Manindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nalinikanta	Ditto ditto.
	" Rajanikanta	Ditto ditto.
	" Ramanimohan	City College.
	" Sanyasibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath	Ditto ditto.
	" Sureschandra	Ditto ditto.
140	" Upendranath*	Hughli College.
	Dattachaudhuri, Lalitmohan	Krishnagar College.
	Dattagupta, Taraknath	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Biratchandra	Ditto ditto.
	De, Jogendrachandra	City College.
	" Lambodar	Patna College.
	" Radhikalal	Presidency College.
	Deb, Asutosh*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Munindranath	Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan	Ditto.
150	Dhar, Kaminikisor	Dacca College.
	Dikshit Moreshwar Rajaram	Presidency College.
	Dikshit Sadashivsitaram	Morris College, Nagpur
	Dineshnandan Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Dubey, Ramkuber	City College.
	Ganga Prasad	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Karalicharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nirapada	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghatak, Nilmani	Central College, Calcutta.
160	Ghosh, Abinashchandra I	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ambikadas*	Rajshahi College.
	" Arabindaprakas	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Asutosh	Ditto.
	" Harinath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	" Jatindramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jnanadaprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kalinath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Manmathanath	Central College, Calcutta.
170	" Narendranath	Presidency College.
	" Phakirchandra	Ripon College.
	" Sarojkrishna	Presidency College.
	" Satischandra	Doveton College.
	" Satischandra*	Hughli College.
	" Sibchandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Srischandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath I	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Kalisaday	Presidency College.
	" Mahendranath	Ditto.
180	" Satyakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gopinath	Patna College.
	Goswami, Amulyachandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Mukundalal	Bangabasi College.
	" Rebatimohan	Dacca College.
	Guha, Jagendrakumar	Ditto.
	" Kshitischandra	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Nripendranath	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Banibhushan	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Indrabhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
190	" Jatindranath	Patna College.
	" Nagendranath	Doveton College.
	" Priyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Siddheswar	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 4, B Course).
	" Suprabha	Bethune College.
	Haseebuddin Ahmed	Presidency College.
	Hor, Kunjabihari	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Indra, Lalitmohan	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 11, B Course).
	Kale, Jaladhar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kar, Damodar	Ravenshaw College.
200	Kar, Karunakisor	Dacca College.
	Keshave Balwant Raw Shavede.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Khamaru, Upendranath	Presidency College.
	Kundu, Mukundalal	Ripon College.
	Lahiri, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
	" Praphullanath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Surendramohan*	Dacca College.
	Laxman Balwant Scindia	Holkar College, Indore.
	Laxman Jairam Joshi	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Mahadeoambadas Umraotkar	Morris College, Nagpur.
210	Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Presidency College.
	Mahammad Mowla Baksh	Ditto.
	Mahomed Asghr Ali	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Maitra, Nagendranath	Rajshahi College.
	" Tarinicharan	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasanna*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Binodbihari	City College.
	" Chintaharan	Dacca College.
	" Harendrakumar	Ditto.
	" Haripada	Bangabasi College.
220	" Hrisikes*	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Mahendranath	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 32, A Course).
	" Nanilal	Hugli College.
	" Nripendrakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Prabodhchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Pramathanath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mallik, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Masharraf Hussain	Hugli College.
	Maung Ba	Rangoon College.
	Mingail, E. S.	Doveton College.
230	Misra, Gobardhan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mitra, Banwarilal	Ravenshaw College.
	" Basantakumar	City College.
	" Jnanendrachandra	Dacca College.
	" Khagendrakrishna	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Kalidas	Patna College.
	" Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nareschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Phanindrakumar	Presidency College.
240	" Prasannachandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	" Ramchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath	Dacca College.
	" Upendrakumar	Presidency College.
	Modak, E. M.	Bishop's College.
	Mohamed Abdus Suban Khan†	Hislop College.
	Muhammad Emaduddin	Rajshahi College.
	" Musa†	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Shafee	Patna College.
250	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bhujendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dwarkanath	City College.
	" Harendrakrishna.	Presidency College.
	" Hemchandra	Dacca College.
	" Hemantakumar.	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Naranath	City College.
	" Nibaranchandra.	Dacca College.
	" Raimohan I	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution
260	" Srikanta	Ripon College.
	" Sureschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Udaychandra	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 24).
	Najabut Hosain	Patna College.
	Nandi, Achyntakumar	Ripon College.
	" Girischandra	Ditto.
	Narayan Gadadhar Phatak	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Narayan Kashinath Vaidya	Ditto.
	Nicholas, D. S.	Jaffna College.
	Niyogi, Susilchandra	Presidency College.
270	Pain, Surendralal	Ditto.
	Pal, Nandakisor	Ravenshaw College.
	" Nityananda	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Panchanan	Ditto.
	Palchaudhuri, Amarendranath	Presidency College.
	Pampu Singh	City College.
	Parmeshwar Lal	Doveton College.
	Parui, Saradacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Phukan Ali	City College.
	Po Kyaw	Rangoon College.
280	Po The	Ditto.
	Poyin Si	Ditto.
	Qamaruddin Ahmad	St. Xavier's College.
	Radha Prasad	Teacher (Roll. Pat. T. 13, A Cou

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	[illegible]jaretnam, I. C. S.	Teacher (Jaf. T. 1, A Course).
	Ramchandra Govind Pranjpe	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ram Dayal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Amritalal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Amulyagopal	Presidency College.
	„ Barendrakumar	City College.
290	„ Binaykumar	Presidency College.
	„ Brajendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Dhirajchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Haradhan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Indubhushan	City College.
	„ Jaminibhushan	Presidency College.
	„ Jogindrakisor	Dacca College.
	„ Kedareswar	Ditto.
	„ Kunjabihari	Ditto.
	„ Lalanchandra	Bangabasi College.
300	„ Nisikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Nityagopal	City College.
	„ Sachindrakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sudhansubikas	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Tribhubaneswar	City College.
310	Raychaudhuri, Sasindrakumar	Presidency College.
	Saha, Prabhaschandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Baidyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
	Sahay, Madanmohan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Krishnaballabh	Ditto.
	Sakhichand	Patna College.
	Sanyal, Jnanendranath	Krishnagar College.
	„ Satischandra	Teacher (Roll Hug. T. 2, A Course).
	Sarbadhikari, Harendrakumar	St. Xavier's College.
320	Sarkar, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
	„ Nilkanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Sarkar, Satindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Taraknath	Hughli College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	Ripon College.
	„ Bankubihari	Ditto.
	„ Bhubaneswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jyotindramohan	Ripon College.
330	„ Kisorimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Kshirodchandra	City College.
	„ Krishnabihari	Patna College.
	„ Lalitchandra	Bishop's College.
	„ Manmathanath	Presidency College.
	„ Nalinikanta	Ditto.
	„ Narendrachandra	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Praphullasankar	Presidency College.
	„ Pramathanath	Ripon College.
	„ Rasaranjan	Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.
340	„ Sambhunath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratkumar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Surendranath	Bangabasi College.
	Sengupta, Jagadis	Rajshahi College.
	Suryyakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sil, Manoharlal	Presidency College.
	Set, Nalininath	Ditto.
	Shamsuddin Ahmed	Ripon College.
	Sheoramkrishna Karmakar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Shridhar Madhava	Morris College, Nagpur.
350	Shukla, Ravishanker	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Sinha, Bhawanisahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Rajpati	Ditto.
	„ Sajanikanta	Presidency College.
	Syed Ali Mahdy	Patna College.
	„ Dilawar Ali	Ravenshaw College.
	Taraphdar, Surendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Tewari, Dhaneshdhari	Patna College.
	„ Jagamohan	Ravenshaw College.
	Viswanather Kanaga Ratnam	Wesley College, Colombo.
360	Vythialingam, S.	Teacher (Roll Jaf. T. 3, A course).
	Waman Venkat Rao Gharpure	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Werasat Husien	Patna College.
363	Zahiruddin Ahmed	Presidency College.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 18th May 1899.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 331.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first twelve months of the year 1898-99 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY.			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,648,400	28,669,100	26,657,100	28,449,300	1,792,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,179,800	5,679,400	5,179,700	5,709,300	529,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,594,200	9,047,200	8,592,400	9,078,300	485,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,837,000	4,839,900	4,836,700	4,797,700	...	39,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,489,500	5,731,000	5,483,800	5,750,000	266,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,641,300	4,898,400	4,640,200	4,796,000	155,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,728,800	9,113,900	8,697,000	9,029,200	332,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,119,000	67,978,900	64,086,900	67,609,800	3,522,900	...
20,200	28,000	20,200	29,900	9,700	...	Interest	840,700	928,100	834,600	1,004,600	170,000	...
4,200	7,400	4,200	7,500	3,300	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,364,000	3,043,300	3,332,400	3,069,400	...	263,000
1,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	100	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,720,500	1,745,600	1,646,900	1,658,000	11,100	...
90,600	104,900	90,600	115,100	24,500	...	Miscellaneous	799,400	827,400	629,200	634,400	5,200	...
1,500	500	1,500	500	...	1,000	Railways	21,258,600	22,735,600	21,509,500	23,144,600	1,635,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,605,100	2,472,000	2,590,800	2,441,400	...	149,400
28,900	30,100	28,900	30,500	1,600	...	Buildings and Roads	622,600	651,300	602,800	637,100	34,300	...
46,400	59,700	46,400	57,000	10,600	...	Receipts by Military Department	809,400	835,200	801,200	818,000	16,800	...
193,700	232,500	193,700	242,500	48,800	...	TOTAL REVENUE	96,139,300	101,217,400	96,034,300	101,017,300	4,983,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
3,497,200	1,912,800	3,497,200	1,913,700	...	1,583,500	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,580,600	954,800	2,580,500	959,100	...	1,621,400
5,000,000	...	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	291,600	...	...	...	...
300	200	300	100	...	200	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	1,800,400	...	620,300	620,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,100	140,800	136,800	228,800	92,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	858,000	893,400	856,100	812,000	...	44,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	803,200	908,100	175,700	1,288,900	1,113,200	...
9,506,100	19,000,000	9,506,100	18,692,400	9,186,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,003,600	20,913,000	18,003,600	20,606,200	2,602,600	...	TOTAL	4,341,900	4,989,100	3,749,100	3,909,100	160,000	...
18,197,300	21,145,500	18,197,300	20,848,700	2,651,400	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,481,200	106,206,500	99,783,400	104,926,400	5,143,000	...
2,832,400	2,534,200	2,832,400	2,534,200	...	298,200	Opening Balance	13,873,800	15,982,400	13,873,800	15,982,400	2,108,600	...
21,029,700	23,679,700	21,029,700	23,382,900	2,353,200	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	122,188,900	113,657,200	120,908,800	7,251,600	...

DISBURSEMENTS.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to March Preliminary. 1897-98.	ENGLAND. April to March Preliminary. 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to March Preliminary. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to March Preliminary. Decrease.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1898-99.	INDIA. April to March Preliminary. 1897-98.	INDIA. April to March Preliminary. 1898-99.	INDIA. April to March Preliminary. Increase.	INDIA. April to March Preliminary. Decrease.
Expenditure.	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	43,400	49,300	43,400	45,800	2,400	...	10,749,000	10,638,300	10,652,700	10,509,800	...	142,900
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	2,879,300	2,806,000	2,879,300	2,806,000	...	73,300	4,334,900	4,448,900	3,851,700	3,907,500	55,800	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	293,800	283,400	293,900	277,000	...	16,900	2,410,200	2,465,800	2,327,900	2,353,700	25,800	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	544,500	531,100	544,400	517,700	...	26,700	14,888,500	14,919,300	14,853,200	14,796,100	...	57,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,180,100	2,290,900	2,180,500	2,286,200	105,700	...	2,309,100	2,337,900	2,424,900	2,457,600	32,700	...
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,700	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	5,360,400	1,176,100	5,420,400	724,700	...	4,695,700
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	4,200	3,700	3,700	...	...
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	5,841,900	5,874,200	5,841,900	5,874,200	32,300	...	9,482,900	10,535,700	9,436,900	10,595,500	1,158,600	...
Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,100	2,600	1,100	1,800	700	...	1,858,100	1,904,600	1,814,900	1,854,400	39,500	...
Buildings and Roads	150,500	156,600	150,500	151,600	1,100	...	5,183,700	5,607,200	5,054,200	5,542,800	488,600	...
Army Services	4,244,200	4,324,100	4,249,900	4,342,700	92,800	...	20,362,500	17,565,200	20,313,100	17,352,900	...	2,960,200
Special Defence Works	17,800	5,500	17,800	1,000	...	16,800	—4,000	100	100	100	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	16,198,300	16,323,700	16,204,400	16,304,000	99,600	...	76,939,100	71,603,300	76,153,700	70,098,800	...	6,054,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,200	1,419,900	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	660,900	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	16,198,300	16,323,700	16,204,400	16,304,000	99,600	...	76,481,400	73,021,200	76,153,700	70,098,800	...	6,054,900
Expenditure not charged to Revenue.												
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	815,600	791,100	815,600	770,200	...	45,400	3,053,700	2,383,700	3,220,500	3,810,100	589,600	...
Debt, Deposits and Advances.												
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary do. (do.)	...	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,200	...	709,600	110,200	...	599,400
Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205,200	...	83,500	...	...	83,500
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,200	100,800	54,400	187,900	133,500	...
Do. do. by Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411,000	670,900	1,416,400	365,300	...	1,051,100
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	344,500	597,600	344,500	533,800	189,300	...	1,062,400	873,300	1,241,500	1,193,200	...	48,300
Remittances (net)	1,137,100	162,900	1,131,100	1,129,900	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,472,700	18,695,200	9,472,700	18,883,900	9,411,200	...
Do. do. do. exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,322,200	9,371,800	5,322,200	9,491,700	4,169,500	...
TOTAL	1,481,600	2,260,500	1,475,600	3,163,700	1,688,100	...	18,837,500	29,712,000	18,300,300	30,232,200	11,931,900	...
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	18,495,500	19,375,300	18,495,600	20,237,900	1,742 300	...	98,372,600	105,116,900	97,674,500	104,141,100	6,466,600	...
Closing Balance	2,534,200	4,304,400	2,534,100	3,145,000	610,900	...	15,982,400	17,072,000	15,982,700	16,767,700	785,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	21,029,700	23,679,700	21,029,700	23,382,900	2,353,200	...	114,355,000	122,188,900	113,657,200	120,908,800	7,251,600	...

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C., 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann.	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	0	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Atry.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, John, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth and Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	......	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J, Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	......	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty..	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	......	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62	13	2
Apl. 30, 1883	Gillon, T., Pioneer Sergt.	1st Bn., East Lanc. Regt.	John	13	0	0
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Battery, 3rd Bde., Royal Arty.	James	277	12	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick and Ellen	372	6	5

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. F. CADELL, *Major,*
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 1st May 1899.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

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7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
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12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment*.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1899.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
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Sheet No. 39 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″ x 20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1895.
" " 49 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″ x 20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1898.
Sheets Nos. 52 S. E. and 66 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″ x 20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1896.
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" " 129 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″ x 20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1891.
" " 58	1″= 4 M.	1	40″ x 27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to Railways and corrections to boundaries to 1893.
" " 104	1″= 4 M.	1	40″ x 27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1898.
" " 115	1″= 4 M.	1	40″ x 27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1895.
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Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

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				R a.	R a.	
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
DISTRICT NOAKHALI (Bengal)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Engraved.
„ NIMAR (Central Provinces)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Do.
„ BETUL („)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Do.
„ SEONI („)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Do.
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„ GURGAON („)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	
INDEX MAPS						
To the Indian Atlas sheets showing the sheets that have been published up to 1st October 1898	1"=256M.	1	17"×14"	0 4	...	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Colored.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
INDEX MAPS —*continued.*						
Chart to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India showing Colonel Lambton's net work of Triangulation in Southern India; the meridional and longitudinal chains of principal triangles; the base lines measured with the Colby apparatus; the lines of the spirit levelling operations; the astronomical, pendulum, and tidal stations; the longitudinal arcs and the secondary triangulation to fix the peaks of the Himalayan and the Suliman ranges; and the positions of Bangkok, Kandahar, &c., completed to 1st October 1898.	1"=96 M.	1	36"×27"	1 0	...	2nd Edition.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
MADRAS FORESTS,—						
Reserved Forests, Gudiyattam and Chittoor Taluks, North Arcot District	4"=1 M.	4	40"×27" each.	6 0 per set.	7 0 per set.	
Reserved Forests, Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District	4"=1 M.	4	40"×27" each.	6 0 per set.	7 0 per set.	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
No. 21 Party, Northern Shan States (Upper Burma)	1"=4 M.	1	31"×22"	0 8	...	1895—97.
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
PUNJAB,—						
Sheets Nos. 264 N. W.-4, 264 S. W.-2, and 264 S. W.-4 (District Kangra)	4"=1 M.	3	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 307 S. W.-1, 307 S. W.-3, 309 S. E.-1, 309 S. E.-2 and 309 S. E.-3 (Kulu Sub-Division of District Kangra)	4"=1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. (311 S. W.-1 and 3) in one (Patiala State Forests)	4"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 336 S. W.-1 (Kalsia State Forest of District Umballa)	4"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 289 N. E. and 289 S. E.	2"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
Levels in the Punjab, Sheet No. 88. Parts of Districts Montgomery, Sirsa, Bahawalpur, and Bickaneer States (with pamphlet)	1"=2 M.	1	42"×28"	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES, Sheets Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 36, and 38	1"=2 M.	11	28"×21" each.	1 0 each.	...	
PUNJAB, Sheet No. 311	1"=2 M.	1	28"×21"	1 0	...	2nd Edition.
SIND, Sheet No. 68 (Traverse)	1"=2 M.	1	28"×21"	1 0	...	

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 4th April, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th April, 1899	1,85,39,100	1,89,56,700	13,53,74,400	2,68,98,200	1,37,37,500	3,700	...	19,49,70,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,35,700	4,800	21,37,61,334
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1899	...	3,000	40,000	10,000	...	...	...	53,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1899	...	9,500	17,07,500	1,11,500	...	...	...	18,28,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,28,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1899	15,000	25,000	11,76,200	11,000	...	...	...	12,12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,000	...	12,29,200
	1,85,54,100	1,89,94,200	13,82,98,100	2,70,30,700	1,37,37,500	3,700	...	19,80,64,200	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,68,72,034
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	50,000	1,44,900	13,93,600	1,45,400	...	1,100	...	16,85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,35,000
Balance on 15th May 1899	1,85,04,100	1,88,49,300	13,69,04,500	2,68,85,300	1,37,37,500	2,600	...	19,63,79,200	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,51,37,034

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Mar., 1899, enfaced from India 10,143 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,336 lakhs.
" 16th Mar., 1899, " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 14 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 9 lakhs. ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 18 " ditto 20 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May " ditto 31 " ditto 17 "

10,202 lakhs. 9,401 lakhs.
9,401 "

Balance against India . 801 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th May, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th May, 1899.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.	ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . . .				96,02,271	0	0
						Other authorized Investments . .				76,84,245	8	0
Reserve Fund			91,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				2,22,13,320	12	4
	R	a. p.				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,86,20,032	12	4
Public Deposits at Head Office .	78,13,872	1 9	1,70,12,967	8	5	Bills discounted and purchased .				1,74,85,747	12	2
Public Deposits at Branches .	91,99,095	6 8				Balances with other Banks . .				6,36,031	10	1
						Bullion				10,112	0	4
						Dead Stock				13,08,582	12	11
						Stamps				10,869	1	8
						Sundries				16,02,072	2	0
										7,91,73,285	7	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,50,60,621	3	11		R	a.	p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .			2,23,940	5	0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,03,70,937	2	7	2,47,76,780	13	8
Sundries			25,52,537	4	2	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,44,05,843	11	1			
RUPEES			10,39,50,066	5	6	RUPEES				10,39,50,066	5	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th May, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33·1.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th May, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,82,40,000	9,94,55,920	11,76,95,920	4,36,87,587	78,85,479	5,15,73,066
Allahabad	...	1,18,65,130	1,18,65,130	28,36,167	...	28,36,167
Lahore	...	2,30,53,190	2,30,53,190	2,12,53,390	...	2,12,53,390
Bombay	1,06,47,910	6,30,88,865	7,37,36,775	2,34,70,752	2,63,91,924	4,98,62,676
Karachi	...	77,22,585	77,22,585	27,76,355	...	27,76,355
Madras	57,17,070	2,78,44,025	3,35,61,095	2,31,39,915	...	2,31,39,915
Calicut	...	10,42,420	10,42,420	4,20,040	...	4,20,040
Rangoon	...	87,52,490	87,52,490	2,54,84,350	135	2,54,84,485
	3,46,04,980	24,28,24,625	27,74,29,605			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			83,565			
TOTAL .			27,73,46,040	14,30,68,556	3,42,77,538	17,73,46,094
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL .						17,73,46,094
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .						27,73,46,040

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Hinds, Mr. Alfred (of 16 Chandney 2nd Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	23rd April, 1899 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 27th April, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Dudrence, Mr. Edmond (of 10 Taltolla Lane).	Ditto . .	25th April, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 29th April, 1899.	Ditto.
Langrish, Mr. William (of ship *Lindfield*).	Ditto . .	29th April, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 4th May, 1899.	Ditto.
McCarthy, Mr. Charles (of 15 Munshi Kali Mahindi Street).	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
Florsee, Mr. Peter (of ship *Sirdar*).	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same Judge, on 3rd May, 1899.	Ditto.
Lallemand, Mrs. Susan (widow of Mr. Edwin Lallemand, late Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Rae Bareli).	Meerut . . .	18th October, 1898 .	District Judge of Rae Bareli, on 4th May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will in favor of J. C. Bailey, who has applied for Probate.
Hunter, Mr. J. S. (late Steamer Agent at Dhubri).	Dhubri . . .	17th March, 1899 .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on 5th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Shirres, Lieutenant-Colonel John Chivas.	Singla in the District of Darjeeling.	31st March, 1899 .	District Judge of Dinajpur, on 30th April, 1899.	Deceased left a Will, which is in the custody of the Committee of Adjustment. No one has applied for Probate or Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th May 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren to act as Agent at Delhi *vice* Mr. E. Dickinson, who proceeds on leave.

Mr. W. A. Gibbs to act temporarily as Agent at Nagpore *vice* Mr. Warren.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
The 16th May, 1899.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1899.

No. 7.—Mr. A. L. H. Palmer, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April, 1899.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1899.

No. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C Carruthers, Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras Command, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 663, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 1st June, 1899, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. HARVEY, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl,*

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1899.

No. 363.—Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 15 days, with effect from the 4th April, 1899, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 364.—Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations and special leave for one month under the terms of Finance and Commerce Department No. 1571, dated 7th April, 1898, with effect from the 15th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 365.—Babu Himansu Kumar Roy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted sick leave for six months under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

No. 366.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th April, 1899, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 163—17-2, dated 20th January, 1899, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 11th April, 1899:—

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 367.—Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 25th April, 1899, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Bengal Government Notification No. 1213-L. R., dated the 20th March, 1899, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 26th April, 1899:—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 15th May, 1899.

No. 368.—Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 1st May, 1899, to avail himself of the leave granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 835, dated the 19th April, 1899, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 2nd May, 1899:—

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant A. Mears, I.S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 16th May, 1899.

No. 369.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 361, dated the 21st March, 1899, Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant

Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months, and the furlough for one year granted in Notification No. 283, dated the 22nd March, 1898, is commuted to leave on medical certificate under Article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 370.—Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade is granted special leave for two months under paragraph 20, Chapter V of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, with effect from the 24th May, 1899.

No. 371.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st October, 1898, *vice* Mr. W. C. Price, promoted to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (supernumerary):—

Mr. J H. O'Donel, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and is brought into the effective list.

No. 372.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 11th October, 1898, *vice* Mr. C. H. McA'Fee, promoted to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (supernumerary) :—

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the same list.

Mr A. J. James, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. D. Potter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr. G. C. Swiney, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. W. A Fielding, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is brought into the effective list.

No. 373.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 1st November, 1898, *vice* Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, seconded on appointment as Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta :—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. Descubes, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. H. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 374.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st November, 1898, *vice* Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on sick leave :—

Mr. P. J. Serrao, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 375 —The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st February, 1899, *vice* Mr. C. W. Wilson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, reduced to the top of Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. T. S. Marten, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

No. 376 —The following promotions are made with effect from the 19th February, 1899, *vice* Mr. W. S. Buttress, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr. H. T. Hanby, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. E. Tapsell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. A. Wainright, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. S. Swiney, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the same list.

Mr. P. White, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. O. D. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is brought into the effective list.

No. 377.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 21st February, 1899, *vice* Mr. A. H. Peychers, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Mr. C. E. C. French, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 378.—Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, having returned from leave, the following reversion will take place with effect from the 4th March, 1899 :—

Mr. P. J. Serrao, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th May, 1899.

No. 2106.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Prasada Banerji, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, Mount Abu, was granted two months and eight days' leave without pay, from the 15th February to the 22nd April, 1899, both days inclusive. Third Class Hospital Assistant Syed Ali Ahmad, on the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him during his absence on leave.

No. 2107.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Syed Ali Ahmad held medical charge of the detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu from the 15th February to the 22nd April, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 13th May, 1899.

No. 4077.—Under section 1 of the Police Act, 1861, as applied to certain areas in Central India, by Notification No. 841(*b*) I. B., dated the 1st April, 1899, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Mr. G. J. Sparkes Madge as Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation to perform all the duties of District Superintendent of Police under the said Act, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th May, 1899.

No. 3590.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to order the temporary establishment of a Tahsildar's Court in the Sinjawi Tahsil, to be presided over by the Superintendent of Settlement in that Tahsil, and to declare that the powers of that Court shall be exercised only within the Sinjawi Tahsil.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,

Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th May, 1899.

No. 3589.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896 (IX of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the temporary establishment of a second Tahsildar's Court in the Sharigh Tahsil, to be presided over by the Superintendent of Settlement in that Tahsil, and to declare that the powers of that Court shall be exercised within the Sharigh Tahsil.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,

Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 10th May, 1899.

No. 3719.—With reference to this office Notification No. 183, dated the 7th January, 1899, Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, Second-in-Command and Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, was in Command of the Corps from the 21st January, 1899, to the 18th April, 1899, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Major W. G. Alban.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,

Second Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th May, 1899.

No. 1—877-*B. II*.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1019-I.A., dated the

21st April, 1899, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Lala Banarsi Das to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 3—877-*B. II.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1019-I.A., dated the 21st April, 1899, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), and section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Lala Banarsi Das to be an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes, his powers as such to be exercised within the local limits of the Beawar Tehsil, during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 12th May, 1899.

No. 38.—Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, Sambhar Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May, 1899.

No. 8-*A.*—Lieutenant E. G. Henderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jhansi Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from 23rd to 28th April, 1899, both days inclusive.

S. C. TURNER, *Major-General,*

Director-General of Military Works in India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th May, 1899.

No. 11.—Mr J. Coates, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 3rd April, 1899.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1899.

No. 26.—Mr. E. A. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (Provincial Service), is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 27.—Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1899.

No. 28.—Mr. C. F. White, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for three months and extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, for three months, in extension of the leave published in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 16, dated the 23rd February, 1899.

A. BRERETON,

Director of Railway Traffic.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warn

ed to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 378 of 1897-98	Y-20—39828	100	Babu Pran Nath Choudhuri, No. 228-3, Durmahatta Street, Calcutta.
	Y 20 -39829	100	

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 17th May, 1899.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 1st August, 1897, the treasure specified below was found buried in the land forming the back yard of the house of Robbi Ragalingam in the village of Vizanigur, Sringavarapukotu Taluk, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency :—

Description of property.	Value. R a. p.
2,188 Halisicca rupees	2,188 0 0
997 Do. half rupees	498 8 0
3,185	2,686 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby directed to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1899, or, if that day fall on a public holiday, on the next office day at 12 noon in the Collector's office, when their claims will be heard and disposed of according to law.

R. SOORIA ROW,
for Collector.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1899.

No. 276-C.—Mr. S. P. Vas, acting as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

The 13th May, 1899.

No. 320-C.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. W. J. O'Grady, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. R. B. Miles to act in the 4th grade.

No. 328-C.—Mr. K. Homan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the 26th April, 1899, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. H. Granger, or until further orders.

No. 335-C.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.
Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th May, 1899.

Allen, V. Hayes (Jewellers, Silver-smiths).
Ahsmar, C. C.
Barail Camal.
Barr & Co., S. J.
Barrows & Watts, Billiard Table Manufacturers.
Benewich, Mrs.
Bates, E. A.
Bushnell, Katharine, M.D.
"Catholic Times," The Manager.
Clarke James, B. (Photographer.)
Clowes & Co. (Publishers).
Darshon, S., Gun-maker.
Davies, W. J., care of J. Shaw & Sons, Ld.
Dawes & Co., P.
Drink-water, Medical Hall.
English, American Machinery Co.
Fleischer, J. K.
Freddyville Diary, The Manager.
Gooddial, H.
Ireland, C. E.
Isbell, Geoffrey.
Jones & Co., A.
Keas & Co. (Booksellers).
Lieutenant & Co., Tea Merchant.
Limier, C. D.
McConnachie, George (European Stores).
Mr. Gerald.
Muffatt, Mrs.
Muller, O.
Pegamoid, Ld. The Agents.
Pittar, C. W. E.
Robinson, E. S. (Civil and Mily. Hotel.)
Rowbotham & Co.
Stevens, Miss L., care of W. Stevens, late of Wellington, Nilgeris.
Wiesbrach & Co.
Waller & Co.
Weller, Miss.
William Smith & Co.
Wilson & Co., Dentist.
Windnam & Co., Stationers and Booksellers.
Wiseman, John B., Import and Export Merchant.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Allix, Maurice.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Briscoe, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. I. E.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christy, Walter.
Claridge, G.
Cobbold, K. P.
Collings, Miss.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordham, Esq.
Crape, E.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
Deverell, T. C.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hewak, A. (of Leith)
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Kennedy, Mrs. R,
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Revd. V. W.
Klimerrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Lacon, H. P.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Maitland, Mrs. Ion.
Manuel, P.
Maurice, John F.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Mr. Brann, Agent, Indentor's Guide of Bombay.
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Opitz, Maven, Frank M.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oshea, Col. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pennie, E.
Pescio, J.
Philip, H. L.
Policoff, Glicle.
Pulach.
Quin, Nicholls, W.
Rannie, D. M.
Ratan Manikjee.
Rennison, Mrs.
Roberts, Owen.
Robertson, J.
Rowllings, Capt. A.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Sabatier, H.
Semple, John.
Sampson, Carl N.
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Shave, E. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C
Smith, J. W. B.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Soler, M.
Sommer, Paul.
Sonthale, B.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Tatham, A.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
Webster, R. A.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Wood, Hugh.
Woollan, W. D.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.
Zeidman, Annie.

Registered Letters.

Braup & Co., H.
Fuag-Harry.
Howard, Mrs. S.
Johnstone, R.
Lavrie & Co.
Schaap, H.
Sporting Club, Secretary.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackbore Post Office on the 14th May, 1899.

Artish, K. N.
Rowely, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitck, Fitsco.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Armstrong, F. C.
Acworth, Graville L.
Bartholomew, C. P.
Branson, M.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Bleaney, Miss.
Cattani, F.
Clarke, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Carlwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Collins, E.
Chappier, E.
Cockell, W. F.
Cruickshank, C. M., Miss.
Clifford, Hugh, Mrs.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani, Khakeul Sawhar.
Draggo, Adela, Miss.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Glaesar, Cwit Wilh.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
George, Duncan, Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armond.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarter, H., Revd.
Mohamed Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Morris, Mrs.
Mathews, C. Y., Mrs.
Miller, G. H., Mrs.
Murray, Miss.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Otto, Jean.
Ostrehan, Mrs.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Sen, B. B., & Co.
Sharpe, F. S.
Steele, I. M.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Thomas, W. T.
Vignan, A. da.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurn, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Whympir, Miss.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 20th May, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899. 25th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	20th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	29th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Sunda.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.
Ditto Parcels . . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*
Ditto ditto	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Crescent.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	25th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

There is a vacancy in the post of Bengali Pundit to the Board of Examiners' Office. The salary attaching to the post is R40 per mensem. Candidates must possess a knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Bengali. Applications addressed to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 17, Elysium Row, will be received up to 30th May and must be accompanied by copies of Testimonials.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th July, 1899, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity).	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc).	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping," by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed; but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts to whom the candidate submits his application to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the college or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

A. MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 1st May, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار ونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه ونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار ونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه ونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانوں ميں بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار ونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه ونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½ „	R8-8,		„	R9-0.
¼ „	R4-4,		„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

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Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

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Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4a. (2a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1897-98. R5 (4a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December, 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

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Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

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Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1893 Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

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Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1895 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Volume II. R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897, and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The not transferable Treasury Note, No. 017225, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Krishna Bai, Manager for the Temple of Sree Dattatraya at Chanda, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNA BAI,
Widow of Sambshio,
Pujarin of the Temple of Dattatraya,
Chanda.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014173 of the 3 per cent. loan, 1896-97, for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (original No. 011226) and last endorsed to Prasanna Kumar Mitra, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

BHOLA NATH GHOSE, *Shed Foreman,*
Chitpur, E. B. S. Railway.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st March 1899, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in March.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	10,122	4,329	7,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,122	4,329	7,118
N.-W. P. & Oudh	45,881	23,382	29,277	45,161	42,394	36,846	...	...	...	91,042	65,776	66,123
Panjab	10,541	7,508	10,079	12,940	12,403	14,548	60,197	80,923	43,857	83,678	100,834	68,484
Cent. Provs.	1,574	1,424	1,064	33,037	65,746	73,037	...	...	...	34,611	67,170	74,101
Bombay	...	...	...	292,116	309,157	454,739	...	...	...	292,116	309,157	454,739
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	24,897	23,715	25,000	24,897	23,715
Madras	...	...	...	171	...	700	...	...	...	171	...	700
Berar	5,606	21,289	16,018	153,671	244,573	285,136	...	...	...	159,277	265,862	301,154
Assam	4,674	2,130	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,674	2,130	612
Raj. & C. I.	5,044	5,695	6,194	127,855	82,630	119,556	...	...	...	132,899	88,325	125,750
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	20	1,316	...	...	...	...	20	1,316
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	83,442	65,757	70,362	664,951	756,923	985,878	85,197	105,820	67,572	833,590	928,500	1,123,812
By Sea—												
Bengal	2,666	4,072	1,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	4,072	1,551
Bombay	3,390	6,921	576	8,068	581	6,897	...	...	...	11,458	7,502	7,473
Sind	...	...	...	19,076	12,023	7,259	...	...	...	19,076	12,023	7,259
Madras	...	715	1,607	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	715	1,780
Burma	830	2,066	4,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	2,066	4,139
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	153,748	51,691	220,529	...	...	...	153,748	51,691	220,529
Foreign countries	269	267	224	2,880	3,543	85	...	...	...	3,149	3,810	309
TOTAL	7,155	14,041	8,097	183,772	67,838	234,943	...	...	...	190,927	81,879	243,040
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	90,597	79,798	78,459	848,723	824,761	1,220,821	85,197	105,820	67,572	1,024,517	1,010,379	1,336,852
	Imports from January to March.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	26,248	10,774	11,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,248	10,774	11,725
N.-W. P. & Oudh	139,037	88,701	143,840	120,973	149,240	180,710	...	...	...	260,010	237,941	324,550
Panjab	18,507	20,134	27,137	27,194	49,451	37,958	181,812	211,995	134,020	227,513	281,580	199,115
Cent. Provs.	9,956	5,342	5,481	147,865	189,030	271,814	...	...	...	157,821	194,372	277,295
Bombay	...	...	...	809,538	814,523	1,200,186	...	...	...	809,538	814,523	1,200,186
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,885	60,524	92,860	62,885	60,524	92,860
Madras	...	...	...	171	...	2,806	...	...	...	171	...	2,806
Berar	22,510	44,898	47,633	569,537	718,694	1,059,011	...	...	...	592,047	763,592	1,106,644
Assam	7,486	4,255	612	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,486	4,255	612
Raj. & C. I.	13,371	11,068	17,973	293,415	168,915	304,429	...	...	...	306,786	179,983	322,402
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	20	2,450	...	...	...	...	20	2,450
Mysore	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
TOTAL	237,115	185,172	254,401	1,968,783	2,089,873	3,059,364	244,697	272,519	226,880	2,450,595	2,547,564	3,540,645
By Sea—												
Bengal	4,726	7,583	4,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,726	7,583	4,683
Bombay	22,767	14,520	11,820	8,884	1,778	11,056	...	...	...	31,651	16,298	22,876
Sind	...	...	...	24,622	33,478	8,722	...	...	...	24,622	33,478	8,722
Madras	...	2,186	9,257	1	283	1,514	...	...	...	1	2,469	10,771
Burma	1,370	4,560	15,326	...	...	17	...	...	...	1,370	4,560	15,343
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	233,931	81,029	485,460	...	...	...	233,931	81,029	485,460
Foreign countries	392	722	235	13,620	15,090	6,281	...	...	...	14,012	15,812	6,516
TOTAL	29,255	29,571	41,321	281,058	131,658	513,050	...	...	...	310,313	161,229	554,371
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	266,370	214,743	295,722	2,249,841	2,221,531	3,572,414	244,697	272,519	226,880	2,760,908	2,708,793	4,095,016

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of March 1899, and from corresponding periods of the years 1897 and 1898.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in March.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	21,742	6,187	20,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,742	6,187	20,516
N.-W. P. & Oudh	21,934	197,169	126,942	7	44,677	33,166	...	11,625	10,183	21,941	253,471	170,291
Panjab	...	514	267	...	5,728	21,973	7,237	438,087	134,479	[illegible],237	444,329	156,719
Cent. Provs.	7,552	...	...	2,387	47,573	63,479	...	...	...	9,939	47,573	63,479
Bombay	...	...	...	14,392	219,975	371,382	...	...	...	14,392	219,975	371,382
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,631	66,581	74,598	14,631	66,581	74,598
Madras	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	796	76	...	...	...	...	796	76
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	5,770	5,907	6,229	...	...	...	5,770	5,907	6,229
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	27	375	9,945	...	...	...	27	375	9,945
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	51,228	203,870	147,725	22,583	325,040	506,250	21,868	516,293	219,260	95,679	1,045,203	873,235
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37
Bombay	...	...	...	1,217	3,754	2,614	...	...	...	1,217	3,754	2,614
Sind	...	...	...	24,011	57,666	78,971	...	...	...	24,011	57,666	78,971
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120
Burma	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,636	49,938	103,020	...	385	...	1,636	50,323	103,020
Foreign countries	...	...	...	2,292	1	...	...	...	...	2,292	1	...
TOTAL	...	5	37	29,158	111,359	184,725	...	385	...	29,158	111,749	184,762
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	51,228	203,875	147,762	51,741	436,399	690,975	21,868	516,678	219,260	124,837	1,156,952	1,057,997
	Imports from January to March.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	43,040	15,201	109,756	...	...	6	...	...	...	43,040	15,201	109,762
N.-W. P. & Oudh	51,632	494,462	566,140	7	60,026	95,672	...	11,625	69,289	51,639	566,113	731,101
Panjab	1,194	6,429	1,636	...	14,359	82,821	30,818	827,772	875,311	32,012	848,560	959,768
Cent. Provs.	26,854	67	...	13,764	53,171	91,374	...	...	...	40,618	53,238	91,374
Bombay	...	...	...	49,191	279,585	564,013	...	...	...	49,191	279,585	564,013
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,523	235,632	265,192	51,523	235,632	265,192
Madras	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Berar	...	...	...	150	796	76	...	...	...	150	796	76
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	277	...	...	18,138	13,702	32,056	...	...	2	18,415	13,702	32,058
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	27	375	10,032	...	...	...	27	375	10,032
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	122,997	516,159	677,532	81,277	432,041	876,050	82,341	1,075,029	1,209,794	286,615	2,013,229	2,763,376
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	37	9	15	...	...	...	...	9	15	37
Bombay	...	...	...	1,217	3,758	8,025	...	2	...	1,217	3,760	8,025
Sind	...	...	...	93,213	204,657	108,628	...	...	...	93,213	204,657	108,628
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120
Burma	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,664	50,008	138,753	...	385	...	1,664	50,393	138,753
Foreign countries	82,152	...	...	8,838	23	3	1,067	...	...	92,057	23	3
TOTAL	82,152	5	37	104,941	258,461	255,529	1,067	387	...	188,160	258,853	255,566
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	205,149	516,164	677,569	186,218	680,502	1,131,579	83,408	1,075,416	1,209,794	474,775	2,272,082	3,018,942

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st March 1899, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Imports in March.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	62,668	158,679	191,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,668	158,679	191,755
N.-W. P. & Oudh	7,068	34,436	57,398	...	711	2,666	...	...	...	7,068	35,147	60,064
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Cent. Provs.	946	21,683	27,906	8,369	60,298	111,552	...	...	...	9,315	81,981	139,458
Bombay	...	...	...	5,208	131,625	146,212	...	...	...	5,208	131,625	146,212
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	8,620	12,186	...	...	...	...	8,620	12,186
Berar	...	...	...	1,588	80,792	26,206	...	...	...	1,588	80,792	26,206
Assam	25	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	267	...
Raj. & C. I.	7	12,195	6,483	2,287	7,125	23,283	...	...	...	2,294	19,320	29,766
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,630	38,250	45,783	...	...	...	4,630	38,250	45,783
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	121
TOTAL	70,714	227,260	283,542	22,082	327,421	368,009	18	...	9	92,814	554,681	651,560
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	...	...	...	808	65	99	...	...	...	808	65	99
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	70	14,479	...	...	...	...	70	14,479
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,053	9	4	...	...	...	4,053	9	4
TOTAL	...	...	...	4,861	144	14,585	...	...	...	4,861	144	14,585
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	70,714	227,260	283,542	26,943	327,565	382,594	18	...	9	97,675	554,825	666,145
	Imports from January to March.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	149,332	365,182	423,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,332	365,182	423,335
N.-W. P. & Oudh	24,453	86,240	165,972	25	2,177	6,510	...	...	...	24,478	88,417	172,482
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	451
Cent. Provs.	1,379	23,573	34,956	12,911	91,841	170,586	...	...	...	14,290	115,414	205,542
Bombay	...	...	...	19,230	219,341	301,378	...	...	...	19,230	219,341	301,378
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	13,118	18,549	...	...	...	...	13,118	18,549
Berar	...	...	...	4,980	133,401	72,185	...	...	...	4,980	133,401	72,185
Assam	463	267	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	267	415
Raj. & C. I.	7	12,195	7,479	3,180	11,683	36,622	...	...	...	3,187	23,878	44,101
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	13,953	73,867	125,123	...	...	...	13,953	73,867	125,123
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
TOTAL	175,634	487,457	632,157	54,279	545,428	731,078	18	...	451	229,931	1,032,885	1,363,686
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	48	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	51
Bombay	...	...	...	808	83	1,030	...	12	...	808	95	1,030
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	126	19,240	...	...	...	...	126	19,240
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,188	844	384	...	...	4	4,188	844	388
TOTAL	...	...	48	4,996	1,053	20,657	...	12	4	4,996	1,065	20,709
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	175,634	487,457	632,205	59,275	546,481	751,735	18	12	455	234,927	1,033,950	1,384,395

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of March 1899, and from corresponding periods of the years 1897 and 1898—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta. 1897.	Calcutta. 1898.	Calcutta. 1899.	City of Bombay 1897.	City of Bombay 1898.	City of Bombay 1899.	Karáchi. 1897.	Karáchi. 1898.	Karáchi. 1899.	TOTAL. 1897.	TOTAL. 1898.	TOTAL. 1899.
Imports in March.												
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	32	300	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	300	947
N.-W. P. & Oudh	87	40	71	...	2	...	...	...	...	87	42	71
Panjab	...	...	...	5	...	...	70	779	950	75	779	950
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	43	93	194	...	...	...	43	93	194
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	301	663	205	301	663
Madras	...	...	...	15	...	29	...	...	...	15	...	29
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	7	...	42	...	...	...	7	...	42
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	119	340	1,018	70	95	265	275	1,080	1,613	464	1,515	2,896
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	10	19
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	59	148	375	...	...	...	59	148	375
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	59	158	394	...	...	...	59	158	394
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	119	340	1,018	129	253	659	275	1,080	1,613	523	1,673	3,290
Imports from January to March.												
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	15,842	8,333	16,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,842	8,333	16,682
N.-W. P. & Oudh	2,843	4,3[illegible]5	2,422	...	2	24	...	...	...	2,843	4,327	2,446
Panjab	308	...	...	5	...	...	138	1,420	2,112	451	1,420	2,112
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	147	671	426	...	...	...	147	671	426
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	1,029	1,166	765	1,029	1,166
Madras	...	...	...	15	152	224	...	...	...	15	152	224
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	32	160	56	...	...	...	32	160	56
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18,993	12,658	19,105	199	985	730	903	2,449	3,278	20,015	16,092	23,113
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	30	...	...	20	82	...	...	...	...	50	82
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	166	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	69	784	844	...	...	...	69	784	844
Madras	...	5	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	35	...	69	839	926	166	...	3	235	874	929
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	18,993	12,693	19,105	268	1,824	1,656	1,069	2,449	3,281	20,330	16,966	24,042

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1899.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the month of April									
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
IMPORTS (gross revenue)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	27	35	23	21	22	27	31	35	19	17
Liquors:										
Spirit	4,49	4,68	5,20	4,56	4,35	5,53	5,11	4,88	5,29	5,84
Other liquors	61	80	53	62	49	64	53	56	47	53
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	56	54	60	41	41	48
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	25	23	23	26	21	20
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	—	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	4,67	4,32	3,59	3,93	4,69
" white	—	—	—	—	—	1,83	1,59	1,61	1,70	2,05
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,72	1,06	1,52	2,13
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	9	9	13
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	31	28	31	33	27	31
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	24	33	40	32	35	41
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	29	31	40	24	30	38
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	65	65	61	62	63	68
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	37	56	78	40	27	24
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	30	39	36	37	35	36
Silver	—	—	—	—	2,65	2,16	2,30	4,35	4,48	3,14
Tin	—	—	—	—	10	10	13	11	10	5
Other metals	—	—	—	—	55	31	27	15	24	15
Oils: Petroleum	1,85	1,88	1,39	1,68	1,85	3,58	3,17	4,60	3,30	3,82
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	17	13	16	15	16	20
Paper	—	—	—	—	19	20	21	13	18	22
Provisions	—	—	—	—	36	68	71	64	53	62
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	88	90	1,12	57	49	63
Spices	—	—	—	—	28	27	32	34	35	46
Stationery	—	—	—	—	14	12	13	10	10	13
Sugar	—	—	—	—	1,42	1,95	1,16	1,65	1,64	95
Tea	—	—	—	—	17	14	20	8	4	4
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	31	17	17	17	15	16
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	8	14	10	10	5	7
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	32	27	31	34	32	42
Imports by post	...	...	...	..	13	10	12	11	14	14
All other articles	...	..	...	...	1,71	2,07	1,87	1,73	1,82	1,86
Total	7,22	7,71	7,35	7,07	19,34	32,49	29,80	30,41	30,12	31,66
EXPORTS (gross revenue)										
Rice and rice-flour	9,38	9,93	7,00	8,50	8,99	10,46	8,98	5,42	11,23	10,25
Total Gross Revenue	16,60	17,64	14,35	15,57	28,33	42,95	38,78	35,83	41,35	41,91
Total Net Revenue	16,23	17,09	14,01	14,99	27,84	42,06	37,92	35,03	40,62	41,13
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	1,77	2,14	2,13	1,64	4,99	9,79	9,82	10,99	11,03	11,81
Bengal — Export	1,19	1,34	1,33	1,12	1,31	2,08	1,59	92	1,98	1,64
Bombay — Import	2,79	2,54	2,55	[illegible]	9,41	13,28	12,61	12,12	12,31	11,65
Bombay — Export	28	21	24	29	27	33	50	33	54	22
Sind — Import	68	70	51	87	1,49	2,22	2,11	1,96	1,98	2,23
Sind — Export	15	13	11	7	9	11	7	13	26	13
Madras — Import	1,15	1,30	88	79	1,99	3,58	2,01	2,36	1,93	2,65
Madras — Export	37	34	33	48	63	52	64	97	40	62
Burma — Import	68	83	1,12	89	1,12	2,90	2,55	2,54	2,43	2,80
Burma — Export	7,17	7,56	4,81	6,17	6,54	7,25	6,02	2,71	7,76	7,38

Finance and Commerce Department
May 19, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1622 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 20th May 1899:—

No. 183 of 1899.—Charles James Jennings, Major General, on the retired list of the Madras army, St. Anns, Ootacamund. *An improved form of puttee.*

No. 184 of 1899.—Samuel Thomas Gresham, engineer, of 6 Waterloo street, Calcutta. *An automatic safety catch for railway and other vehicle doors.*

No. 185 of 1899.—William Edward Sharps and Reuben Hilton Chase, gentlemen, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *An improved process of producing a substitute for rubber.*

No. 186 of 1899.—The Automatic Telephone company, limited, of 13 and 14 Abchurch lane, in the city of London. *An improved system of automatic telephone exchange.*

No. 187 of 1899.—John Edward Tenison Woods, civil engineer and chemist, of 38 Chantry road, Stockwell, in the county of London, and William Ascroft Byrom, gentleman, of 32 Great St. Helens in the city of London. *Improvements in and connected with the manufacture of calcium carbide and such like compounds, the reduction of metallic oxides and the melting and refining of steel and other metals.*

No. 188 of 1899.—Emile Bede, engineer, of 10 Square Guttenberg, Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements connected with electric traction.*

No. 189 of 1899.—Gustav Leske, manufacturer, of 70 Blumenstrasse, Berlin. *Improvements in machinery for corrugating paper.*

No. 190 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in switches for electric circuits.*

No. 191 of 1899.—Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of the town of Shortlands, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving and translating arrangements.*

No. 1623 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a

fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 380 of 1898.—N. Futehally and company, merchants, of Bank street, Fort, Bombay. *Cleaning and dressing aloe-fibre plant leaves.* (Specification filed 13 May 1899.)

No. 1624 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 143 of 1889.—John French Golding. *Improvements in machines for the manufacture of metal lattice-work or trellis-work.* (From 22 August 1899 to 22 August 1900.)

No. 165 of 1891.—Alfred William MacIlwaine. *Improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds.* (From 5 October 1899 to 5 October 1900.)

No. 28 of 1893.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances or other material.* (From 7 June 1899 to 7 June 1900.)

No. 200 of 1893.—Theodore Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 5 September 1899 to 5 September 1900.)

No. 270 of 1894.—Thomas Henry Lee Bake and Henry Alfred Leverett. *Improvements in tanning skins and hides.* (From 22 March 1899 to 22 March 1900.)

No. 282 of 1894.—Robert Thornton Moore. *Hanging, counterbalancing and actuating punkahs.* (From 6 May 1899 to 6 May 1900.)

No. 105 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea.* (From 19 June 1899 to 19 June 1900.)

No. 1625 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 123 of 1894.—John James Davidge Cleminson. *Improvements in railway and tramway locomotives and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 14 February 1895.)

No. 143 of 1894.—Abraham Wilhelm Schwarz. *A process for rock blasting by means of chloride of nitrogen.* (Specification filed 14 February 1895.)

No. 147 of 1894.—James Buchanan Brand and Clauder Lorraine Franklyn. *Improvements in underground conduits for electric railways.* (Specification filed 18 February 1895.)

No. 210 of 1894.—Thomas Robert Raney Ashton and Edward John Keily. *Improvements in magazine fire-arms.* (Specification filed 18 February 1895.)

No. 211 of 1894.—Thomas Robert Raney Ashton and Edward John Kelly. *Improvements in magazines for fire-arms.* (Specification filed 18 February 1895.)

No. 263 of 1894.—The Pneumatic Patents company, limited. *Improvements in type-writing machines.* (Specification filed 14 February 1895.)

No. 304 of 1894.—Robert Annesley. *A moveable urinal.* (Specification filed 15 February 1895.)

No. 337 of 1894.—Arthur John Lucy. *A hydraulic apparatus for working punkahs.* (Specification filed 15 February 1895.)

No. 360 of 1894.—Archibald Symington. *Improvements in windows of road, railway, tram and other carriages.* (Specification filed 20 February 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May, 1899.

No. 9-*A*.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department with effect from the date specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	3rd April, 1899.
Lieutenant F. P. Rundle, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	7th April, 1899.
Captain E. L. Dunsterville, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	24th April, 1899.
Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	24th April, 1899.

S. C. TURNER, *Major-General,*

Director General of Military Works in India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the F.E. Examination, 1899:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Tafazzul Ahmad	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	Nandi, Kalicharan	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Sen, Jogeschandra	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Chintaharan ...	Ditto ditto.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra ...	Ditto ditto.
4.	Mitra, Charuchandra	Ditto ditto.
5.	Chattopadhyay, Asitachandra ...	Ditto ditto.
6.	Bhattacharyya, Jnaneschandra ...	Ditto ditto.
7.	Sengupta, Jaminikanta	Ditto ditto.
8.	Mitra, Anukulchandra	Ditto ditto.
9.	Ghosh, Krishnachandra	Ditto ditto.
10.	Bhattacharyya, Harinath	Ditto ditto.
11.	Basu, Atulkrishna	Ditto ditto.
12.	Chakrabarti, Manmathanath ...	Ditto ditto.
13.	Das, Bhubanmohan	Ditto ditto.
14.	Ray, Panchugopal	Ditto ditto.
15.	Sarma, Rohindranath	Ditto ditto.
16.	Datta, Adharlal	Ditto ditto.
17.	Chandra, Rajendranath	Ditto ditto.
18.	Bhattacharyya, Srischandra ...	Ditto ditto.
19.	Chattopadhyay, Madhusudan ...	Ditto ditto.
20.	Ghosh, Nandalal	Ditto ditto.
21.	" Sripati	Ditto ditto.
22.	Dasgupta, Jatindrakumar ...	Ditto ditto.
23.	Gupta, Prankumar	Ditto ditto.
24.	Ghosh, Upendranath	Ditto ditto.
25.	Das, Surendranath	Ditto ditto.
26.	{ Ray, Nagendranath	Ditto ditto.
	{ Nandi, Jogeschandra	Ditto ditto.
28.	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath ...	Ditto ditto.

II.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the L.M S. Examinations, 1899:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Abdul Ghafoor	Medical College, Calcutta.
Bandyopadhyay, Birendrakesari ...	Ditto.
" Haranchandra ...	Ditto.
" Jyotindranath ...	Ditto.
" Lalitmohan	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Makhanlal	Ditto.
" Rajendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	Ditto.
" Gopiballabh	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Narendranath	Ditto.
Cleophas, Claudice Frances	Ditto.
Das, Guruprasanna	Ditto.
" Mahendrachandra	Ditto.
" Satischandra	Ditto.
Datta, Binodbihari	Ditto.
Debmallik, Srischandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Debendranath	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Jatindranath	Ditto.
Goswami, Haridhan	Ditto.
Gupta, Garibdas	Ditto.
Karmakar, Bamacharan	Ditto.
Kundu, Girischandra	Ditto.
Mandal, Jaladhar	Ditto.

Mendes, T. A.	Medical College, Calcutta.
Pal, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Ray, Atulchandra	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Amarnath	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	Ditto.
Sarkar, Manmathanath	Ditto.
Sen, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
„ Jogindrabhusan	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	Ditto.
Sengupta, Suryyakumar	Ditto.
Sikdar, Jyotindramohan	Ditto.
Sinha, Jyotindrachandra	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	Ditto.
Sen, Jitendranath	Ditto.
Srimani, Jogeswar	Ditto.

FIRST L.M.S EXAMINATION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Bagchi, Kalidas	Medical College, Calcutta.
Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath	Ditto.
„ Kalibar	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan ...	Ditto.
„ Manindranath ...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra ...	Ditto.
„ Sachindranath ...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra ...	Ditto.
„ Surendranath ...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	Ditto.
Barat, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
Basu, Atalkumar	Ditto.
„ Durgapada	Ditto.
„ Harilal	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	Ditto.
Bhar, Srischandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Harihar	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	Ditto.
„ Pareslal	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
Biswas, Abhaycharan	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Indusekhar	Ditto.
„ Jnanendu	Ditto.
„ Kalipada	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Arunchandra	Ditto.
„ Charusasi	Ditto.
„ Hemendranath	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Basantakumar	Ditto.
Das, Charuchandra	Ditto.
„ Dinaranjan	Ditto.
„ Haraprasanna	Ditto.
Datta, Asutosh	Ditto.
„ Jibankrishna	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	Ditto.
„ Kartikchandra	Ditto.
„ Pyarimohan	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jnanendragopal ...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Anandalal	Ditto.
„ Bankimchandra	Ditto.
„ Lalitkumar	Ditto.
„ Mohinimohan	Ditto.
Guha, Kulachandra	Ditto.
„ Sitanath	Ditto.
Gupta, Brajendranath	Ditto
Mahalanabis, Hemantanath	Ditto.
Majumdar, Jnanendramohan	Ditto.
Mallik, Harendrachandra	Ditto.
„ Satyanarayan	Ditto.

Mandal, Birendranath	Medical College, Calcutta.
„ Gokulchandra	Ditto.
Manna, Manmatha	Ditto.
Mitra, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	Ditto.
„ Kalidhan	Ditto.
„ Kshetragopal	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	Ditto.
Nandi, Pramathanath	Ditto.
Paladhi, Adharchandra	Ditto.
Pramanik, Gangadhar	Ditto.
Rakshit, Banamali	Ditto.
Ray, Amulyachandra	Ditto.
„ Amulyaratan	Ditto.
„ Anandamohan	Ditto.
„ Atrikumar	Ditto.
„ Manaskumar	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Surendranarayan	Ditto.
Saha, Radhikanath	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	Ditto.
Samanta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
Sanyal, Debprasad	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gobindacharan	Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
„ Gopalcharan	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	Ditto.
Sengupta, Rakhalchandra	Ditto.
Sil, Purnachandra	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendranath	Ditto.
S. Saravanamuttu	Ditto.
Ukil, Nalinikanta	Ditto.
Wince, W. G.	Ditto.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Adhikari, Jogeschandra	Medical College, Calcutta.
Baksi, Upendranath	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Surendrakumar	Ditto.
Basu, Phakirchandra	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Mrigendranath	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Basantakumar	Ditto.
Biswas, Bamacharan	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
Chanda, Krishnakisor	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
Das, Benimohan	Ditto.
„ Bipinchandra	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harendralal	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kshirodkumari	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	Ditto.
Mitra, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.
Pitt, L	Ditto.
Ray, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
„ Kartikchandra	Ditto.
„ Manomohan	Ditto.
„ Panchanan	Ditto.
Sarkar, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd May 1899.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending the 31st March 1899.

Serial No.	1	2	3
Date of registration.	27th January, 1899.	27th January, 1899.	27th January, 1899.
Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Stereoscopic views.	Balabudhi Prakashini.	Hindi Kipahali Pustak.
Language in which the book is written.	English.	Hindi.	Hindi.
Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	B. Jugraj Singh of Ajmere.	M. Jagdambalal of Ajmere.	Shahzadey Mirza Kesar Bux, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.
Subject of the book.	Stereoscopic views.	Education for Indian girls.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.
Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	The Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Date of issue from the press or of publication.	1st January, 1899.	3rd January, 1899.	1st January, 1899.
Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	116 pages.	42 pages.	60 pages.
Size.	15×32.	22×38.	22×38.
First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	First edition.	Third edition.
Number of copies of which the edition consists.	300 copies.	1,000.	2,000 copies.
Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Free.	One anna and six pies.	One anna and six pies only.
Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
REMARKS.			

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1899 —continued.

Serial No.	4	5	6
Date of registration.	27th January, 1899.	27th January, 1899.	10th February, 1899.
Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	The testimonials of Raj Sri Thakuran Sanwant Singhji of Bagru.	The testimonials of the late Kanwar Pirthi Singhji of Bagru.	Yadgar-i-Muradali.
Language in which the book is written.	English.	English.	Urdu.
Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Different officials.	Different officials.	M. Murad Ali.
Subject of the book.	Testimonials.	Testimonials.	The description of Ajmere and other places visited by the Compiler.
Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Ajmere.
Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Charag-i-Rajastan.
Date of issue from the press or of publication.	15th January, 1899.	18th January, 1899.	10th January, 1899.
Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	20 pages.	12 pages.	384 pages.
Size.	24 X 40.	24 X 40.	20 X 26.
First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.
Number of copies of which the edition consists.	100 copies.	100 copies.	100 copies.
Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Lithographed.
Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Free.	Free.	Rupee one only.
Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
REMARKS.			

J. LANG,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

AJMERE;
The 18th May, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,66,472	7	5	1,69,92,019	2	8
Public Deposits at Branches	94,25,546	11	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,48,02,643	13	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,43,728	4	3
Sundries				25,84,382	8	6
RUPEES				10,37,22,773	12	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				97,21,103	0	0
Other authorized Investments				76 55,415	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,04,99,294	7	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,78,51,788	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased				1,74,79,284	3	5
Balances with other Banks				6,55,439	5	6
Bullion				8,545	6	4
Dead Stock				13,08,605	4	11
Stamps				11,201	7	11
Sundries				16,01,188	1	2
				7,67,91,864	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,12,83,645	5	8	2,69,30,908	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,56,47,263	7	4			
RUPEES				10,37,22,773	12	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th May, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th May, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd May, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,93,30,000	10,02,21,600	11,95,51,600	4,52,51,452	78,85,479	5,31,36,931
Allahabad	...	1,17,49,795	1,17,49,795	26,98,327	...	26,98,327
Lahore	...	2,28,62,830	2,28,62,830	2,05,05,975	...	2,05,05,975
Bombay	1,16,03,880	6,38,39,200	7,54,43,080	2,46,97,772	2,63,91,924	5,10,89,696
Karachi	...	77,76,955	77,76,955	27,62,165	...	27,62,165
Madras	53,11,770	2,75,64,030	3,28,75,800	2,25,56,505	...	2,25,56,505
Calicut	...	10,44,005	10,44,005	3,44,525	...	3,44,525
Rangoon	...	87,79,460	87,79,460	2,60,95,645	135	2,60,95,780
	3,62,45,650	24,38,37,875	28,00,83,525			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,93,675			
TOTAL			27,91,89,850	14,49,12,366	3,42,77,538	17,91,89,90
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						17,91,89,90
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,94
GRAND TOTAL						27,91,89,85

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 2nd May, 1899.

No. 670.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sections 102 (*a*) (*b*) (*d*) (*e*) (*f*) (*g*) (*h*), 137 (1) (*e*), (*v*) and 137 (1) (*k*) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Bye-laws, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, they are hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said Law :—

Chapter III—*continued.*

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BYE-LAW No.. MANUFACTURE AND PREPARATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTION 102 (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) AND (*e*).

No. 3443, dated 17th August 1898.

1. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of Ice, Ærated waters, Flour, Bread, Sweetmeates, Hoppers, Sugar or Jaggery unless licensed for the purpose.

Provided that no license will be necessary for the manufacture and preparation of any of the above-mentioned articles for private consumption only, and not for sale.

2. Any person wishing to use any place for any of the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may at his discretion grant or refuse such license provided that every order refusing such license shall be in writing, and shall state the ground on which it proceeds. Provided also that * * * before granting any such license the President shall refer the application to the Health Committee for report as to the suitability of the premises for the purpose proposed, that if the Health Committee report that the premises are unsuitable the license shall be refused, and that if the Health Committee at any time consider, for reasons to be recorded by them, that any place so licensed has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it is licensed, the President shall cancel the license, or suspend it until the place has been made suitable for the said purpose.

3. Application must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this Bye-Law.

4. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under this Bye-Law :—

Nature of trade.	Fee per annum. R	a.	p.
1. Ice Manufactory	50	0	0
2. Aerated Water Manufactory	100	0	0
3. Flour Mill (Machine)	50	0	0
Flour Mill (Hand)	5	0	0
4. Bakery	5	0	0
5. Sweetmeat Bazaar	5	0	0
6. Hopper Bazaar	1	0	0
7. Sugar or Jaggery Manufactory, 1st class	10	0	0
" " " 2nd class, for manufacture of SugarCandy only	2	0	0

5. The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under this Bye-Law for any of the following purpose :—

(1) *Manufacture of Ice.*

(*a*) Water to be converted into ice shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the Health Committee.

(*b*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the Health Committee.

(*c*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel, and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(2) *Manufacture of Ærated Waters.*

(*a*) All water to be manufactured into ærated water shall be boiled before use, and be kept while cooling in a suitable covered vessel.

(*b*) If the water be filtered after boiling, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times, and in such manner, as the Health Committee may direct.

(*c*) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels, and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the Health Committee may direct.

(*d*) The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed, and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water, and shall be properly drained.

(*e*) All water to be manufactured into ærated waters or to be used for washing bottles shall be drawn only from sources approved by the Health Committee.

(*f*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the Health Committee.

(*g*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel, and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*h*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Medical Officer, or any officer authorized by them.

(*i*) No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of manufacturer.

(3) *Manufacture of Bread or Sweetmeats.*

(*a*) No place for the manufacture of bread or sweetmeats shall be roofed with leaves, thatch or such like inflammable materials, nor shall any screens or sunshades made of tatty, matting or gunny be allowed.

(*b*) The boards, platforms, or vessels used for the kneading of dough, or mixing of materials, shall be thoroughly cleansed daily. In the preparation of any such article no portion of the materials used shall be allowed to come into contact with the bodies of persons in any way which may be objected to by the Health Committee and which is not necessary for the purpose of manufacture.

(*c*) Every room used for the manufacture of any of the said articles shall be kept in a proper state of cleanliness and lime washed at least once in every three months.

6. Whoever without obtaining a license as required by this Bye-Law uses any place for any of the purposes mentioned in clause I shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50, and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purpose.

7. If the holder of any license under this Bye-Law employs any person to be in charge of the place for which such license is granted, such person shall be equally liable with the licensee for the observance of all conditions attached to such license.

8. A breach of any condition of any license granted under this Bye-Law shall render the holder of the license and the person in charge of the place licensed, liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R20 and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BYE-LAW No. PLACES FOR SALE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTION 102, (*d*) AND (*e*).

A. General.

1. No place shall be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish or vegetables intended for human food except those mentioned in the list given below; provided that the President shall have power to license as retail shops for any of the above articles, such other places as the Health Committee may think fit for the purpose, and to withdraw such licenses.

2. The following places may be used as markets under the above clause:—

(*a*) *Public Markets.*

General Market—New Market Road;
Beef and Poultry Markets—Broadway Road;
Fish Market—Broadway Road;
Fish Market—New Market Road.
Shulay General Market—Shulay;
Alsur General Market—Alsur;
Pork Market—Timmiah Road;
Vegetable Market—New Market Road;
Beef and Mutton Stalls—Knoxpett:

and such other places as may from time to time be set apart by the Commission for use as public markets.

(b) Private Markets.

Such places as may from time to time be approved by the Commission for use as Private markets.

B. Public Markets.

3 Public markets shall not be open for use by the public, before 6 A.M., or after 8 P.M.

4. Every shop-keeper, stall-holder, or sitter therein shall remove his goods and close his shop daily at or before the time of closing so as to allow of the markets being thoroughly cleansed for the next day.

5. No goods shall be brought into the markets except such as are intended for sale; and such goods shall be kept only in the shops, stalls, sittings, or godowns.

6. Any person selling or exposing for sale in any market, any meat, fish, or vegetable matter which is decomposed or unfit for consumption or any meat that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it really is, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding R50.

7. No projections of any kind from shops, stalls, or sittings shall be allowed. Every article forming such projections will be removed by the Market Sergeant, and will be liable to be confiscated by the President, and to be sold by public auction. The proceeds of goods so confiscated and sold shall be credited to Municipal Funds.

8. All shop-keepers, stall-holders, and sitters in the public markets shall be decently and properly dressed.

9. All scales, weights, and measures shall be kept clean and in proper order. Standard weights and measures will be kept in charge of the Market Sergeant.

10. Every shop-keeper stall-holder or permanent sitter, who may employ another person to act in his stead, shall declare the fact to the Market Sergeant, who shall enter the name of the said substitute on the back of the rent receipt.

11. No shop, stall, or sitting shall be sub-let without the sanction of the President.

12. Stalls, shops or permanent sittings shall not be let for less than one month at a time, unless by special order of the President, and all rents therefor shall be paid on or before the 10th of each month to the Market Sergeant, or other person, or persons, authorized by the President in writing to collect such rents.

13. Lost articles, found by any person within the limits of the Municipal markets, shall be handed over by the finder to the Market Sergeant, who shall hand them over to the Police to be disposed of as unclaimed property.

14. No one shall create a disturbance in the market by singing, or beating of tom-toms, or by other musical instruments, or by quarrelling, or by using abusive language.

15. No coolies shall be allowed into the markets unless in the service of stall-holders, or brought in by intending purchasers, nor shall any vagrants or beggars be allowed.

16. No person shall bring a dog into the market.

17. No vendor in the market shall smoke in his stall, and no vendor or other person shall cook in the market without special permission, or spit the juice of "Pan Supari" or throw fruit peel or pieces of vegetables about, or sleep on the stalls or anywhere within the limits of the markets.

18. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of a market, except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose. Any breach of this rule shall render the offender liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding R10.

19. No person suffering from leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in any market, or be employed in any way in the preparation or sale of food in such market, and any such person coming within the market may be expelled by the Market Sergeant or his Assistant.

20. No person resorting to any market, or being in charge of any vehicle, waggon, cart, truck or any horse or other beast of burden, shall cause or allow such vehicle or beast to stand within the precincts of the market for any longer time than shall be reasonably necessary for getting in or out of such vehicle, or loading such waggon, cart or truck.

21. The Market Sergeant and his subordinates may expel from the market premises any person who is found drunk or begging, or loitering, or who misconducts himself or infringes any of the above rules or is a lunatic; and if such person is a tenant or his servant, may (subject to the approval of the President) prevent him from further carrying on any trade or business in the market or occupying any shop or stall therein. A vendor guilty of assault may be expelled from the market and prevented from further carrying on any trade or business or occupying any shop or stall in the market.

22. All vendors or their servants or agents shall obey all reasonable orders of the Market Sergeants, but shall have the right of appealing against such orders to the President.

C. Private Markets.

23. Whoever without the sanction of the Commission uses any place as a Private market shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50, and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues so to use it.

24. Whoever having reason to believe that the use of such place as a market has not been sanctioned by the Commission, sells or exposes for sale in such market any meat, fish or vegetables shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10, and to a further fine which may extend to R1 for every day after such conviction during which he sells or exposes for sale any such article.

25. When the use of any place as a private market has been sanctioned by the Commission, the President shall issue a license to the owner thereof. The owner shall keep such license affixed in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance of such market. The owner of every such market shall apply to the President in the first month of each official year for the renewal of his license.

26. If at any time the President or the Health Committee consider that such place has become unsuitable for the purpose of a market or likely to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the President shall require the owner to carry such works out as may be necessary to make the place suitable or to abate the nuisance, and shall suspend or withhold the license until such works have been carried out. Provided that no such market shall be permanently suppressed without the sanction of the Commission.

27. When any such license is suspended or withheld by the President under the above section, notice of such suspension or withholding shall be affixed in English and two vernacular languages in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such market.

28. Any person who during the suspension or withholding of the license of a private market as provided in Section 26 above keeps open such market, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50, and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which he keeps open such market.

29. Any person who having knowledge of such withholding or suspension sells or exposes for sale in any such market any meat, fish or vegetables shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 and to a further fine which may extend to R1 for every day after such conviction during which he sells or exposes for sale any such article.

30. Every private market shall be under the control of the Commission, and the President or Medical Officer or any other officer authorized by them may, either with or without the assistance of the police, enter every such market at all reasonable hours and inspect the same, and seize all articles of food or drink exposed for sale or stored therein which may appear to be unfit for food or drink.

31. The owner, occupier, or farmer of every such market shall have a pipe, of not less than one inch in diameter, laid on from the nearest water main. and shall cause such market to be thoroughly washed and cleansed once in every twenty-four hours, and shall be responsible for the proper condition of such market.

32. Every market shall be kept thoroughly clean and ventilated, and shall be paved and provided with proper drains for the conveyance of waste water to the nearest public drain or sewer; and such markets, drains, and ventilators shall be constructed in all respects to the satisfaction of the President and the Health Committee.

33. No owner, occupier, farmer of, or vendor in, any market or stall shall sell, or expose or permit to be exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in, any such market or stall, any meat, or fish, or vegetable matter which is decomposed or unfit for consumption, or any meat that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it realy is.

34. The owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall not permit any person suffering from leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease to keep a stall in such market, or to be employed in any way in the preparation or sale of food in such market.

35. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of a market, except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose.

36. The owner, occupier, or farmer of any market shall not permit any dogs to enter such market. Any dogs found in any such market may be destroyed by any Municipal Officer or servant

37. Breach of any of these rules for the control of private markets when not otherwise provided for shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R20 and to a further fine which may extend to R2 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

D.—Retail shops outside markets.

38. Whoever without obtaining a license from the President under section 1 of this Bye-law uses any place not being within a public or licensed market for the sale of any meat, fish or vegetables shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R20 and to a further fine which may extend to R2 for every day after such conviction during which he continues so to use it.

Fees.

39 For every license granted by the President under section 1 of this Bye-law for the

use of any place as a retail shop for the sale of meat, fish or vegetables, the following fees shall be charged :—

For the sale of meat	R 5	per annum.
Do. fresh fish	„ 5	do.
Do. salt fish	„ 1	do.
Do. vegetables	„ 1	do.

all such licenses shall expire on the 31st March in each year, and application for their renewal must be made to the President before the end of the first month of the official year.

40. Every such license granted for the sale of meat shall be in the following form :—

——— is hereby licensed to keep a butcher's shop at No. ——in——street for the retail sale of animal flesh intended for human food subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the President, Medical Officer, or other officer authorized by them shall at all times have free access to the shop for municipal purposes, and that he shall produce this license to any such officer demanding it.

(2) That he shall not sell, or offer for sale, the flesh of any animal that has not been examined and passed by the Veterinary Inspector and slaughtered in a public slaughter-house.

(3) That he shall not sell or offer for sale any meat that is decomposed or unfit for consumption, or that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it really is.

(4) That he shall keep for use in the shop proper scales and correct stamped weights.

(5) That a breach of any of the above conditions by himself or by his servants, shall render him liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R20.

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BYE-LAW No. SALE OF MILK AND BUTTER.

B. M. L. SECTION 102 (*f*) (*g*) AND (*h*).

1. No person shall carry on trade as Dairyman unless licensed by the Commission.
The term "Dairyman" for the purpose of this Bye-law includes every person who carries on trade in milk or butter or who keeps milch cattle for the purpose of selling milk.

2. Any person wishing to carry on trade as a Dairyman shall apply to the President for a license stating the nature of the business to be carried on and the place in which it is to be carried on. The President may at his discretion grant or refuse such license provided that every order refusing such license shall be in writing, and shall state the ground on which it proceeds. Provided also that * * * before granting any such license the President shall refer the application to the Health Committee for report as to the suitability of the premises for the purpose proposed, that if the Health Committee report that the premises are unsuitable, the license shall be refused, and that if the Health Committee at any time consider, for reasons to be recorded by them, that the premises used for the said trade have become unsuitable for the purpose, the President shall cancel the license or suspend it until the premises have been made suitable for the said purpose.

3. Application must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this Bye-law.

4. A fee of R2 per annum shall be charged for each license under this Bye-law.

5. No licensed Dairyman shall sell or keep milk in any dwelling-house or room or place used for sleeping or cooking.

6. Every licensed Dairyman shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, roof and flooring of every room or place in which milk or butter is kept or sold by him, and all shelves or benches on which milk vessels are kept, to be kept constantly clean, and all vessels used for the purpose of his trade to be washed and thoroughly cleaned before and after use.

7. No licensed Dairyman shall permit any person suffering from any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease to be employed in any way in the preparation, storage or distribution of milk or butter, or the tending of milch cattle or to enter any place used for such purposes, and no person so employed shall knowingly come into contact or communication with any person suffering from any such disease.

8. No licensed Dairyman shall use or permit to be used for the washing or cleaning of milk vessels, or for any other purpose by which it may be brought into contact with milk or butter, any water other than that drawn from a public main or from a well previously approved in writing by the Health Committee.

9. Every licensed Dairyman who keeps milch cattle shall, in case of any outbreak of sickness amongst such cattle, give immediate notice thereof to the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector, and shall also at once remove any sick animal from contact with other animals which are not sick, and keep it apart in such place as may be approved by such officer pending the orders of the President, or, in case there should be no suitable place on the premises where sick animals can be conveniently segregated, he shall, pending such orders as aforesaid, remove any such sick animal to some other place approved of by such officer. He shall immediately, on receipt of the President's orders in regard to the segregation or disposal of such animal, comply with and carry out such orders.

10. No licensed Dairyman owning any milch cattle suffering from any form of disease shall permit the milk of such animal to be sold or used for domestic purposes until he shall have received the consent in writing of the Health Officer.

11. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50, and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BYE-LAW No. CONTROL OF BURIAL AND BURNING-GROUNDS.

B. M. L. SECTION 137 (1) (e) (v).

1. Every owner or person having control of any place used as a burial or burning-ground shall cause the same to be registered in a register, which shall be kept in the Municipal Office for that purpose, together with the names of the owner and the persons having control thereof, and shall deposit in the Municipal Office at the time of registration a plan of the said place showing the extent and boundaries thereof.

A fee of R10 shall be paid for every such registration.

2. If it appears to the President that there is no owner or person having the control of any such place, the President shall assume control thereof, and direct it to be registered, or may cause it to be closed.

3. Notice of the registration shall be affixed in English and in two vernacular languages, in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such places.

4. Whoever after the registration of any such place acquires by inheritance, transfer, or any other means the ownership or control thereof shall, within one month of such acquisition, give information thereof in writing to the President.

5. The owner or the person having control of any such place shall, when so required by the President, give all information that may be required regarding the attendants employed, or the system of management followed therein, or any other matter connected with the control thereof.

6. The owner or any person having control of any such place shall cause the same to be kept at all times in a cleanly state, and free from noxious vegetation to the satisfaction of the President, and shall, if so required by the President by notice in writing, cause the same to be enclosed by a sufficient wall or fence.

7. The person having control of every such place shall give information within twenty-four hours to such person as may be appointed by the President in that behalf, and in such form as may be prescribed by the President, of all burials and burnings which take place therein.

8. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave, whether dug or constructed of masonry or otherwise, in such manner that the surface of the coffin, or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground,......and no grave shall be used for the burying of more than one corpse, except in the case of two or more members of one family being buried at the same time or in the case of sanction being obtained under para. 10 to re-open an old grave or family vault.

9. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground, at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other existing grave.

10. No person shall without the sanction in writing of the President, or an order in writing of a Magistrate, re-open a grave already occupied.

11. Whoever brings or conveys or causes to be brought, or conveyed, a corpse, or part thereof, to any burial or burning-ground, shall cause the same to be buried, or burnt, within six hours after its arrival at such ground.

12. No person when burning or causing to be burnt a corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning-ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes.

13. No person shall permit clothes, or any other articles, connected with the burning of any corpse, to remain at or near a burning-ground without being completely reduced to ashes.

14. No person shall act as Vettiyan, grave-digger or other attendant in a Municipal burial or burning-ground, without being licensed for that purpose by the President. Licenses granted for such purposes shall be in the form appended, and may be withdrawn or cancelled at the President's discretion.

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Bye-law for the control of burial and burning-grounds ......

....

is hereby licensed to act as..
at the..burial and burning-ground
on ....road in the..................................Municipal circle under the conditions named on the reverse hereof.

President.

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO.

This license may be withdrawn or cancelled on proof of the licensee—

(*a*) not being available, without reasonable excuse, at the said burial or burning-ground at any time or times at which his services as
may be required by any member or members of the community usually resorting to it,

(*b*) or neglecting to do the duty usually required of him there, as such, on occasions of burial and burning,

(*c*) or causing or permitting or being a party to any infringement of the rules laid down in the Bye-laws for the control of burial and burning-grounds, as far as they affect him, and his duties as such,

(*d*) or demanding, or attempting to extort, any higher fee than at the rates following, *viz.*:—

For burial of a corpse of or under 12 years of age	Annas	8
Ditto do. above that age	,,	10
For cremation of a corpse of or under 12 years of age, including the milk ceremony, if any.	,,	3
Ditto do. above that age, including as above	,,	6
For supplying tools for the purpose of digging grave, etc., to those not otherwise requiring his services	,,	1½

(*e*) or being guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the President requires the withdrawal of the license.

15. No person shall erect or build, or cause to be erected or built, any monument, tombstone, shrine, temple, building or enclosure, in any Municipal burial or burning-ground without the sanction in writing of the President. A fee of 8 annas per square foot or part of a square foot shall be paid by the applicant before such sanction is granted by the President. The President may cause anything so erected or built without his sanction to be demolished.

16. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to fine not exceeding R50.

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BY-LAW No. FOR REGULATING THE DESTRUCTION OR SEGREGATION OF STRAY DOGS AND OF HORSES AND CATTLE SUFFERING FROM ANTHRAX, GLANDERS, RINDERPEST OR ANY OTHER SUCH DISEASE.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTION 137 (1) (*k*).

1. Notice of the occurrence of any case of anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease, affecting horses or cattle, as required by section 123 of the law, shall be given to the Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector of the Division.

2. The Health Officer on receiving information of the existence of any such disease shall make such enquiry as may be necessary, and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of any such animal or animals is necessary, the owner shall keep such animal or animals apart in, or removed them to, such place as may be approved by the Health Officer.

3. On report from the Health Officer that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the President may, by order in writing, require such animal to be immediately destroyed, and no damages shall be payable in respect of any animal destroyed under such order. When any animal has died from or been destroyed on account of any such disease, the carcase shall be removed as soon as possible to the nearest cinerator, and there cremated. The cost of such removal and cremation shall be paid by the owner or person in charge of the animal.

4. Every place which has been occupied by any animal suffering from such disease, and teverything which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering, shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected in such manner as may be required by the Health Officer, and if any such thing is in the opinion of the Health Officer not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed, provided that for all article so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President, after necessary enquiry, may consider reasonable.

5. Every stall or building which has been occupied by any animal suffering from such disease shall, within 24 hours after it has been disinfected as provided in section 4 above, be thoroughly lime-washed, and no such stall or building shall be re-occupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected and lime-washed.

6. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50, and to a further fine which may extend to R5 for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

7. Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar, and apparently ownerless, may be destroyed by any person authorized by the President in that behalf.

L. T. HARRIS, *President,*
Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

II C

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them :—

a.—Compulsory portion	*d.*—History of India.	*g.*—Hygiene.	*l.*—Agriculture.
b.—Second Language.	*e.*—Mathematics.	*h.*—Elementary Science.	*m.*—Needlework.
c.—Geography.	*f.*—History of England.	*k.*—Mensuration.	*n.*—Domestic Economy.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the school from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class.
1	...	Frank Walter Abraham	15	Male	Walter Abraham	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School.	English	Latin	*a, c, d, e, f.*	
2	...	Sydney Charlton Prown	14	Ditto	John Brown	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, e, k.*	II
3	...	Noel Graham Dunbar	12	Ditto	John M. Dunbar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, e.*	II
4	...	William Lindsay Edwards	14	Ditto	William Henry Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
5	...	Douglas Alfred Russell Leonard.	13	Ditto	Charles M. Leonard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*c, e, f.*	...
6	27	Stanley Edward Littlewood.	15	Ditto	Charles John Littlewood	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, d, f.*	...
7	...	Kenelm Ress Mc Cloughin	14	Ditto	Thomas John McCloughin.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
8	...	Norman Chevers McKenzie.	17	Ditto	Alexander H. McKenzie	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
9	...	Henry John Pope	13	Ditto	Henry James Pope	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
11	...	Bertram Ebenezer Andree Scott.	11	Ditto	Edwin Ebenezer Scott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, c, d, e, f.*	II
12	...	Henry Ponsonbey Scott	15	Ditto	Samuel P Scott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, f.*	...
13	...	Harold Ernest Smith	15	Ditto	Alfred Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, d, f.*	...
14	...	Colin Hugh Todd	17	Ditto	Hugh Todd	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, c, f.*	II
15	...	Henry Claud Torrens	13	Ditto	Charles P. Torrens	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, d, f, c.*	II
16	..	Christie Frank Vardon	13	Ditto	Samuel Henry Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
17	...	Donald Herbert Wallace	14	Ditto	James Wallace	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
18	...	Reginald Weir	16	Ditto	Henry Robert Weir	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
19	...	Harold Mergler Blackie	13	Ditto	Robert Blackie	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, f.*	II
20	...	Robert William Davies	16	Ditto	William Davies	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, d, e, f.*	II
21	...	Frederick James William Dee.	17	Ditto	James Dee	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
24	...	Donald Lionel Mackay	15	Ditto	James Lionel Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	*a, b, c, d, e, f.*	II
25	...	Samuel Hurst, Robert Ottley.	14	Ditto	John James Ottley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
27	...	Eric Albert Stolberg	16	Ditto	Charles Stolberg	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, d*	...
28	16	Ralph Thompson	17	Ditto	William Thompson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Latin	*a, b, e, d, f.*	II
29	...	Harold Breehman Walker Toussaint.	13	Ditto	Thomas Rose Toussaint	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b. c, d, e, f.*	II
31	...	Frederick Oliver Bird	16	Ditto	Oliver James Bird	St. Andrew's Boys' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, f.*	...
32	...	William Oscar Browne	15	Ditto	John James Browne	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
35	...	Albert Dickson	14	Ditto	John Aaron Dickson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, e.*	II
37	...	Kingsley G. Du Bois	14	Ditto	Mrs. Ida Kathleen Du Bois.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
38	...	George Charles Edwards	16	Ditto	Frederick Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c*	...
40	...	Percival Roff Freemantle	16	Ditto	Henry Thomas Freemantle.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
41	...	Frederick O'Sullivan Grant	14	Ditto	Mrs. Rebecca Grant	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, d*	...
42	...	Francis Herbert Grant	13	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
43	...	Lancelot Hayes	15	Ditto	Richmond F. Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c*	...
46	...	George Griffith Lewis	15	Ditto	Lucy Lewis	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d*	...
47	...	Robert P. Macfarlane	13	Ditto	James Macfarlane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, d, f.*	...
48	...	Clement Andrew Marlam	13	Ditto	William Marlam	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, f*	...
49	...	Frederick George Michael	16	Ditto	Frederick Ernest Michael	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c*	...
50	...	Thomas Adolphus Michael.	14	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, e*	...
51	...	Frank Lovegrove Plummer	14	Ditto	Samuel Charles Plummer	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
52	...	John William Scott	1[illegible]	Ditto	M. Elizabeth Scott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
54	...	Kenneth William Simons	13	Ditto	Kenneth William Simons	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c*	...
55	...	Henry Gilbert Smith	16	Ditto	John James Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c*	...
50 (a)	...	Vincent Archibald William Misquith.	15	Ditto	William Arthur Misquith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, d, f.*	...

List of candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898—continued.

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57	...	William John Fernandez .	13	Male .	Joseph Edward Fernandez.	St. Johns Boys' School .	English .	...	c	..
58	...	Samuel Henry Mark Newman.	15	Ditto .	Samuel Adolphus Newman.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II
59	...	Hector James Thornton	15	Ditto .	John Thornton . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d, f	...
60	...	Wilfred Charles Thornton	17	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c	...
61	...	A. Appaduray . .	17	Ditto .	Arunachalam . .	St. Patrick's School .	Ditto .	...	c, d, g	...
62	60	Ibrahim Beig . . .	15	Ditto .	Hyathu Beig . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, g.	II
64	...	Frederick North . .	14	Ditto .	Alfred North . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
65	...	Antony Rabel . .	16	Ditto .	Gregory Rabel . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f, g.	II
66	...	James Vardon . .	14	Ditto .	Henry Vardon . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, g.	II
67	...	Reginald Burrows . .	16	Ditto .	James Burrows . .	St. Joseph's College .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d	...
68	...	George Cecil . . .	15	Ditto .	Bernard D. Cecil . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	a, c, d	...
69	...	Joseph Patrick Connally .	16	Ditto .	Charles Connally . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	d, g.	...
70	66	William Henry Cooke .	15	Ditto .	William Cooke .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e, g.	II
71	...	Walter Edward Dennehy .	13	Ditto .	Joseph C. Dennehy .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	a, b, c, d, e.	II
72	...	Anthony Joseph D'Souza .	16	Ditto .	Sebastian D'Souza .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b c, d, e.	II
73	...	Henry D'Vaz . . .	14	Ditto .	Joseph D'Vaz . .	Ditto ditro .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d, e.	II
74	...	Charles William Dunlop .	15	Ditto .	John William Dunlop .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e, f.	II
75	67	Percy Bertram Dughard .	17	Ditto .	Alfred P. Dughard .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d	...
76	72	Bernard Fernandez .	15	Ditto .	Sebastian Lawrence Fernandez.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, g, e	...
78	...	Allan Charles Holnan .	15	Ditto .	Daniel Holnan . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	a, c, d, e.	II
79	...	Daniel Robert Holman .	13	Ditto .	Daniel Holman . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d, e, f.	II
80	...	Ferdinand Claude Kelly	13	Ditto .	Edwin James Kelly .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d, e.	II
81	...	Albert Edwin Kelly .	15	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e.	II
82	...	Herbert Frederick Mahar	13	Ditto .	James Mahar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d, e.	II
83	76	George Maple . .	16	Ditto .	Thomas Maple . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e, g.	II
84	...	Percy Edward Newbourne	15	Ditto .	Rev. J. M. Kissac .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	c	...
85	...	Lancelot Armstrong O'Connell.	14	Ditto .	S. O' Connell . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c, d, e	...
86	...	Herbert Phaure . .	16	Ditto .	Augustus Phaure .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	French .	a, b, c, e.	II
87	...	Benjamin Rozario . .	16	Ditto .	John. Rozario . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e, g.	II
88	...	Robert George Smith .	14	Ditto .	Edwin Smith . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	c, d	...
91	...	Wallajabad V. Annamalai	23	Ditto .	Veeraswami . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Tamil .	b, c, e	...
92	87	Tanjore M. Appaswami .	14	Ditto .	Murugesam Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
93	88	Bangalore Gopalaswami Mudaliar.	15	Ditto .	B. Krishnaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e.	II
94	...	Atupakam Kumaraguru .	17	Ditto .	A. Krishnaswami .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	d	...
98	...	Rajendram Ambrose .	16	Ditto .	David Rajendram .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	c, d	...
101	...	Salvador Lobo . .	16	Ditto .	Jacob Lobo . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e.	II
102	...	Marian Noronha . .	16	Ditto .	Jacob Naronha . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e.	II
103	96	Royappah Paupiah . .	16	Ditto .	Rayappah . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d	...
104	...	Settihally Royappah .	22	Ditto .	Facrias . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b	...
105	...	Mindaguddalu Rajagopaul Naidu.	14	Ditto .	M. Srinivasalu Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, d, e.	II
108	68	Thomas Davids . .	15	Ditto .	Joseph Davids . .	St. Aloysius School .	Ditto .	Latin .	a, b, c, d.	II
109	69	Walter Davids . .	17	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e.	II
110	...	William Morrison . .	14	Ditto .	William Morrison .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	...
111	...	Joseph Scanlon . .	15	Ditto .	Thomas Scanlon . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d, e	...
112	..	Henry Clarence Westwood	14	Ditto .	Arthur John Westwood .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d	...
113	...	Kullahally T. Aachappa .	16	Ditto .	K. Thunmappah . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	a, b, c, d.	II
116	...	C. V. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar.	15	Ditto .	C. Varada Chariar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Tamil .	b	...
118	...	Koskote Rama Sastri .	15	Ditto .	H. Visveswara Sastri .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	b	.
119	...	M. S. Ramaswami . .	13	Ditto .	N. S. Munivenkataswami	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	d	.
121	280	Chorappa Joseph Thumbu	18	Ditto .	Chowrappa . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Telugu .	a, b, c	...
122	...	Mohamed Abdul Latheef .	15	Ditto .	Muhammed Abdul Rahoman.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d, g	...
123	...	Bangalore T. Abdul Raheem.	15	Ditto .	Bangalore Tippusahib .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Hindustani	c	...
124	...	Khaja Muhammed Sirajuddin.	12	Ditto .	Khaja Muhammad .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b	...
125	...	Muhammed Abdul Wajid .	14	Ditto .	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, g.	II
127	110	T. Manickam Chetty .	16	Ditto .	T. M. Thangavelu Chettiar.	A. N. M.'s High School .	Ditto .	Tamil .	e, g	Extra.
128	...	M. Pathmanabhan . .	16	Ditto .	M. Theruvengada Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c	...
131	...	Paniam Durvasiah . .	16	Ditto .	Subbaraya Sastri . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	a, b, c, d.	II
132	134	Bangalore T. Kamalanathan.	15	Ditto .	T. Thiriuvengada Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d, e.	II

List of candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898—continued.

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134	...	Arcot Manickam	17	Male	A VenkatachalaMudaliar	A. N. M's High School	English	Canarese	*c*	...
135	...	Anekab Srekantiah	14	Ditto	Nanjimda Sastri	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	...
137	...	M. Venkataswami	15	Ditto	Muniswamiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, d*	...
141	...	A. Ganapathy	18	Ditto	A. Arunachala Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	*c, d*	...
145	112	A. Muthusawmi Chetti	16	Ditto	C. M. Appaswami Chettaier.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, e*	...
153	...	M. B. Ramachendran	13	Ditto	M. Balasubramania Aiyar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, d, c.*	II
155	...	T. G. Singaravelu	14	Ditto	T. A. Govindasawmi Chettiar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, d*	...
156	...	T. R. Thamotharan	19	Ditto	S. Muthuswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*g*	...
157	...	V. N. Thungavelu	14	Ditto	V. Nadamuni Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	*b*	...
160	...	Cheyyur Krishnaswami	13	Ditto	C. V. Parthasaradhi Naidu.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	*a, b, d, e.*	II
161	...	K Rajagopaul	14	Ditto	Krishnaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*d*	...
163a	...	T. Sudarsanam	17	Ditto	Thathiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b, d*	...
164	141	P. A. Ekambaram	16	Ditto	P. Anantharangam Pillai	Chatur Veda Siddanta Sabha School.	Ditto	Tamil	*a, b, e, g.*	II
166	...	P. A. Mohanavelu	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, e*	...
167	...	M. Raju Chetty	15	Ditto	V. Murugappachetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*c*	...
170	...	G. K. Srinivasa Aiyar	16	Ditto	G. Krishna Aiyar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*d*	...
171	146	C S. Thungavelu	16	Ditto	C. S. Singaravelu Pillai.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d*	...
174	...	N. Gundappa	17	Ditto	Narasimmiah	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Ditto	Canarese	*a, b, d*	...
178	...	Edward Cristopher Wesley	17	Ditto	S. J. Wesley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	*a, b, d*	...
179	...	Reginald Clarence Wesley	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, d*	...
180	...	Joel Nathaniel	17	Ditto	Rev. Samuel Nathaniel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, d*	...
185	...	Vellore Varadarajii	17	Ditto	Jagaimayakulu Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*d*	...
185 (*c*)	...	Joseph Abraham	16	Ditto	S. Joseph	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*d*	...
186	...	J. Appadurai Pillai	17	Ditto	Jacob Pillai	St. Ma School	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	...
187	...	A. M. Duraisivami Pillai	17	Ditto	A. Maria Pillai	Dit ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b, c*	...
188	...	K. Kanakarajie	17	Ditto	Kiderimuthu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	...
189	...	D. G. Mangalanatha Pillai	13	Ditto	D. Gnanayudam Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b, d*	...
190	...	M. Mariasusai Pillai	14	Ditto	Michael Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b, d*	...
191	...	M. Mariasundram Pillai	17	Ditto	Mariados Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	...
199 (*a*)	265	Marianna Pushparatha Chetty	36	Ditto	S. Merianna Chetty	Teacher ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*a, b, c, d.*	II
200	...	Magadi Seetharamayya	14	Ditto	'agadi Rangappa	Wesleyan High School City	Ditto	Canarese	*c*	...
202	...	Ella Faith Boalth	14	Female	William Hope Boalth	Bishop Cottons' Girls' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, m.*	II
203	...	Isabel Jane Chooet	15	Ditto	George Chooet	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, m.*	II
204	...	Louise Ann Pope	15	Ditto	Henry Jane Pope	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a. c, d, f, m.*	II
205	...	Lilian Clare Blaikie	15	Ditto	Robert Blaikie	Baldwin Girls' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
206	...	Sarah Amy Edith Joseph	14	Ditto	Thomas Lewis Joseph	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, d, e, f.*	II
207	..	Ruth Ennice Lawrence	16	Ditto	Reid Lawrance	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
208	...	Alice Edith Mackay	13	Ditto	James Lyon Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
209	...	Mary Martha Mason	13	Ditto	William Benjamin Mason	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
210	217	Mabel Alice Mathews	16	Ditto	William Alfred Mathews	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
212	...	Elizabeth Temple	12	Ditto	Arthur Temple	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, e, f.*	II
213	...	Fanny Temple	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
215	...	Givendoline George	14	Ditto	Christopher George	Convent Girls' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, f*	...
216	...	Constance Quigley	14	Ditto	Edmund Quigley	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, n.*	II
217	...	Eva Kelly	16	Ditto	Thomas Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*c, d, f, n.*	...
218	...	Mellicent Kelly	16	Ditto	John Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	French	*a, c, d, f. n.*	II
219	236	Mildred Kelly	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, n.*	II
220	...	Winifred Nelson	15	Ditto	Richard Nelson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, e, f, n.*	II
222	...	Gertrude D'Rozario	13	Ditto	Tuomas D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, n.*	II
223	...	Gertrude Templeton	15	Ditto	Arthur Templeton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	French	*a, b, c, d, f, n.*	II
224	...	Elia Verghese	15	Ditto	Mathew Verghe	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f. n.*	II
225	...	May Aloysius Wessels	27	Ditto	Herman Wessels	Teacher ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, m.*	II
225 (*a*)	...	Leila Honner	14	Ditto	James Honner	Convent Girls' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, n.*	II
225 (*b*)	...	Kathben Burke	14	Ditto	James Burke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, n.*	II
226	...	Dora Edith Gertrude Borcham	13	Ditto	Adaw Borcham	St. Andrew's Girls' School	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
227	...	Renvia Mildred Cherry	16	Ditto	John Urial Cherry	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	*a, d, f, m.*	II

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228	...	Cecily Cress . . .	12	Female	Edward Cress . .	St. Andrew's Girls' School	English .	...	*a, c, d, f, m.*	II
230	...	Constance Violet Hunter .	14	Ditto .	James Cadwallader Hunter.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f*	
231	228	Kathleen Emily Naylor .	15	Ditto .	Charles George R. Naylor	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f*	II
232	229	Evelyn Jane Pedroza .	16	Ditto .	Ebenezer Robert Pedroza	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f*	II
233	...	Edith Matilda Reilly .	14	Ditto .	Terence Calcott Reilly .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*c, d, f*	...
234	...	Marion Bassie Richmond .	12	Ditto .	Richard Reginald Richmond.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*c, d, f*	...
235	...	Matilda Elizabeth Wherrett.	12	Ditto .	James Thomas Wherrett	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, m.*	II
236	...	Adnah Beatrice Wheeldon	15	Ditto .	Thomas Wheldon .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a*	...
237	...	Ellen Mann . . .	14	Ditto .	William Mann . .	St. John's Girls' School	Ditto .	...	*c, d, f*	...
238	...	Daisy Florence Ball .	14	Ditto .	Joseph Callaghan Ball .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f*	II
239	...	Edith Rolfe Bloxham .	14	Ditto .	Arthur Bloxham . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*c, f, n*	...
240	...	Jossie Deborah D'Clair .	14	Ditto .	William D'Clair . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*c, d, f, n*	...
242	...	Minnie McDonough .	16	Ditto .	Henry McDonough .	St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School.	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f, m.*	II
243	...	Mary Pacheco . .	15	Ditto .	Paul Marcel Pacheco .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f, m, n.*	II
244	..	Norah Aileen O'Leary .	19	Ditto .	John O'Leary . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, m, n.*	II
245	...	Pansy Beveridge . .	13	Ditto .	Edmund Beveridge .	Wesleyan Day School St. John's Hill.	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, f, g.*	II
246	...	Mellicent Duckworth .	11	Ditto .	Henry Thomas . .	Ditto ditto .	Dito .	...	*a, c, d, f, g.*	II
247	...	Ada Hamilton . .	15	Ditto .	James Hamilton . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	...	*c, g*	...
248	...	Belladona King . .	13	Ditto .	William James King .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	...	*a, c, d, f, g.*	II
249	...	Elizabeth Priscilla Axen Flynn.	16	Ditto .	William Moore Flynn .	Fort City School . .	tt o .	...	*a, c, d*	...
250	...	Muhammed Kareem Allah	17	Male .	Muhammed Sadat Allah	Madrissa-Islamia . .	Hindustani	...	*g*	...
251	...	Ethel Blanche Mathews .	14	Female	William Alfred Mathews	Private candidates . .	English .	...	*a, c, f*	...
252	...	Irene Dora Porter . .	16	Ditto .	John Porter . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	*a, d, f*	...
253	...	Cattankolathur Chakravarti.	12	Male .	C. Rajagopalacharlu .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	*c*	...
255	144	Wallajapet Kanakasabapathi Mudaliar.	18	Ditto .	W. Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d*	...
258	...	Shunmugam . . .	17	Ditto .	Rangaswami Reddiar .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Tamil .	*b, d*	...
260	...	Bindiganavale Venkata Maraniengar.	15	Ditto .	B. Krishna Aiyangar .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	...	*a, e*	...

MADRAS;
10th April 1899.

E. MARSDEN,
Chairman, Lower Secondary Examination Board, Bangalore.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898 and March 1899.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them:—

a.—Compulsory portion. *b.*—Second Language. *c.*—Geography. *d.*—History of India. *e.*—Hygiene. *f.*—Needle work. *g.*—Drawing. *h.*—Mensuration.

Register number.	Previous Register number if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS: (if fully passed, in what class).
1	...	William Richard Bird	14	Male	Ernest William Bird	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School.	English	...	a, c, d, e.	II
2	...	George Collyer	14	Ditto	George Collyer	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
3	...	Herbert Crummey	12	Ditto	Patrick David Crummey	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c	...
4	...	Claud Oswall Harper	11	Ditto	William Alexander Harper.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	...
5	...	Edgar Charles Partridge	14	Ditto	J. James Partridge	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
6	..	Arthur Melville Smith	14	Ditto	Alfred Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
7	...	Cyril Alfred Smith	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
8	...	Samuel Henry Vardon	9	Ditto	Samuel Henry Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
9	...	George William Warner Flynn.	14	Ditto	William Flynn	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
12	...	Basil William James	14	Ditto	Henry Herbert James	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
13	...	Noel Clement Ernest Joseph.	12	Ditto	Thomas Paul Louis Joseph.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, e	...
14	...	Henry Oswald Mollan	13	Ditto	Alexander Mollan	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
15	...	Rehoboth Salis	14	Ditto	Rehoboth Salis	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
16	...	Richard Walton	10	Ditto	Richard Walton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, e	...
17	...	Robert Cornelius Yaulb	13	Ditto	Edmund Henry Yaulb	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
18	...	Melville Hope Barrow	11	Ditto	James Richard Barrow	St. Andrew's Boys' School.	Ditto	...	a	...
18	...	Eric James Boesinger	9	Ditto	Philip Boesinger	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
20	...	Percy Cyril Fitzgerald	14	Ditto	William Fitzgerald	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
21	...	Donald H. Gillson	11	Ditto	Edward Gillson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
22	...	Patrick Lonorgan	11	Ditto	Thomas Duncan Lonorgan.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, e	...
23	...	Arthur Valentine Murphy	11	Ditto	John Murphy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e, h	II
24	...	Ernest Phillibrowne	12	Ditto	Charles Albert Phillibrowne.	Ditto ditto	English	...	a	...
25	...	Arthur I. Sargon	10	Ditto	Moses Isaac Sargon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	...
26	...	Samuel J. Street	12	Ditto	Samuel John Street	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, h.	II
27	...	Charles W. Williams	14	Ditto	John Williams	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
28	...	Gerald Evelyn Campbell Henderson.	11	Ditto	Henry Henderson	St. John's Boys' School	Ditto	...	c, d	...
29	...	Douglas V. C. Henderson	9	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
32	...	Ernest Gaynor	14	Ditto	Frederick Charles Gaynor.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
33	...	Edward Samuel Davis	13	Ditto	Richard Daniel Davis	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
34	...	Samuel H. Borgonha	10	Ditto	James Alexander Borgonha.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
35	...	William Carney Marr	9	Ditto	James William Marr	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
36	76	Lionel C. D Kelman	15	Ditto	James Kelman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
37	...	Walwin August Hewalcke	12	Ditto	C. A. Hewalcke	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c	...
38	...	Cyril Lyulph Chase	9	Ditto	William Drew Chase	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
39	...	William Alfred Pike	12	Ditto	Alfred Pike	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
40	...	Arthur Anderson	12	Ditto	Francis Anderson	St. Patrick's School	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
41	...	Joseph Barnes	13	Ditto	Antony Barnes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
42	41	William Bennett	14	Ditto	William Owen Bennett	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
43	...	Joseph Besterwitch	13	Ditto	James Besterwitch	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
44	...	Frederick Besterwitch	12	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
45	...	Earnest D'Cunha	11	Ditto	James D'Cunha	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
46	...	William D. Cruz	12	Ditto	William D'Cruz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
47	...	Arthur Danniell	13	Ditto	George Danniell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	...
48	...	Eustace Edwards	12	Ditto	Clement Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
49	...	Osborne Danniell	12	Ditto	George Danniell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
50	...	William Gonsalves	10	Ditto	William Gonsalves	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
51	...	William Henderson	13	Ditto	Thomas Henderson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
52	...	Robert Japhet	13	Ditto	William Japhet	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
53	59	George Rowland	13	Ditto	Robert Rowland	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, a	II
55	...	Percy Webster	13	Ditto	Edward Webster	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
56	...	Muhammed Syed Abdul Rahman.	12	Ditto	Hyder Hussian	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	...
57	..	Muhammed Abdul Khyyum.	15	Ditto	Shaik Ismail	Ditto ditto	Hindustani	English	a, b	...
57 (a)	...	Muhammed Akber Shariff	14	Ditto	Cassim Sheriff	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	...
59	...	Edwin Dunlop	11	Ditto	William Dunlop	St. Joseph's College (Primary Department.)	English	...	a, c, d	II
60	...	Joseph Dennehi	14	Ditto	Joseph Dunlop	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
61	...	Clarence D'Rozario	14	Ditto	Joseph D'Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
62	...	Reginald D'Vaz	12	Ditto	Lewis Daniel D'Vaz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
63	...	Henry Dunlop	9	Ditto	William John Dunlop	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
66	...	Harry Hamilton	12	Ditto	Richard Hamilton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
67	..	Julius DeLinares	12	Ditto	Henry DeLinares	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898 and March 1899—contd.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class).
69	...	Hubert Pereira	10	Male	Mark Pereira	St. Joseph's College (Primary Department).	English	...	a, c, d	II
70	...	Walter Pereira	12	Ditto	Nathaniel Pereira	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
71	...	Denis O'Neill	10	Ditto	Richard O'Neill	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
73	...	Bertie Simon	10	Ditto	Gabriel Simon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
74	...	Frank Thomson	11	Ditto	Edwin Thomson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
74a	...	Denis Howell	10	Ditto	Rev. J. M. Vissac	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
76	109	Tom Francis J. D. Viegas	15	Ditto	Alfred Joseph D. Viegas	St. Aloysius School, European Section.	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
77	...	Cecil Anderton	9	Ditto	John Anderton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	...
79	...	Charles Lewis Fernandez	11	Ditto	Felix Fernandez	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
80	...	James Thomas Hitchcock	10	Ditto	Charlie Hitchcock	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
82	...	Edgar Westwood	10	Ditto	Arthur Westwood	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
83	...	Alfred Pacheco	14	Ditto	Paul Marcel Pacheco	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
84	...	William O'Brien	10	Ditto	William O'Brien	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
86	...	Alice Ada Aldrich	12	Female	Frederick Aldrich	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
87	132	Lilian May Partridge	15	Ditto	J. Partridge	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
88	...	Alice Minnie Leonard	10	Ditto	Charles Leonard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
90	...	Eugene Williams	12	Ditto	Arthur Williams	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
91	...	Marion Annie Todd	12	Ditto	Hugh Todd	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
92	...	Emily Jane Scott	10	Ditto	Edwin Scott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
93	...	Edith Jane Williams	10	Ditto	Arthur Williams	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
94	...	Edith Emma Mathews	12	Ditto	William Alfred Mathews	Baldwin Girls' School	Ditto	...	c, d, e	...
95	...	Hilda Ella Eunice Sausman.	12	Ditto	John Sausman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
96	...	Victoria Olga Stolberg	11	Ditto	Charles Stolberg	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
97	...	Ethel Irene Thipthorpe	11	Ditto	Charles Thipthorpe	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
98	...	Winnifred Buxton	13	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	St. Andrew's Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
99	...	Irene Kate Cusson	11	Ditto	Geoffery Cusson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c. d, e.	II
102	...	Lila Blanche Legge	11	Ditto	Robert Henry Legge	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
103	...	Faith Winifred McNair	13	Ditto	Daniel McNair	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
104	...	Alice Nethercott	11	Ditto	George Nethercott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
107	...	Olive F. Sargon	9	Ditto	Moses Isaac Sargon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
105	...	Aeleen Norah Steele	12	Ditto	Frank Arthur Steele	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
109	...	Maud Clementine Wale	12	Ditto	Reginald Wale	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
110	...	Maud Emily Wheeler	11	Ditto	George Wheeler	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
111	...	Ivy Fewkes Xavier	9	Ditto	Benjamin Lewis Xavier	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	...
112	...	Ruby Bartels	12	Ditto	Clarence Bartels	Convent Girls' School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
113	...	Josephine Brown	14	Ditto	Charles Brown	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
114	...	Magdalen Brown	13	Ditto	Charles Brown	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
115	...	Magdalen Borham	13	Ditto	William Henry Borham.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
116	...	Mildred Craven	12	Ditto	Alfred Craven	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	I
117	..	May Gallagher	13	Ditto	Patrick Gallagher	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
118	142	Florence Gomez	14	Ditto	Henry Gomez	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
119	...	Lydia Gray	10	Ditto	Charles Gray	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
120	...	Bertha Haddock	14	Ditto	James Haddock	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
121	...	Ellen Kelly	10	Ditto	John Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
122	...	Kathleen Kelly	12	Ditto	Edwin Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
124	...	Eva Phure	11	Ditto	Jules Phaure	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
125	...	Emily Rowland	11	Ditto	Robert Rowland	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d, e.	...
126	...	Bridget Snaize	13	Ditto	Mrs. M. Snaize	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
128	...	Constance Welsh	13	Ditto	Charles Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
130	...	Mellicent Wooden	15	Ditto	Gilbert Wooden	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
131	...	Beatrice Blanche Borgonha	10	Ditto	Edward Borgonha	St. John's Girls' School	Ditto	...	d, e	...
132	...	Ruby Clarkson	10	Ditto	Samuel Clarkson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
133	187	Lilian Stella Green	11	Ditto	Robert Green	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
134	...	Daisy Kathleen F. Michael	9	Ditto	Julian Rodolphus Michael	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
135	...	Edith Smith	11	Ditto	Samual Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
136	...	lice Bonssard	13	Ditto	Samuel Bonssard	St Francis Xavier's Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
137	...	Elsie Clapham	10	Ditto	Joseph Clapham	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
138	...	May Kelly	10	Ditto	William Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
139	...	Mabel Newman	14	Ditto	William Newman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
140	...	Gertrade Phaure	12	Ditto	Charles Phaure	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
141	...	Laura Prescott	10	Ditto	Robert Prescott	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	II
142	...	May Sheppard	11	Ditto	Thomas Sheppard	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
143	...	Ethel Olive Woodhouse	12	Ditto	Joseph Woodhouse	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
144	...	Olive Wright	10	Ditto	Clark Wright	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
145	...	Mildred D'Costa	18	Ditto	Samuel D'Costa	Wesleyan English Girls' School, East Parade.	Ditto	...	a, d	...

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898 and March 1899—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS. (if fully passed, in what class.)
146	...	Grace Priscilla Dodd	13	Female	Joseph Dodd	Wesleyan English Girls' Schools East Parade.	English.	...	a	...
147	...	Jane Louisa Dodd	11	Ditto	Joseph Dodd	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c	...
148	...	Eliza Amelia Dover	12	Ditto	Arthur Dover	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
149	...	Evelyn Lydia Grainger	11	Ditto	Fredrick Grainger	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a	...
150	...	Laura Mabel Hewett	11	Ditto	James Hewett	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
151	...	Arthur John Lavender	9	Male	H. W. Edward Lavender	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	...
152	...	Rose White	16	Female	William White	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
153	...	Henry Doyle	8	Male	Mrs. Doyle	Cantonment Orphanage	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
155	...	John Scriven	13	Ditto	Thomas Scriven	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
156	...	Charles Wrightman	14	Ditto	Mrs. Wrightman	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
157	...	Sydney Charles Young	11	Ditto	Charles Young	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
158	...	Victor Ainley	11	Ditto	Victor Ainley	Wesleyan English Girls' School, St. John's Hill.	Ditto	...	c, d	...
159	...	George Crouk	10	Ditto	Frederick Charles Crouk	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	...
160	...	Mehettabel King	11	Female	William James King	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
161	...	Minnie Morrison	9	Ditto	Edward Morrison	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	...
162	...	Jessie Wheeldon	10	Ditto	Thomas Wheeldon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	...
163	...	Dudley Vigor	11	Male	Ephrain Vigor	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	...
164	..	T. Chendrasekaran	13	Ditto	T. S. Singaravelu Pillai	St. Joseph's Primary School.	Tamil	English	a, b, c	I
167	...	A. V. Sathanantham	15	Ditto	A. Veerabadra Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Talugu	Ditto	a, b, c	II
168	...	J. Chourappa	14	Ditto	Innasappah	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
169a	...	K. Chinnaswami	12	Ditto	A. C. Kathirulu Naidu	Ditto ditto	Talugu	Ditto	b, c	...
170	...	P. Jacob	14	Ditto	Rayappah	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	I
171	...	R. Joseph	14	Ditto	C. Rayappah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I
172	...	S. Kuppuswami	14	Ditto	V. Sampangi Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Canarese	English	a, b, c	II
174	...	A. Michael	15	Ditto	Arlappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
176	...	Gaffer Mohiedin	11	Ditto	Shaik Mustapha	Ditto ditto	Hindustani.	Ditto	a, b, c	II
177	...	Hashim Sait	12	Ditto	Ismail Sait	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	...
178	...	Osman Sait	13	Ditto	Ibrahim Sait	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	...
180	...	Sulaiman Sait	12	Ditto	Hajee Yusuf Sait	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
180a	...	Abdul Aziz	12	Ditto	Shaik Mohadin	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	...
181	...	Bangalore M. Govindaraju	15	Ditto	B. Narainaswami Mudaliar.	St. Aloysius School	Tamil	Ditto	a, b	...
182	...	Bangalore C. R. Ratnasing.	12	Ditto	Bangalore C. Rathan Sing.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	...
184	...	B. C. Thumbuswami	14	Ditto	B. Chinnaswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a	...
185	235	S. Nagabhushana Rao	12	Ditto	S. Hamogi Rao	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
186	...	J. Narayanaswami	13	Ditto	J. Pillappah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
188	240	M. Seshagiri	12	Ditto	M. Rangappah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
189	...	K. Sivaji	16	Ditto	K. Mahadaji Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	...
190	...	M. Venkatramiah	10	Ditto	M. Nanjundiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
191	...	Muhammed Abdul Hakim	12	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul Rahman	Ditto ditto	Hindustani.	Ditto	a, b	...
192	...	Bangalore T. Abdul Sathar.	12	Ditto	B. T. Tippu Saib	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
193	...	Syed Abdul Wajid	12	Ditto	Syed Sulaiman Sahib	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
194	...	Khaja Husain	11	Ditto	Khaja Muhammad	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
197	...	M. A. Chelvaraya Chetti	12	Ditto	M. Appaswami Chettiar	A. N. M.'s High School	Tamil	Ditto	a, b	...
198	..	V. V. Duraiswami Mudaliar.	11	Ditto	V. Vasudeva Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
200	...	B. A. Govindaraju Chettiar.	11	Ditto	B. M. Appaswami Chettiar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
201	...	C. G. Kothandapani Mudeliar.	10	Ditto	C. Govindaraju Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I
203	...	T. R. Narayana Swami Raj.	12	Ditto	T. Rangaswami Raj	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
204	...	V. B. Naraina Swami Mudaliar.	10	Ditto	V. Balasundara Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
207	...	A. M. Thirunavukkarasu Mudaliar.	10	Ditto	A. Maigandadeva Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
208	...	Bhima Rao	15	Ditto	…ishna Rao	Ditto ditto	Telugu	Ditto	a	...
209	...	V. Duraiswami	13	Ditto	Varadarajulu Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
210	...	M. V. Manjinidiah Chetti	14	Ditto	M. Veerabadra Chetty	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I
211	...	M. V. Nanjappa	12	Ditto	M. Venkataswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I
213	...	N. Venkatachellapathi Chetty.	10	Ditto	B. Negappa Chetty	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
214	...	K. N. Seetharamayya	10	Ditto	K. Narayanappah	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	I
215	...	Abdul Azim Sahib	14	Ditto	Shaik Mullin Sahib	Ditto ditto	Hindustani	English	a, b, c	II
216	...	Abdul Hamud Sait	10	Ditto	Muhammed Kasim Sait	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
217	...	B. K. Abdul Rahim	10	Ditto	B. Khader Mohidin	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
219	...	A. M. Takhi Ali Khan Sahib.	12	Ditto	A. M. Navaz Sahib	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
220	...	T. Balasundaram	19	Ditto	T. Chindrasokara Mudalier.	Ditto Branch School, Ulsoor	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
222	...	P. Duraiswami Aiyangar	14	Ditto	P. Rungacharıar	A. N. M's Branch School, Ulsoor.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
223	...	T. Natesan	12	Ditto	T. Rathna Chettiar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
225	...	V. Muhnavelu	10	Ditto	V. Rathna Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditte	a, b	...
226	...	M. Narainaswami	12	Ditto	M. Venkutachella Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
227	..	V. Palaniriche	10	Ditto	V. Venkat ramiah Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	...
229	...	V. Vadinelu	12	Ditto	V. Thiagaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
230	...	M. Vasudevan	12	Ditto	M. Thiruvengada Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
231	...	Hussain Beig	15	Ditto	Zulfuker Beig	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
232	...	C. Manaji Rao	14	Ditto	C. Byroji Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
234		Ulsoor R[…]ganayakulu	12	Ditto	U. Narainaswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
236	...	M. Subba Rao	12	Ditto	M. Anantappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
240	...	A. S. Jayaraman	14	Ditto	A. Subbaraya Mudaliar	C. V. S. Sabha School	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
241	300	A. S. Kannappa	13	Ditto	A. Sitharam Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
244	306	. . K. Swaminathan	12	Ditto	P. Thiruvenkataswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
247	...	V. Narasimmulu	13	Ditto	B. Venkataswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Telegu	Ditto	a	...

List of candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1898 and March 1899—concluded.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS. (if fully passed, in what class).
248	...	M. Amaldas Pillai	14	Male	Mariadoss Pillai	St. Mary's School	Tamil	English	a, b, c, d.	I.
249	...	M. Anandam Pillai	11	Ditto	Michael Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	I.
251	...	M. Arokiaswami Pillai	13	Ditto	Maria Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I.
252	...	J. Balasundaram Pillai	12	Ditto	Iyaswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	I.
253	...	C. Chinnappen Pillai	13	Ditto	Cruz Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II.
254	...	I. D'Cruz	11	Ditto	Daniel D'Cruz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II.
255	...	T. Manikkam Pillai	17	Ditto	Jacob Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	
256	...	C. Mariaswami	22	Ditto	Chosha Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditta	a, b, c. d.	II.
258	315	C. Maria Pillai	12	Ditto	Chosah Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II.
259	...	M. Maria Pillai	13	Ditto	Marcellas Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Dilto	a, b, c, d.	II.
260	...	M. C. Maria Pillai	11	Ditto	Mairasusai Pillai	Ditte ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b. c, d.	II.
261	...	J. S. Singaraya Pillai	11	Ditto	J. Savarimuthu Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II.
273	...	Paul Ignatius	12	Ditto	S. P. Ignatius	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Telegu	Ditto	c, b, d	II.
273	...	Stephen R. Ignatius	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	
276	342	H. Tikaram Sing	14	Ditto	Hanumant Sing	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
279	...	K. C. Ranganathan	12	Ditto	K. C. Ranganadhan	Ditto ditto.	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, d	II
281	...	Paul John Peeraji	15	Ditto	Paul Peeraji	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
282	...	M. Arumugam	13	Ditto	Muniswami	Wesleyan Mission Boys' School, Pulliar Street.	Tamil	Ditto	a. b	
284	...	C. M. Kathirvelu Mudaliar.	13	Ditto	C. Manikkam Mudliar	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
285	...	S. Manasseh	14	Ditto	Samuel	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	b. e	
286	...	A. S. Narainaswami Naidu	11	Ditto	A. Subrayabe Naidu	Ditto ditt .	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
287	...	A. S Narainaswami Raju	12	Ditto	Kesavaraju	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
288	...	C. M. Nanjappen Mudaliar.	11	Ditto	C. Manikka Mudaliar	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a b, c	II
289	...	Ezekiel Ebenezer	12	Ditto	Ezekiel	Wesleyan Mission Boys' School Mutuchery.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
290	...	Jacob James	13	Ditto	Jewan	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, e	II
291	...	Packiam	12	Female	Miriam	Lutheran Mission School.	Ditto	Ditto	a, c	II
292	...	J. Rajp nniah	10	Male	V. Jebaratnam Pillai	Lv. Lutheran Mission School.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	
293	...	R S. Solomon	10	Ditto	R. Simson	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b. c	I
308	166	Rose Lobo	14	Female	Mathias Lobo	St. Francis Xaviers Girls' School.	Kanarese	...	a, c, e, f	II
309	...	Julia Pinto	18	Ditto	Manual Pinto	Ditto ditto.	Canarese	...	a, c, f	II
310	...	Monica Saldanah	20	Ditto	Lawrence Saldanah	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, f	II
314	...	A. R. Swaminatha Mudaliar.	12	Male	A. Raju Mudaliart	Private candidate	Tamil	English	a	
315	...	Bangalore E. Ali Muhammed Sait.	13	Ditto	B. K. Eshangue Sait	Ditto ditto.	Hindustani.	Ditto	a, b	
316	...	Jabbar Khan Sahib	18	Ditto	Ibrahim Khan Sahib	Madrissa Khudusseah	Ditto	...	a	
320	...	Syed Jaffer	16	Ditto	Syed Abdul Kareem	Teacher candidate	Ditto	...	a	
321	...	Banni Bi	15	Female	Peer Sahib	Ch. of Eng. Wesleyan Mission School.	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
323	...	Hyath Bi	19	Ditto	Syed Budan Sheriff Sahib	Teacher candidate	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
325	383	T. K. Ponmeswami	13	Male	T. Kandaswami	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Tamil	English	a, b, c	II
326	378	A. W. Samuel	11	Ditto	Rev. J. Samuel	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c	
328	...	F. Thambvean	11	Ditto	Thulukkanam	Ditto ditto	Ditto	English	a, b, c, d	II
329	...	R. V. Anantaramayya	11	Ditto	Venkatramayya	Ditto ditto.	Canarese	Ditto	a, b	
330	...	R. R. Kothandaramayya	10	Ditto	Ramaswami Aujar	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	
331	...	A. Munuswami	14	Ditto	Arunachellam	Wesleyan Mission Boys' School, Pulliar Street.	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
332	...	A. Ratnaswami	14	Ditto	Arokiaswami	St. Paul's Boys' School	Ditto	Ditto	a, b	
333	367	G. Benjamin	12	Ditto	A. Gurupatham Pillai	Lutheran Mission School	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
334	...	Daniel Samathanam	14	Female	Samuel Daniel	London Mission Girls' School.	Ditto	Ditto	b, f	
335	...	Daniel Sargunam	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, f	II
336	...	Mary Guanasermani	10	Ditto	Samuel Nathaniel	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, f	II
337	335	Soundary Luke	15	Female	Barnabas Luke	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	b	Extra.
338	...	Francis Jeevaratnam	14	Ditto	Francis	Wesleyan Tamil Boarding Girls' School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	I.
339	...	Stephen Jeevaratnam	14	Ditto	Alexander Stephen	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II.
340	...	M. Salome	17	Ditto	Muniswami	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a. c, d, f.	II.
341	...	Solomon Marial	12	Ditto	Solomon	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	I.
342	...	Ezekiel Samathanam	15	Ditto	Ezekiel	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II.
343	...	Pakianathan Navamani	11	Ditto	Samuel Pakianathan	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II.
344	...	Manuel Paranjoti	15	Ditto	K. R. Manuel	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II.
345	...	Chinniah Olivanathi	15	Ditto	Jacob Chinniah	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f.	II.
346	348	Abraham Lilly *Louisa*	15	Ditto	Abraham	Wesleyan Girls' School, Pulliar Street.	Ditto	English	b	Extra.
347	...	Ahmedullah Shah	12	Male	Syed Pachah	Muhammadan A. Primary School, Nelsundra.	Hindustani.	Ditto	b	...
348	...	Khalundar Husani	17	Ditto	Mugdum Sahib	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	a	...
349	...	Sheik Chand	13	Ditto	Shaik Bram	Ditto ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	b	...

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Sanderson, Mr. J. H. K. (late Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department).	Bombay . . .	22nd September, 1898	District Judge of Allahabad, on 10th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Corbett, G. Q. (Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma).	Thayetmyo . .	22nd April, 1899 .	District Judge of Thayetmyo, on 6th May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will with Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon. No application.
Newman, Mr. J. L. (late a driver in the Burma Railway Co.).	General Hospital, Rangoon.	8th February, 1899 .	Recorder of Rangoon, on 8th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Nieman, Mr. R. F. H.	Darjeeling . .	3rd May, 1899 . .	District Judge of Dinajpur, on 15th May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will. No one has applied for Probate or Letters of Administration.
Warren, Mr. W. (of S. S. *Neptune*).	Presidency General Hospital.	11th May, 1899 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 16th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 25th May, 1899.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1899.

No. 8.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each:—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, and temporary, Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, permanent.	15th January, 1899.
C. D. de V. Babington . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, permanent.	15th January, 1899.
G. W. Talbot	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	1st April, 1899, and until further orders.
C. A. Tulloch	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	11th April, 1899, and until further orders.
C. Goodall	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	12th April, 1899, and until further orders.

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 9.—Mr. W. P. Henderson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th April, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. E. A. Leach, Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April, 1899.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd May, 1899.

No. 84.—Mr. B. W. Stainton, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, furlough out of India for one year under Article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 11th April, 1899.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 85.—The following temporary promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned with effect from the date noted against each, *vice* Messrs. Hughes and Stainton granted furlough :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. Wartenby	General Service Clerk.	Temporary A.-sistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	24th March, 1899.
" A. J. V. Palmer.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II.	1st April, 1899.
" J. Baggaley	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	Ditto.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have appointed Mr. R. T. Horsford to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of Mr. A. M. Lindsay on short leave, and have authorized him to sign for the Bank.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
The 26th May, 1899.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1899.

No. 24.—The services of 2nd class Military Assistant Surgeon F. W. Farmer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 25.—No. 910 Third grade Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghafur (Bengal), attached to No. 22 Survey Party (Astronomical), is granted 30 days' privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 26.—First class Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months from the afternoon of the 27th April, 1899.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 27.—The services of the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

1st class J. A. F. Harvey,
2nd class R. Sharples,
" " T. H. Bonnar,
" " H. Mansfield,
" " W. J. P. Martin.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 28.—Doctors P. Deb and D. G. Newland are temporarily engaged for plague duty on the terms laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2, Home Department letter No. 372 (Medical), dated the 26th April, 1897, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment in Rajputana.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1899.

No. 379.—Mr. G. Rae, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on deputation under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, is granted privilege leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May, 1899.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 380.—Mr. J. Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 381.—Mr. H. P. D. Morton, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted extraordinary leave, under article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 24 days from the 8th instant.

No. 382.—Mr. J. A. Freeman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st June, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd May, 1899.

No. 2251.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shunker Khushalrai assumed charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital and Detachment Erinpura Irregular Force, at Mount Abu, on the forenoon of the 23rd April, 1899, from Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Pershad Banerji, who took charge of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dispensary at Bhatki on the forenoon of the 26th April, 1899.

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 2256.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, Indian Civil Service, Resident, Jaipur, is granted privilege leave for 34 days with effect from the 29th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

REVISED NOTICE.

SREEGOPAL BASU MALLIK FELLOWSHIP.

An election for the above Fellowship, founded for the encouragement and promotion of Sanskrit learning and Vedantic studies, will be held on or about the 26th July, 1899.

The remuneration is R400 per mensem for a period of two years. The Fellow shall not embark in, or continue in, any other occupation or profession during the term of this Fellowship.

Hindu graduates of the Calcutta University or any other Hindus, without distinction of caste, who may have made the Vedanta their especial study, are eligible as candidates.

Each candidate is to send in to the Registrar, before the 30th June, certificates of his qualifications and 15 copies of a synopsis, printed in either Bengali or English, of at least 12 lectures to be delivered by him during his tenure of office in the subjects which will be found in the Regulations.

The attention of intending candidates is particularly directed to Rule 13:—

> "Under no circumstances will any candidate, or any one on his behalf, be allowed to canvass directly or indirectly for his appointment, or in any way to communicate with regard thereto with any member of the Syndicate or with Babu Sreegopal Basu Mallik, or with any one acting on his behalf"

Disqualification is the penalty attached to disregard of this rule.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be had on application to—

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 26th May, 1899.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 15th May, 1899.

No. 3880.—Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th April, 1899:

Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Sarishtadar in the Office of the Political Agent in Zhob, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted to Lower Zhob, *vice* Kazi Muzaffar Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Notifications Nos. 7820 and 7821, dated the 18th November, 1898, and No. 248, dated the 10th January, 1899, are hereby cancelled.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th May, 1899.

No. 469—90.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. R Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April, 1899, to officiate, until further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, *vice* Major G Sutton, Jones, transferred to the Bhopal Battalion.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose is invested, under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

The 20th May, 1899.

No. 477—328-*IX*.—Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st June, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 23rd May 1899.

No. 493-370.—Mr. R. C. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st July, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 496-370.—With reference to this office notification No. 493-370, dated the 23rd May, 1899, Mr. A. G. Blanchett, Inspector of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. C. Bramley on privilege leave or until further orders.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 13th May, 1899.

No. 2087.—Mr. A. M. Slight, I.C S., made over, and Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., assumed, charge of the offices of the District Magistrate and Collector and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 4th April, 1899.

LEAVE.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The 19th May, 1899.

No. 2180.—Major Richard Hancock out of India for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 5th May, 1899.

By order,

J. DOBBS,

First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 19th May, 1899.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant C. R. Rowsell, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.*,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under 5 of Act V of 1878, that on the 8th January, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Ganjala Venkataswami, Mulam Veraswami and others while excavating earth from the village site assigned to Naradala Naru in the village of Kaza, Guntur Taluk, of the Kistna District :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
Fragments of gold ornaments	·25 tolas	R137-13-0
Two pieces of silver	1.625 „	
Nine gold coins	·275 „	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office on the 24th October, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

———,

for *Collector*.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

MASULIPATAM;

The 24th April 1899.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th May, 1899.

No. 12.—Mr. W. H. Gelling, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough, on medical certificate for one month and 15 days, with effect from the 17th April, 1899.

The 18th May, 1899.

No. 13.—Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 11th May, 1899.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1899.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 207, dated 10th May, 1899, 2nd Lieutenant T. Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

No. 368-C.—Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st May, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 376-C.—17-A-3.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 18th April, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ratanji Jamsetji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 380-C—17-A-3.—In Post Office Notification No. 92, dated the 5th April, 1899, published on page 371, Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th April, 1899, for "Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington," read "Mr. Framji Dinshaw Kamdin".

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd May, 1899.

Baptist, B. K.
Bates, E. A.
Burrows & Watts, Billiard Table Manufacturers.
Bushnell, Katharine, M.D.
Clarke James, B. (Photographer).
Dawes & Co., P.
Editor of the "Standard"
English, American Machinery Co.
Fleischer, J. K.
Freddyville Dairy, The Manager.
Gerald, Mr.
Gillon, Miss E., care of E. Gillon, Esq.
Groombridge & Co.
Herding, Thomas.
Ireland, C. E.
Jones & Co., A.
Keas & Co. (Booksellers).
Krippner & Co.
Lengener & Co., R.
Lieutenant & Co., Tea Merchant.
Marriott, J. H.
Muller, O.
Pegamoid, Ld. The Agents.
Price, Harry, Proprietor, Union School.
Robinson, E. S. (Civil and Mily. Hotel).
Rowbotham & Co.
Waller & Co.
Weller, Miss.
Windnam & Co., Stationers and Booksellers.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allix, Maurice.
Bairy, F.
Barlow, D. G.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Beval & Co.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, F.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christy, Walter.
Claridge, G.
Cobbold, R. P.
Collings, Miss.
Corbett, W. S.
Crape, E.
Cuylenberg, Van. T. C.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
Deane, H. A., Major, (Political Officer, Chitral).
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Dr. Conder.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Flanagau, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Grocer, Miss J.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Hancock, A. C.
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hawkes, W.
Hay & Co., John.
Hemingway, F. H.
Hewak, A. (of Leith),
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Jackson, Miss E. D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, L. P.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Revd. V. W.
Klamerrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Lacon, H. P.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mis
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Manuel, P.
Martin, C. (Engine Driver).
Maurice, John F.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Morrison, James.
Mouland, H. J.
Mr. Brann, Agent, Indentor's Guide of Bombay.
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Norfon, Mrs. L. E.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Olphert, Mrs. H. S.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oshea, Col. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pescio, J.
Philip, H. L.
Pulach.
Rannie, D. M.
Ratan Manikjee.
Rennison, Mrs.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Roberts, Owen.
Robertson, J.
Rowllings, Capt. A.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Sabatier, H.
Sampson, Carl N.
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, J. W. B.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Sommer, Paul.
Sonthale, B.
Soul, C.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Standley, Lewis.
Sterin, Mina.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williamson, S. G.
Wilson, Mrs. J.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.

Registered Letters.

Fuag-Harry.
Johnstone, R.
Lavrie & Co.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st May, 1899.

Aitchinson, J.
Edmonds, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Armstrong, F. C.
Acworth, Graville L.
Bartholomew, C. P.
Branson, M.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Bleaney, Miss.
Baptista, V. F. M. X.
Brandani, T.
Brown, P.
Clarke, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Collins, E.
Chappier, E.
Cockell, W. F.
Cruickshank, C. M., Miss.
Clifford, Hugh, Mrs.
Conder, Dr.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darsham, Khakrul Sawhar.
Drago, Adela, Miss.
Davidson, Vennem, Mrs.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fish, Miss.
Glaesar, Curt. Wilh.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
George, Duncan, Mrs.
Gay, A., Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hopkinson, Ellsworth S.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armond.
Mackenzie, R. D.
McCarter, H., Revd.
Mohomad Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Murray, Miss.
Moscowitsch, M.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Otto, Jean.
Ostrehan, Mrs.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Prentice, H.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Sen, B. B., & Co.
Steele, I. M.
Stowell, W. H. H.
Schellenburg Martin.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Thomas, W. T.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwarm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Whymper, Miss.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 27th May, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899 1st June	Per P & O. Str from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	31st May	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	27th „	*Vià* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	29th „	Per P. and O. Str. *Sunda.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st June	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	29th May	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	27th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	29th „	Per land route *vià* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	30th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	29th „	*Vià* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	29th „	*Vià* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vià* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vià* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vià* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *vià* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vià* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vià* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

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3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a.* per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

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8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

There is a vacancy in the post of Bengali Pundit to the Board of Examiners' Office. The salary attaching to the post is R40 per mensem. Candidates must possess a knowledge of English, Sanskrit and Bengali. Applications addressed to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 17, Elysium Row, will be received up to 30th May and must be accompanied by copies of Testimonials.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th July, 1899, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity).	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc).	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (a) the whole	60	30
Book-keeping (b) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(b) "Book-keeping," by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed ; but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it ; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts to whom the candidate submits his application to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the college or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but

direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 1st May, 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنکونا فبري فيرج كلكته کے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کويهه دوا بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقدحسب نرخ ذيل مل سكتی هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا كلكته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهی بكتي هی – ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين كا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پونڈ والے ٹين كا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½ „	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼ „	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন	১৭, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০	
। আধ „ „	৮৷০	„	৯,
। শিকি „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

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Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

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VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
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Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)

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Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

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The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

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Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M R. A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

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POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014173 of the 3 per cent. loan, 1896-97, for R500 (five hundred) originally standing in the name of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (original No. 014226) and last endorsed to Prasanna Kumar Mitra, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

BHOLA NATH GHOSE, *Shed Foreman,*
Chitpur, E. B. S. Railway.

Destroyed by whiteants.

The non-transferable Treasury Note of the Government of India, No. 000106 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1872 for R500, originally standing in the name of Ram Bharti Gosai, guardian of Gunga Bharti, Manager for the Mussamat Roo hini Bawa of Khoohee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and fot the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—GUNGA BHARTI.
Residence—Khoohee T. Umrer,
District Nagpur.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·02	...	37·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada		...	25·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·85	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	7·52	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	29·76	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20·19	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	23·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10	17·5	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	22·5	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	26·25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	18·75	32·5	25	27·5	...	...	7·5	15	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	21·87	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	37·5	27·5	36·25	...	...	20	26·25	20	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	22·5	30	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	22·19	33·28	17·5	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	20	30	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	21·72	25·31	25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	19·06	25	20	27·5	...	...	14·37	15·62	10·62	16·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	24·22	28·75	22·5	28·75	...	...	13·28	20	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·59	33·28	25	28·44	...	...	15·78	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	16·09	22·29	26·67	37·66	22·86	29·69	25·73	33·33	14·95	19·32	...	17·45
Central—												
Cawnpore	17·4	20·52	27·13	34·79	22·55	27·6	25·78	32·08	15·36	17·76	14·53	16·3
Jhánsi	14·69	21·09	32·03	37·19	23·12	27·66	27·31	32·5	14·69	14·69	13·91	15·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	22·24	28·75	25·78	...	16·67	18·12	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	42·19	23·75	30	...	...	15	16·56	15·31	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	28·07	...	19·74	26·2	...	...	11·41	16·67	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	14·22	21·04	28·54	36·98	20·78	28·28	25·78	30·99	14·22	17·6	12·5	19·9
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·37	18·65	33·33	...	20·94	32·66	...	.	14·22	21·35	11·72	17·19

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Morgui
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	...	39·02	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thòngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·25	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·24	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·86	...	19·88	...	41·84	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakòkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára,
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	47·5	41·25	50	430	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	35	27·5	32·5	400	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	330	...	Midnapur.
22·5	26·25	...	...	15	20	20	27·5	30	35	320	340	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·25	27·5	25	32·5	300	320	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·31	24·06	31·25	36·25	470	400	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	20	18·75	32·5	42·5	55	340	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	...	...	20·94	26·56	17·97	31·87	382·5	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	10·62	16·87	13·44	20·94	19·06	25	280	300	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
—	...	...	...	13·28	16·72	15·78	23·44	28·59	32·5	341·25	341·25	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	15·78	20	16·56	...	25	...	320	320	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·22	21·87	22·08	27·66	325·88	326·56	Benares.
												Central—
...	17·76	...	...	12·5	15·68	16·67	18·18	...	27·6	290·88	304·74	Cawnpore.
14·22	18·18	...	...	12·03	15·21	16·09	17·71	20·16	31·35	267·5	285	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13·12	...	20·52	22·81	...	...	312·19	...	Meerut.
17·5	...	...	...	13·75	...	17·81	19·06	23·12	30	290	303·12	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·99	...	...	...	310	325	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·23	21·61	...	...	12·13	17·24	15·99	21·98	13·75	...	305	325	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13·44	19·01	15·94	32·03	20	...	295	290·88	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	27·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	36·87	60	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·25	62·5 and 77·5	45 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·2
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	34·37	60	70	...	...	8·38	6·25	6·25	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·12
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·44	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	80	60	...	...	3·75	·14(a)	5	·14(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	30·62	45	55	...	...	5·57	5·56	4·37	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	35	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	2·5	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	37·5	37·5	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	35·47	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·19	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	36·35	...	...	50	57·5	112·5	95	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	35	42·19	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	5	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	32·03	...	...	...	...	...	115 and 110	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	12·08	...	...	70	70	...	...	3·33	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	70	Meerut.
5	...	...	...	40 and 50	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	36·41	...	...	21·09	23·28	20	17·34
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15·36	22·5	40	57·13	22·24	26·67	27·6	31·25	12·5	14·27	20	15·42
Central— Lahore	19·06	21·56	33·96	40·94	21·56	21·69	23·59	29·43	11·77	13·12	18·59	21·04
South-eastern— Delhi	21·04	25	30·78	36·35	21·04	28·28	27·6	34·79	15·36	16·3	17·4	18·18
Submontane— Amritsar	17·4	25	34·06	44·43	20	25	23·54	26·07	10·52	...	20	21·04
Northern— Rawalpindi	16·67	14·79	46·72	47·03	23·12	25	26·56	28·59	13·44	10·62	14·84	15·36
Western— Multan	12·08	13·8	24·27	28·07	24·58	33·33	29·63	37·34	15·99	18·12	14·79	23·54
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	35·78	38·12	28·75	35	...	...	19·69	23·75	17·5	19·37
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	23·75	30	...	...	13·91	20	12·81	24·06
Quetta	...	...	...	...	24·37 to 26·87	38·75	60	65	21·25	25	18·75	22·19
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	32·29	22·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·08	19·06
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·12	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	25·88	...	...	...	...	...	15·73	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	29·53	38·91	...	...	...	...	18·75	25·21
Ahmadabad	22·5	...	...	...	32·5	39·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	26	28	28	35	33·31	44·44	...	...	16·31	21·69
Central— Jubbulpore	21·06	...	22·75	25·69	22·19	30·19	26·69	36·37	...	...	16·69	16·69
Eastern— Raipur	16	...	21	27	21	30	30	40	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	26·79	41·51	...	...	...	...	11·54	18·27
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	36·36	47·06	44·44	57·14	...	...	14·81	20
Amráoti	...	...	40	44·37	33·33	44·37	40	50	...	...	13·33	18·12
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20
Cuddapah	17·8	26·4	33·6	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	22·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	17·3	29·9	30·9	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	18·9	21·5	33·5	40·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	30·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·19	26·47	33·82	41·3	33·31	50·96	61·71	54·85	...	...	...	14·62
Bangalore	12·74	19·6	38·22	56·84	38·22	50·54	39·2	47·04	...	...	15·68	23·51

(*The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.*)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
24·06	23·44	...	...	20	20	24·06	24·22	...	...	305	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
												Panjab—
20	14·27	...	...	12·5	15·42	17·76	20	40	57·13	310	340	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
18·18	22·19	...	...	13·54	16·67	18·38	19·48	31·98	43·28	320	336·87	*Central—* Lahore.
19·06	17·4	...	...	14·79	19·06	20	19·06	27·6	36·35	320	345·94	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·03	19·06	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
18·12	19·53	...	...	14·37	14·79	17·81	22·19	30	50	278·28	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
17·4	18·12	...	...	13·75	20·94	19·48	24·22	...	...	320	336·56	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·25	24·37	...	...	...	...	23·75	29·37	...	...		350	Karáchi.
15·62	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	25	...	...	312·5	351·87	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	29·37	...	...	40	57·19	330	350	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20·78	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	29·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
20·52	...	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
19·84	17·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
23·75	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26	21·5	27	333·31	320	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22·69	...	30·75	285	300	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	...	24	280	290	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·96	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	40	...	...	...	...	28·58	33·33	25	30·77	360	320	Ellichpur.
15·39	31·75	...	...	...	...	27·34	33·44	25	28·75	290	320	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·9	19·1	...	...	...	...	31·3	43·1	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	16·1	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·7	326·1	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	40	18·6	...	253·6	380·4	Bellary.
17·2	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246·7	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	17·1	25·2	...	...	...	...	20·4	30·5	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	54·4	...	...	263·3	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	17·1	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	31	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	19·59	...	...	13·44	27·71	57·6	75·43	270·93	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	12·74	22·87	...	...	17·64	33·94	35·28	47·04	352·55	377·02	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	44·43	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	114·27	3·28	3·28	4·01	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	120·73	123·07	8·02	10	4·01	5
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	114·27	7·92	6·67	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	4·01
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	100	5	5·62	5	6·15
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·42	133·33	4·43	3·07	5	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	47·34	...	...	...	115·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	51·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	62·5	60	120	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	37	42	100	180	100	75	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	200	130	80	4	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	120	180	140	120	·31(a)	4(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	60	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	124·1	137·3	65 2	61·7	..	...	6·1	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	39·6	48·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·9	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	83·3	53·9	55 9	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	42·8	49·4	...	...	139·9	131·7	74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	..	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	115·5	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	68·56	...	...	374	374	116·87	101·29	10·71	20·5	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	33·53	55·69	...	...	342·5	342·75	154·12	85·69	8·5	16·67	10	12·5

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks. 1899.	Jawar stalks. 1898.	Bhusa. 1899.	Bhusa. 1898.	Sheep, per score. 1899.	Sheep, per score. 1898.	Goats, per score. 1899.	Goats, per score. 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1899.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1898.	Districts.
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	50	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	70	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
4·01	6·67	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
7·03	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	8·75	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	42	26	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
4	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3	2·25(a)	...	...	55	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	67·5	80	67·5	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·63	2·63	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	130	130	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
May 26, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	9 12	10 —	...	...	11 6	11 2	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 5	12 1	13 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 5	14 11	9 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 9	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	12 12	...	...	10 9	10 9	14 8	13 12	32 10	32 10	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 3	11 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 12	10 10	18 8	18 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 12	18 4	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 3	12 8	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 8	19 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 5	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	31 —	36 —	37 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	24 —	24 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	9 —	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 10	16 —	16 3	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	14 —	14 3	32 —	32 —	13 —	12 —	19 —	18 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 8	13 8	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Mîdnapur	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	18 —	17 12	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	18 13	20 —	26 11	32 —	6 2	6 11	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	12 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolás) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 8	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	19 12	19 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thrawadi.
...	...	...	...	8 15	13 9	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	13 3	11 14	...	...	9 6	8 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	37 9	37 9	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	19 6	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 2	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 9	9 4	16 12	12 4	7 3	7 4	6 6	6 1	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 14	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	13 14	14 —	11 —	11 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 4	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 12	22 —	26 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	13 5	11 7	11 10	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 2	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	4 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1899—continued. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	16 —	15 —	20 —	...	13 4	13 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	19 — and 21 4	21 —	32 —	32 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	14 8	14 8	30 —	32 —	12 8	14 8	19 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	22 8	22 8	35 —	35 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	21 6	25 8	45 —	45 —	15 12	12 —	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	23 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	15 10	20 —	21 10	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	18 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	8 —	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	13 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	34 —	28 —	12 8	13 —	21 8	23 —	...	26 —	...	...
Lorhárdaga	8 — to 17 —	8 — to 18 —	22 —	22 —	8 — to 13 —	8 — to 14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	20 4	21 6	30 6	30 6	18 —	18 —	19 11	20 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	21 4	21 4	27 —	27 —	11 8	11 8	14 14	14 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	20 —	19 —	32 —	26 4	11 —	9 4	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Patna	19 —	20 —	28 —	30 —	15 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	35 —	35 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — and 18 —	17 — and 18 —	28 —	...	8 — and 9 —	9 —	16 — to 18 —	14 — to 17 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	20 — and 27 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 12	30 4	30 8	13 4	14 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 —	17 —	24 —	25 —	9 —	9 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	17 —	25 —	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	17 —	18 —	27 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	31 —	...	...
Champaran	15 —	15 —	31 —	31 —	7 —	6 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Benares	16 10	16 6	25 12	23 11½	8 6½	8 6½	13 13	13 9	24 —	24 8½	21 15	22 5
Ghazipur	16 14	16 14	22 12	24 8	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 6	22 12	22 12	20 4	20 4
Jaunpur	18 8	19 —	28 8	29 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	..
Allahabad	14 12	16 —	24 4	24 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	20 8	22 —	18 8
Central—												
Banda	16 4	16 —	23 —	22 8	6 —	...	13 8	13 8	25 —	25 —	25 —	26 —
Fatehpur	17 —	17 4	26 —	26 8	10 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	...
Hamirpur	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	24 —	25 12	24 —	25 12
Jalaun	17 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	26 —
Cawnpore	17 4	17 8	25 —	27 8	.	...	13 —	13 —	27 —	28 —	24 —	25 —
Jhánsi	16 —	16 4	27 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	28 8	28 8	28 —	25 12
Etawah	19 12	17 12	24 8	24 12	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	29 8	29 8	24 8	25 8
Farukhabad	18 6	18 1	31 6	30 —	4 12	4 12	12 15	14 5	...	...	...	27 4
Mainpuri	19 12	19 4	29 8	32 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 8	27 8	30 8	32 8
Etah	20 8	20 —	32 —	35 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	...	33 8	...	30 —
Western—												
Meerut	17 8	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	17 —	16 8	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	22 8	23 —
Muttra	18 4	18 —	28 2	29 12	7 12	7 8	13 4	14 2	24 8	25 8	23 —	28 2
Aligarh	19 —	18 —	25 —	31 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	22 8	...	22 —	...
Bulandshahr	20 12	20 —	31 —	35 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	17 8	16 —	30 —	23 —	9 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	28 —	25 —	21 —	20 —
Azamgarh	17 1	16 —	26 14	24 5	8 14	4 7	14 —	14 8	...	25 1	...	...
Gorakhpur	18 7	17 4	28 —	25 2	12 5	12 3	15 5	14 12	24 6	27 —	22 8	22 8
Basti	20 —	19 8	30 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 12	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	24 —	21 8	...	...	16 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	26 4	26 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	30 —	32 —	30 —	25 —	10 —	10 8	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	24 —	19 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	33 12	24 — and 33 12	...	...	24 6	26 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	35 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 —	...	...	10 8	8 2	13 4	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	18 6*	18 6*	...	...	21 —	21 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	24 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	Manbhum.
38 —	39 —	...	...	17 — to 18 —	20 —	28 —	26 —	11 — to 13 —	11 — to 13 —	9 8	9 8	Lohárdaga.
30 7	33 12	...	...	27 —	28 11	27 —	30 6	21 15	23 10	8 7	8 6	Palámau.
30 —	28 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	28 9	29 12	25 —	25 —	13 12	13 12	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	13 —	13 —	28 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	20 —	20 —	29 —	30 —	35 —	45 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	28 — and 29 —	26 — and 29 —	...	...	27 —	...	10 8	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 — and 27 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	25 4	25 8	30 4	30 8	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	26 —	...	...	21 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	14 —	10 4	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	25 —	23 —	16 —	16 —	11 4	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
24 —	35 —	20 —	16 —	24 —	27 —	27 —	29 —	18 —	18 8	10 12	10 8	Sáran.
...	...	...		21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	28 —	28 —	28 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 5	16 5	26 13½	25 14½	26 9	27 2	17 10	16 4	10 6½	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	15 4	15 12	28 4	28 8	...	...	17 12	18 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	...	28 —	21 —	21 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	26 —	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	27 12	30 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	10 12	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	26 —	27 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 12	29 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	24 —	24 —	23 —	24 8	31 8	32 —	20 —	19 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	24 8	25 —	33 —	33 —	19 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	25 8	26 8	29 8	30 8	21 —	19 —	11 2	11 4	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	25 3	22 8	...	...	16 5	16 5	10 15	11 4	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	37 8	39 8	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	40 —	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	30 —	28 —	14 8	14 8	11 4	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 8	22 —	23 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	22 2	22 12	...	...	16 8	15 8	11 12	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 8	35 —	...	18 —	16 12	11 8	...	Aligarh.
...	...	23 —	23 —	20 12	20 12	39 —	38 —	16 —	17 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
24 —	24 —	...	17 —	27 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	..	24 14	21 14	...	25 1	17 —	16 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
21 8	21 9	15 12	16 2	23 9	19 6	...	24 12	20 12	19 1	9 12	9 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	25 12	19 —	18 4	11 —	11 —	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1899—continued. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20 4	19 8	34 —	34 —	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	19 8	18 12	30 8	32 —	13 8	14 —	...	..	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Pilibít	18 8	17 8	37 —	36 —	5 4	5 4	16 6	16 6	26 —	26 —	...	...
Bareli	18 7	17 8	27 8	27 8	6 4	6 14	11 14	11 12	25 —	26 4	20 —	23 12
Moradabad	19 12	19 8	32 8	30 12	5 4	5 4	13 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	24 4	26 8
Bijnor	19 2	16 5	31 8	28 2	4 8	4 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	21 6
Muzaffarnagar	19 9	19 4	33 —	33 —	...	...	12 2	11 8	20 —	...	...	...
Sahéranpur	20 15	18 12	32 12	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	22 9	22 9	20 7	23 10
Dehra-Dún	17 8	17 8	27 8	27 8	6 4	6 10	11 1	11 12	17 —	18 —	16 9½	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	22 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 4	11 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	5 —	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	20 8	21 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	24 —	...	24 —	...
Sultanpur	20 —	20 8	28 8	28 8	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	19 4	19 12	26 8	30 —	5 —	5 —	14 8	15 12	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Unao	18 8	16 8	26 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Lucknow	19 —	18 12	26 8	31 —	5 8	5 8	13 8	14 —	31 —	32 —	26 8	27 —
Hardoi	20 8	22 —	34 —	35 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	25 —	30 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	18 8	27 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	33 —	31 —	19 8	22 8
Barabanki	18 8	18 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Gonda	20 12	20 8	34 —	32 —	...	...	16 2	16 2	25 —	32 8	24 —	26 —
Bahraich	20 —	18 —	40 —	39 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	42 —	40 —	27 —	28 —
Sitapur	19 4	19 12	33 —	33 —	6 —	5 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kheri	19 —	20 8	30 —	36 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	15 —	40 —	40 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	20 5	20 5	31 4	31 4	7 13	7 13	14 1	14 1	31 4	37 8	...	18 12
Bánswara	17 3	15 5	12 8	12 8	6 4	5 10	12 8	14 6	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	15 3	14 7	22 4	21 7	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	28 2	26 14	14 13	15 3
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	18 —	18 8	26 —	26 —	8 —	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	13 4	13 4	20 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	14 —	14 2	21 10	21 10	6 10	6 10	9 3	9 3	20 6	20 6	16 4	16 4
Ajmere	14 2½	14 2½	20 5½	19 10½	6 5½	6 5½	9 10	9 2½	20 8	21 —	17 10½	17 2½
Abu	12 15& 13 10	12 5& 13 8	18 7	17 10	5 10	5 12	7 6	7 4	...	...	13 11	13 8
Kishengarh	14 —	13 4	19 4	18 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 12	18 4	17 12
Bundi	19 8	16 4	28 8	28 4	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	31 2	30 12	20 8	20 8
Kotah	19 —	19 12	28 —	30 —	6 10	7 —	8 6	8 12	32 —	33 4	19 12	19 12
Jhallawar	17 7½	17 —½	32 15½	33 1½	7 10	7 10	11 14½	12 —½	29 14½	30 —	20 2½	20 2½
Tonk	14 6	14 —	18 12	20 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	21 12	21 —	...	...
Jaipur	12 12	12 —	18 4	18 12	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	21 —	19 —	16 12	16 8
Kerauli	16 4	15 —	23 2	25 10	9 11	9 1	10 15	9 11	25 —	27 3	23 13	23 12
Dholpur	16 8½	16 —	26 1½	27 —	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	24 11½	26 2	25 5½	26 3
Bhartpur	16 15	16 12	26 10	29 2	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	27 5	28 —	25 12	25 14
Alwar	15 13	15 6	24 14½	23 7	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 4	23 —	23 4	21 —	20 9
Deoli Cantonment	16 6	15 5	21 8	21 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 4	24 —	22 13	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	22 8	18 8	18 8
Bálmer	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Arádra	14 3& 15 10	13 5& 14 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	14 —	14 —	19 8	19 —	7 8	7 —	10 —	...	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 & 13 7	12 13 & 13 7	18 1	18 1	6 15	6 15	7 9½	7 9½	17 12	17 12	15 11½ & 16 —	15 11½ & 16 —
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	15 8	11 8	12 9
Bikaner	12 5½	12 —	14 5½	15 8	3 12	3 12	5 9½	6 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	15 —	14 8	24 —	24 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	26 8	27 —	22 —	22 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	25 —	23 —	22 —
Gwalior	10 5¾	10 1½	18 9½	19 14¾	5 5	5 13½	6 6	6 10½	19 6¼	19 10½	19 2	18 1
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	18 —	33 —	34 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Gujranwala	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Gujrat	18 —	17 —	32 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	26 —	24 —	24 —	22 —
Jhelam	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	25 —	21 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	13 —	15 —	24 8	25 —	35 —	35 —	20 —	19 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	24 12	21 4	37 —	37 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	18 12	21 4	20 —	18 7	35 —	35 —	16 4	13 12	10 —	10 —	Bareli.
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	36 —	36 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	19 2	18 9	...	28 2	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 11	19 4	28 —	28 —	14 5	14 5	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
26 7	25 9	23 10	23 10	20 15	18 8	32 4	27 11	13 15	13 15	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
26 8	26 8	...	...	19 4	17 4	28 8	26 8	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 4	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	9 —‖	10 —‖	...	...	7 —§	8 —§	7 —	7 8	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	29 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	26 8	28 8	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	26 —	22 —	28 —	29 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	25 —	25 8	24 8	23 —	32 —	32 —	21 8	17 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	26 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	24 —	22 8	29 8	29 8	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	24 8	20 —	28 —	28 —	20 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	12 —	22 8	22 8	35 —	35 —	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
45 —	45 —	17 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	35 —	35 —	20 8	21 —	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	27 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 8	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	40 —	40 —	19 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	26 9	28 2	37 8	39 1	15 10	17 3	21 2	19 4	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	28 12	30 —	32 8	33 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	Bánswara.
...	...	13 4	12 8	16 6	15 10	29 11	27 5	12 1	11 11	10 5	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	16 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	33 8	35 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 4	17 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 11	20 3	20 1	{10 8& 10 12	10 2& 10 12}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	18 —	16 12	20 —	20 —	*	*	12 8	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	23 6	26 14	29 12	29 8	...	...	10 8	10 2	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	25 12	28 —	9 14	10 —	9 14	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	26 1	26 4½	23 13	24 9	39 13½	40 1½	13 15	13 15	10 9½	10 7	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	{15 8& 16 12	16 8& 17 —}	19 8	19 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	11 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	23 12	20 —	20 15	...	...	19 6	19 6	10 15	11 4	Kerauli.
...	...	20 13	20 13	23 5¼	23 6¾	...	...	18 14	18 2¼	11 8¼	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 15	21 2	21 6	27 —	28 —	12 11	23 —	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	19 2	24 —	22 14	24 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 14	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	15 14	16 —	21 4	21 6	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 8	22 —	...	...	11 12	11 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	18 1	18 1	10 7	10 7	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	15 4¾	15 —	...	...	10 1½	10 —	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 8	32 —	33 —	26 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	16 12½	17 —	23 14½	23 14½	14 5½	9 9	7 11½	7 15½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	23 —	23 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	23 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	29 —	30 —	12 —	13 —	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	26 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	26 —	25 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
†	*	*	*	21 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Jhelam.

Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1899—*continued.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Delhi	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Rohtak	18 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Karnál	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	29 —	29 —	22 —	23 —
Ludhiána	19 —	20 —	33 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jalandhar	20 —	21 —	30 —	27 —	...	...	8 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	19 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	21 —	21 —	30 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	20 —	20 —	40 —	38 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	†	†
Amritsar	19 —	19 —	37 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	27 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	13 —	14 —	17 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	14 —	15 —
Kángra	20 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	17 —	16 —	29 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	31 —	21 —	20 —
Hazara	15 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Pesháwar	16 —	16 —	35 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	28 —	29 —	19 —	18 —
Kohát	17 —	16 —	27 —	31 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	24 —	22 —
Bannu	23 —	23 —	43 —	35 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	26 —	28 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	23 —	21 —
Jhang	19 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	30 —	28 —	27 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	‡	*	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	19 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	21 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 8
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	12 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	16 —
Shikarpur	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	24 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	28 —	27 8	27 —	25 —
Quetta	14 8 to 15 12	14 — to 15 8	17 14	17 8	4 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 8	18 —	16 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 —	15 —
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 13	12 13	11 11	11 11	13 4	13 4
Alibág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	11 14	11 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	17 7	14 11	...	...	13 14	14 5	14 6	14 13	24 9	24 9	22 6	26 1
Belgaum	15 3	15 3	...	...	11 9	12 10	12 10	13 2	20 12	21 13	20 8	21 7
Satara	18 14	17 6	...	...	9 9	10 5	11 10	11 10	21 14	21 10	19 7	19 7
Sholapur	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 7	11 8	13 10	12 11	32 3	31 4	23 4	23 4
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 6	12 6	32 6	32 6	28 3	28 3
Poona	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	21 14	21 14	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	13 10	13 9	23 5	23 6	19 —	20 7
Násik	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 4	10 4	*	*	16 15	16 4
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	23 2	21 11	17 1	17 9
Broach	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	21 8	22 —	15 8	16 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	12 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	11 8	10 8	...	...	19 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	29 12	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	15 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	28 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	14 6	13 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	23 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	10 7	25 10	26 14	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	19 —	19 —	28 —	27 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	29 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	18 —	11 —	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	18 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	32 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	17 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	34 —	35 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20	23 —	22 —	35 —	33 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	31 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
‡	‡	21 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	37 —	31 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	22 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	20 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	17 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	27 —	26 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	20 —	18 —	17 —	28 —	27 —	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Peshàwar.
†	†	‡	‡	22 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	18 —	17 14	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	33 —	30 —	39 —	36 —	11 —	10 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
40 —	32 —	40 —	35 —	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	Jhang.
‡	†	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —	28 —	29 —	‡	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	‡	26 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	26 —	27 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	18 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	20 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	19 —	18 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	15 10	15 4	17 —	16 8	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 2	14 2	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	17 5	18 4	...	...	16 8	15 3	12 6	12 —	Dharwar.
23 —	21 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	10 12	11 9	Belgaum.
*	...	...	...	15 15	15 10	...	...	15 6	15 6	12 4	11 10	Satara.
*	*	...	...	19 13	19 13	...	...	18 6	17 8	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	16 12	16 12	11 12	11 12	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 11	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 13	13 11	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 14	14 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
25 —	23 —	...	...	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	11 —	12 8	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	13 5	13 5	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 11	17 4	...	...	15 1	14 12	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	22 2	20 9	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 2	18 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1899—*concluded.* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum.*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 11	13 11	...	...	10 10	12 13	12 —	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	14 8	14 8	..	...	12 8	13 6	13 6	14 2	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	21 10	20 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	17 8	18 —	..	...	11 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Mandla	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	19 3	18 11	...	..	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	24 14	24 14	...	...
Bálághát	14 —	14 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	.	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	25 5	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 13	18 4	18 4	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	18 2	18 8	...		12 —	12 8	18 2	18 8	...	...	.	...
Sambalpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	35 8	35 8	25 8	25 —
Básim	14 4	13 12	..	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	35 8	33 8	...	...
Akola	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	33 —	32 —	..	
Ellichpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Amráoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	26 —	26 —
Wun	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	20 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	9 14	*	*	5 14	5 14	6 9	7 2	19 12	21 —	19 12	19 12
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	5 4	5 4	10 5	11 4	21 —	22 3	*	*
Chadarghát	9 10	9 12	*	*	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 14	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	18 5	18 5	19 2	19 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 13	8 13	...	..	.	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	21 10	21 6	19 3	18 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	28 5	28 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	27 13	26 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	24 8	24 8	21 13	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	34 5	32 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 2	...	...	21 14	23 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 —	21 2	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	20 8	20 8	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	19 2	20 10	23 11	18 13	16 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	17 5	16 10	...	...
Chingleput	..	...		...	...	...	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	..
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	*	*	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 13	20 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	..	...	25 6	25 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 3	17 8	17 8	20 5	20 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	15 11	14 6	14 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	16 3	16 3	15 6	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 12	10 4	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 13	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	8 7	8 —	10 8	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —		...	...	...
Tumkur	11 —	11 —	12 8	...	11 —	10 —	12 8	11 —	32 —	...	33 —	...
Hassan	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	12 10	...	...	9 7	9 7	14 11	14 11	30 8	30 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	9 —	8 —	8 8	7 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 3	6 6	7 7	7 9	12 7	12 3	9 5	8 4

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Dadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	24 —	19 3	...	...	17 6	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	23 1	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	9	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	24 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	35 —	34 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	15 2	15 1	9 2	9 10	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	...	16 4	16 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	13 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 10	13 8	9 8	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 4	...	...	12 —	12 4	11 12	11 4	Akola.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	21 —	*	*	13 14	13 14	*	*	14 3	13 14	9 2¼	9 2¼	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 —	14 —	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	15 —	15 8	*	*	13 12	13 8	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
19 11	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 and 13 13	11 13 and 13 3	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 11	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
23 3	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
23 10	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
21 14	20 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Madras.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
17 13	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 3	Tinnevelly.
19 6	18 10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
19 1	21 —	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 13	11 —	Mysore.
32 8	27 —	...	...	12 9	12 —	...	...	11 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bangalore.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kolar.
40 —	32 —	32 —	...	13 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	9 8	Tumkur.
30 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Kadur.
39 14	39 14	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 11	14 11	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
36 —	36 —	40 —	40 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
24 8	25 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	12 7	12 4	...	...	8 5	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
May 26th 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.

No. 1067.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 877 Public, dated the 5th May 1899, and in exercise of the powers therein described, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the word and figures "section 14" in the said Notification the words and figures "section 14 and section 15" shall be read.

MEDICAL.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 911.—The services of Major T. F. MacNeece, R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 925.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 760.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Crown *versus* Ihsanali *walad* Gulam Nabi, from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 768.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap.

104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal until further orders, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jenkins to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1899.

No. 486-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 378-F., dated the 20th April 1899, Mr. S. Carr, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Aptil 1899.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 1143—45-8.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Survey of India Department as Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, in the order named, with effect from the date on which they join their appointments:

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E.

Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E.

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.

No. 831-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant A. V. Alexander, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for employment in the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the British Government.

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 838-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 248-G., dated the 21st February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski, as Acting Consul General for France at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 841-*G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 4th April, 1899, *vice* Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., retired.

No. 845-*G.*—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Kotah.

No. 847-*G.*—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa.

No. 850-*G.*—With reference to notification No. 342-G, dated the 9th March, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 756-*E.-A.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract noted in the margin:

The tract bounded on the north by the country of the Mianis; on the west by the country of the Bargha Shirannis; on the south by the country of the Zmarrais and Ustranas; and on the east by the Dera Ismail Khan District.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

PART I.

1. (*1*) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this Part, are hereby applied to the aforesaid tract, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.

(*2*) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments to the said tract, any Magistrate or Court for that tract may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860	Indian Penal Code.
Act XXIII of 1867	Punjab Murderous Outrages.
Act IX of 1877	Reviving and Amending Act XXIII of 1867.
Act V of 1898	Criminal Procedure.
Regulation IV of 1887	Punjab Frontier Crimes.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(1) *In the Code of Criminal Procedure—*

(a) The Court of Session may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of Original Jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates;

(b) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge;

(c) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

(2) *In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887—*

(a) For section 1, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(2) This Regulation shall not be enforced against (1) European British subjects, or (2) persons of any such class as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be exempt therefrom, or (3) any person in the civil or military service of the Government, unless such person is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a person to whom this Regulation applies."

"(3) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (2), includes any persons who may be collectively described in a notification under this section as persons exempt from the provisions of this Regulation."

(b) Section 2 and section 7, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

(c) For clause (2) of section 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:

'(2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Derajat Division, and

'(3) "Deputy Commissioner" means Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan District.'

(d) For sub-section (1) of section 10, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any dispute should be settled in the manner provided by this section, he may make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his opinion and referring the dispute to a Council of Elders."

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid tract,—

(1) (a) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ismail Khan District, as regards the said tract, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and may try any offence or pass any sentence which a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of that Code may try or pass; and

(b) Every Magistrate having for the time being any jurisdiction within the Dera Ismail Khan District shall exercise the like jurisdiction, as regards the said tract.

(2) The Commissioner for the time being of the Derajat Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and his Court the Court of Sessions as regards the said tract.

(3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Session.

(5) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings, except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

No. 1370-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 346-I., dated the 25th January, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section *1*, clause (*b*), of the said Act for the local areas respectively mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of the schedule.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Ajmere-Merwara, for the time being, to be the Registrar General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule.

Officers.	Local areas.
The Resident, Jaipur	The States of Jaipur and Kishengarh, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Railway Medical Officer at Bandikui	Bandikui Railway station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Apothecary in medical charge at Phalera	Phalera Railway station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar	Sambhar and the lands within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
The Resident, Western Rajputana States	The States of Marwar, Jaisalmir and Sirohi, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Officer Commanding, Erinpura Irregular Force	Erinpura Cantonment.
The Magistrate of Abu	Mount Abu.
The Apothecary in medical charge, Abu Road station	Abu Road station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbhadra	The lands within his jurisdiction.
The Political Agent, Bikaner	The Bikaner State.
The Political Agent, Kotah	The Kotah and Jhalawar States.
The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States	The States of Bhartpur, Dholpur and Karauli.
The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk	The States of Bundi and Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura.
The Political Agent, Alwar	The Alwar State.
The Resident, Mewar	The States of Mewar, Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Officer Commanding, Mewar Bhil Corps	Kherwara Cantonment.
The Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	The stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway not specially named above.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1899.

No. 2411-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1899. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In April. 1899-1900.	In April. 1898-99.	Whole year. Budget, 1899-1900.	Whole year. Actuals, Preliminary, 1898-99.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,86	1,87	28,68	28,45
Opium	54	39	6,00	5,71
Salt	78	79	8,76	9,08
Stamps	44	44	4,90	4,80
Excise	44	44	5,78	5,75
Provincial Rates	24	26	3,95	3,95
Customs	43	42	4,65	4,79
Assessed Taxes	7	8	1,81	1,78
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	54	41
Registration	4	4	46	44
Tributes from Native States	8	5	94	90
Other Civil Revenue	23	24	3,94	3,92
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,17	5,04	70,41	69,98
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 14	— 3,78	— 3,81
Opium	— 1,00	— 80	— 2,65	— 2,37
Famine Relief	..	— 1	— 61	— 1
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,12	— 2,04	— 27,73	— 26,03
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,26	— 2,99	— 34,77	— 32,22
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 6	— 5	+ 37	— 1
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	...	+ 32	+ 53
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 3	+ 70	+ 76
Military Issues	— 1,19	— 1,52	— 16,21	— 16,88
Public Works Department—				
Receipts.				
Ordinary Branches	+ 10	+ 10		+ 2,97
State Railways	+ 1,16	+ 1,19	+ 24,45	+ 15,20
East Indian Railway	+ 47	+ 51		+ 5,50
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 31	+ 52	+ 3,59	+ 3,88
Telegraph	+ 5	+ 6	+ 86	+ 73
TOTAL	+ 2,09	+ 2,38	+ 28,90	+ 28,28
Issues.				
Ordinary Branches	— 69	— 61		— 7,40
State Railways	— 1,18	— 1,09	— 23,51	— 12,55
East Indian Railway	— 21	— 15		— 2,99
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	.	...	— 47	— 37
Telegraph	— 5	— 5	— 85	— 71
TOTAL	— 2,13	— 1,90	— 24,83	— 24,02
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,16	— 1,06	— 10,66	— 11,34
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	— 1	— 19	+ 96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	..	..	+ 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 66	1,04	— 8,42	— 8,73
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,24	— 2,23	— 17,20	— 18,99
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 3	+ 44	+ 1,01
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,88	— 3,25	— 25,37	— 25,63
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,13	— 2,26	— 39	+ 79
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,75	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,62	13,72	16,68	16,77

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 2326-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (*i*), of the Indian Post Office Act (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Malta, Jamaica, Mauritius, North Borneo, and Labuan should be added to the list of British Possessions mentioned in Part I, rule 3 of the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

The 22nd May, 1899.

No. 2351-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that fittings of steel (such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like), for steel pipes and tubes shall be assessed to duty on importation at the rate at which steel pipes and tubes are assessed, namely, one per cent. *ad valorem.*

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 2372-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 VIII of 1891), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the casting of type.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

No. 2255-*P.*

The 17th May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 546, dated 31st January 1883, prohibiting heads of offices from employing officers belonging to other establishments without the previous consent of the officers on whose establishments they are borne.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 1 of the foregoing Resolution it is stated that "officers employed under Government sometimes obtain leave of absence, with the intention of taking up other employment under Government or otherwise, or accept such employment while on leave." The use of the words "or otherwise," in the passage above quoted, has had the effect of rendering the orders in the Resolution applicable to the cases of officers who take service under private employers while on leave. These cases are, however, dealt with under separate orders* and the Resolution of 31st January 1888 should be held to apply only to the case of an officer taking employment on one Government establishment before he has resigned his appointment on another. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the words "or otherwise," referred to above, be cancelled.

* No. 3738, dated 10th July 1888.
No. 2256-P., dated 17th May 1899.

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India (except the Public Works Department) to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to the communication from that Department, No. 127-G., dated 4th February 1899.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 2256-P.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3738, dated 10th July 1888, prohibiting officers in receipt of furlough or leave allowances from taking service under any other employer in India; and, in the case of officers lent to any other employer, from taking leave or obtaining leave allowances unless they actually quit their employment for the period of such leave.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders relating to the conditions of acceptance of private employment during leave.

No gazetted officer of Government, who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance, may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer, whose services have been lent to any other employer in India, can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining such employment and for the acceptance of such employment during leave.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India (except the Public Works Department), to Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to the communication from that Department, No. 127-G., dated 4th February 1899.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

COMPENSATION.

No. 2418-*Ex.*

The 26th May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5040-Ex., dated the 17th November 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The claim of an officer appointed in India to receive exchange compensation allowance under the rules at present in force depends on two factors, which may be described as *personal* and *official* eligibility.

Personal eligibility is obtained only by being outside "the class to which an important privilege as to appointment in India is secured by the Statute 33

Vict., Cap. 3" (paragraph 4 of Resolution in this Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897).

Official eligibility depends on the tenure of an appointment, or the membership of a service or Department, which has been declared by the Government of India to render its holder or member entitled to exchange compensation allowance if personally eligible.

2. The Resolution in this Department, dated 5th November 1898, No. 4847-Ex., has given detailed instructions in regard to official eligibility, and the Government of India now consider it desirable, in order to reduce the references which have hitherto been made to them on the subject, to lay down more specific instructions than have yet been promulgated in regard to the determination of personal eligibility.

3. It will be recollected that in the Circular letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 18th April 1879, No. 21—746-53, it was ruled that no person other than a native of India as defined in section 6 of 33 Vict.,* Cap. 3, should, save in certain excepted Departments, be thereafter appointed to an office carrying a salary of R200 a month or upwards without the special sanction of the Governor General in Council. Persons who belong to the class (Natives of India) who are thus protected as against outside competitors are not eligible for exchange compensation allowance. In the case therefore of a claimant for exchange compensation allowance who has been born in India and whose father was at that time in the country, the first thing to be considered is not the appointment or Department which he at present holds or belongs to, but whether, if he had at the time he first entered Government service been an applicant for a post to which the restrictive orders of 1879 apply (a Deputy Collectorship, for example), he could have been appointed thereto without the special sanction of the Government of India. An Indian-born applicant for such a post would not, whatever his race, be regarded as falling under the restrictive orders of 1879 if he had been wholly or mainly brought up in this country. It follows, therefore, that a man of this description should be held *primâ facie* ineligible on personal grounds for exchange compensation allowance, whatever his actual appointment may be, and if he demurs to this presumption, it will fall upon him to show fully and clearly—

*That is, "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

(*a*) That he was not domiciled in India at the time of his first appointment to Government service; or

(*b*) That his parents were only temporary residents in this country.

If he cannot do this, his claim fails.

4. The disposal of "personal eligibility" claims to exchange compensation allowance should further be subject to the following principles:

(1) In all cases in which the question whether or not the officer concerned is a 'Statutory native' has already been raised in connection with some claim of his to the privileges of a Statutory native, the decision then arrived at must be regarded as final;

(2) All persons who have, subsequent to the promulgation of the orders of the 18th April 1879, above referred to, been admitted to Government service without the special sanction of the Government of India under circumstances which would have necessitated such sanction had they not been regarded as Statutory natives, must be deemed personally ineligible for exchange compensation allowance.

5. The case of men entering the Government service subsequent to the issue of the exchange compensation allowance rules promulgated with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex., is governed by No. IV of those rules, which requires, as a condition of eligibility for exchange compensation allowance, the grant of a certificate which must be withheld from any one who is qualified for appointment under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, section 6. In determining whether a certificate should be withheld on this ground, Local Governments will bear in mind the principles enunciated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present Resolution.

6. Cases already referred to the Government of India and now pending will be disposed of by them; but all other cases should be dealt with by Local Governments under the above instructions. In any case coming before it, which the Local Government considers doubtful either in regard to the personal or the official eligibility of the claimant, reference will be made direct to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. It is hoped, however, that the present instructions will greatly diminish the number of such references.

7. Where a Local Government has decided that an officer is not a statutory native for the purposes of the new exchange compensation allowance rules and does not consider a reference to the Government of India to be required, audit officers will accept the decision as final.

8. Departments of the Government of India other than the Financial Department will exercise the powers of Local Governments under the Resolution in the case of officers serving directly under them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

J. F FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 566.—Major C. de C. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, officiating Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. H. Monro, whose tenure has expired. Dated 15th May 1899.

No. 567.—Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major L. H. Vidal, resigned. Dated 4th May 1899.

No. 568.—Captain A. C. B. Johnson, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Woollcombe, appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General in the Punjab Command. Dated 6th May 1899.

No. 569—Captain H. Vickers, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain B. A. Johnstone, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th May 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 570.—Lieutenant H. N. Young, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 22nd March 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 4th May 1899.]

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 571.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Lieutenant General Sir A P. Palmer, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab:

Captain D. G. Seagrim, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain F. L. Galloway, vacated. Dated 30th March 1899.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 572.—G. G. O. No. 223, dated 3rd March 1899, is cancelled and the following officiating appointments made in the Army Remount Department:

Captain A. G B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 2[illegible]th February 1899, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Captain G C. McD. Birdwood.

Lieutenant C. I. F. O. Johnes, 1st Madras Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, with effect from 15th March 1899, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Captain E. Brandreth.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 573—Lieutenant John Francis Bennett, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 5th October 1897, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 574.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson. Dated 29th March 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 575.—*15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Hafiz Muhammad Baran Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 889 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 14th April 1897.

No. 576.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Mirza Rustom Beg to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd May 1899, page 2807.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd May, 1899.

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BREVET.

Captain S. H. Climo, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98. Dated 12th February 1899.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the army. Dated 22nd January 1899.

Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd May 1899.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 578.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Norman Victor Lacey Rybot,—3rd April 1899.

William George Keppel Gough,—20th April 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 579.—*13th (the Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dulare Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

Havildar Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Randhir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

No. 580.—*Malwa Bhil Corps*—

Jemadar Phooljee to be Subadar, *vice* Malji, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 581.—The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Thornhill, M D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), has effect from the 9th April 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 381 of 1899.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 582.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on the 31st March 1899:

Sergeant William Ruddock, Commissariat-Transport Department.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) John Downing, Bombay Volunteer Corps.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor John Bradshaw, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 583.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of Royal and Native Artillery are granted medals for long service and good-conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of articles 334 (*c*), 336 (*b*) and 338, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct", with gratuity.

No. 137, Naick Tonderoyen, No. 7 Company, Western Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

No. 354, Naick Karam Dín, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 332, Gunner Muhammad Dín, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 19, Bullock Driver Bahádur Khan, No. 12 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

SPECIAL.

No. 584.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent

from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nayar Brigade,—4th May 1899.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Commissioner, Coorg,—25th May 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 585.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—*

Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

No. 586.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant William Frederick Hilton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th May 1899.

No. 587.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant William Herbert Schroder Scott to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 588.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles—*

Oscar deGlanville, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 589.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant Henry John Bell resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 590.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Major Benjamin Phillips.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 591.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 16th April 1899:

Names.	From	To
Colonel F. T. N. Spratt, R E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, and Chief Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel R O. Lloyd, R E.	Superintending Engineer, class I	Chief Engineer, class III.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II	Superintending Engineer, class I.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III	Superintending Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kellie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and 20th May 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.	Major Henry Wood Priestley	5th May 1899	Shillong.	...	...

The 27th May, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and 27th May 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor Edward Huson	16th May 1899	Madras	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and 27th May 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Robert Thomas Disney Leith. (*a*)	Lieutenant	Staff Corps (6th Bombay Cavalry).	21st April 1898	...	2,350 14 2	...	26th July 1899.
Edward Valentine Tighe (*b*)	2nd-Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	9th September 1898.	Intestate	800 0 5	...	26th July 1899.
Gwynn Churchill Preston (*c*)	Lieutenant	3rd (King's Own) Hussars.	13th January 1899.	Will left	870 1 1	...	26th July 1899.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Mother*—Mrs. Leith.
Brother.—A. H. Leith, Esqr.
Address.—Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin.—Father*—Captain F. Tighe.
Address.—Mafaking, Bechuanaland, South Africa.

(*c*) *Widow*—Mrs. Florence Marion Preston.
Address – Care of A. H. Ramsden-Tagore, Esq, Solicitor, 150 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
Brother.—William Dean Preston, Esq.
Address.—Alverstoke, Hants, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.

No. 222.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Officiating Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1899, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 224.—The Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 225.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. W. Ogden, on privilege leave.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 227.—The following is published for general information:

No. 967 R. E., dated Simla, the 23rd May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Application to Railways worked by Companies of the scheme for improving the Provident Funds, approved for State Railways.

Read again—

Resolution No. 09 R. E., dated 24th January 1899.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 58 Railway, dated 14th July 1898, paragraphs 2—4.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 68 Railway, dated 11th August 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India are pleased to permit the rules for State Railway Provident Funds, as contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, to be applied, so far as they are applicable, to the railways worked by Companies quoted in the margin, whose Boards have expressed their willingness to accept the rules on behalf of their employés.

Madras.
South Indian.
Bengal-Nagpur.
Indian Midland.
Southern Mahratta.
Bengal and North-Western.
Rohilkhand and Kumaun.
Burma.

Pending a further reference to the Government of Bombay in regard to a fundamental question affecting the application of the new rules to existing subscribers, the two railways noted in the margin, whose Boards have also expressed their willingness to adopt the new rules, have been excluded, for the present, from the scope of the Resolution.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

2. The rules published under Public Works Department Resolution No. 09 R. E., dated 24th January 1899, may be, so far as they are applicable, embodied in the existing rules of the several railways enumerated. The present subscribers will then exercise the option of electing between the old and new rules, and the European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' service and upwards who elect for the old rules will, on retirement to Europe, America, or the Colonies, also obtain the advantage of payment of their compulsory deposits, with bonus at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*

3. The condition of having their existing and future deposits recast and kept on a sterling basis does not apply to subscribers to the funds covered by this Resolution, as the assets are invested in certain classes of securities prescribed by rule, and cannot, like the assets of the State Railway funds, be held at interest by Government.

4. Rule IV of those published under Public Works Department Resolution No. 09 R. E. of 1899 is not a fundamental rule, and there is no objection to the existing rule applicable to each railway concerned being retained.

5. Some objections have been raised to rule III in the form in which it was originally circulated to the Boards of the several Companies. In its form as published it is believed that it is sufficiently elastic to meet these objections; but the Government of India are prepared to consider proposals for modifying it so far as railways worked by Companies are concerned.

6. Pensioned officers of Government serving a Company on a railway which adopts these rules, although they will be permitted to elect for the new rules, cannot have their deposits paid at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* unless they have more than 20 years' service during which they were earning no pension. Officers who are earning a pension while serving a Company cannot, under existing orders, subscribe to the Provident Fund.

7. In the case of railways worked by Companies to which the new rules may be eventually extended, it will be a condition of their adoption, that all railway servants, on transfer from a State railway to any line worked by a Company, or *vice versâ*, shall have their Provident Fund accounts transferred also, provided that the transfer is made with the consent of the Manager or Agent, and without break of service.

8. Agents of the several railways concerned should report in due course whether the orders are accepted by the whole body of subscribers, subject to the above general conditions.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 23rd May, 1899.

No. 223.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. P. Henderson .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	12th March 1899.
Mr. W. P. Henderson .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	13th April 1899.
Mr. N. U. K. Leslie .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	13th April 1899, and until further orders.

The 25th May, 1899.

No. 226.—The following is published for general information:

No. 441 C. W. I., dated Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for 1897-98.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1897-98, forwarded with letter No. 1046, dated the 2nd March 1899, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Irrigation Works in Baluchistan, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. There has been no expenditure chargeable to Capital Account since 1894-95, up to the end of which year the outlay on these works amounted to Rs. 16,12,782, including indirect charges.

3. The results obtained on these works in 1897-98, compared with those of the five previous years, are shown in the following statement :

Year.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue collected.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working expenses, Direct and Indirect.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
1892-93	10,484	39,528	3·77	17,361	22,167	1·43
1893-94	7,983	48,910	6·12	22,316	26,594	1·70
1894-95	6,461	21,176	3·27	13,395	7,781	0·48
1895-96	7,070	33,272	4·71	12,971	20,301	1·26
1896-97	3,355	29,137	8·70	15,394	13,743	0·85
Average of five years ending 1896-97.	7,071	34,405	4·86	16,287	18,118	1·14
1897 98	6,090	55,871	9·17	27,794	28,077	1·74

It will be seen from these figures that the area of irrigation was rather below the normal, though the gross revenue exceeded that of 1896-97 by 91·7 per cent. and the average of the past five years by 62 per cent., while the rate per acre irrigated has been considerably in excess of any previously recorded. The large increase in the working expenses was due partly to heavy repairs to the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and partly to an abnormal increase in the establishment charges caused by the retention of an Engineer to report on these Irrigation Works. It is not stated whether the increase in the gross receipts was due in any degree to the employment of this officer. The net revenue was Rs. 28,077 compared with Rs. 13,743 in 1896-97 and Rs. 18,118, the average of the past five years.

4. The revenue is still collected in kind, *viz.*, one-third of the total produce. On the Shebo Canal, the average yield per acre was—wheat 5·50 maunds and barley 10·42 maunds against the previous year's yield of 6·40 and 10·31 maunds, respectively, and the average revenue realized from the irrigation of these crops was Rs. 8·06 per acre as compared with Rs. 5·19 in 1896-97. The average yield per acre during the year is said to have been very low as compared with the experiments made of the crops, but no details of the experiments have been given.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 9·60 maunds of wheat and 11·90 maunds of barley against the preceding year's yield of 10·28 and 12·70 maunds respectively. The average revenue realized was Rs. 10·35 per acre against Rs. 11 in 1896-97.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also, that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered, further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 20th, 1899.

Throughout the whole of the present week the pressure conditions over India have been abnormal. Pressure has been lowest over the Western desert, and from North-West India a trough or tongue of relatively low pressure has extended east-south-eastward and south-eastward across Northern India to the Orissa or Madras Coast. As a consequence of this distribution, there has been a flow of air up the Bay, while over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain the wind has been south-easterly and easterly. Hence the air has been unusually damp, and an exceptional amount of rain has fallen over Burma, Bengal and parts of Northern India, and the mean temperature over these regions has been much below the normal average. Over the central parts of India the winds have been light and variable, while over the Peninsula the direction has been westerly and north-westerly. In these two regions the weather has been less disturbed than within the region of easterly winds, but still dust and thunder storms, accompanied with rain, have been fairly frequent. Quite at the close of the week a small storm, the third recorded this season, developed at the head of the Bay and gave disturbed weather and very heavy rain over Deltaic Bengal. The weather at this time was generally cooler than usual except in parts of North-West India and of the west of the Peninsula.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 14th.*—The barometer read lowest over the Western desert, relatively low within a tongue which extended from Rajputana south-eastward to Ganjam and high over the west of the Peninsula, Burma and along the foot of the Himalayas. The winds were westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and south-easterly to easterly over Burma and Northern India. The sky was cloudy in places, and rain had been received over parts of Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-West Himalayas, the Peninsula and some central districts. The amounts were heavyish in parts of Madras and of Deltaic Bengal. The heat was less than usual over a large part of Burma, Bengal, the east of the North-West and Central Provinces and the east of the Peninsula and above the average elsewhere.

Monday, May 15th.—The barometer had fallen, but there had not been much change in the conditions of pressure except that gradients had increased over the Bay. The winds were also practically unchanged except that the force was lower. There was a good deal of cloud, and rain had fallen fairly generally over Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal and as scattered showers over the North-West Himalayas, the submontane districts of North-West India and some central and southern districts. The largest amounts (between 1½ inches and 2½ inches) were reported from Burma and Bengal. The mean temperature had fallen to below the normal along the foot of the North-West Himalayas and remained low over part of Burma, Bengal and the east of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, May 16th.—Pressure had continued to decrease in most places, but there was still no change in the general distribution of pressure. The winds remained westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula, southerly and south-easterly in Burma and south-easterly to easterly in Bengal and Northern India. The sky was more or less cloudy except over Central and North-West India. Rain had again fallen fairly generally over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Kashmir Himalayas and the south-west of the Peninsula, while a few local showers had been received in other parts of the country. The rainfall amounts were unusually large over Lower Bengal.

Wednesday, May 17th.—The barometer had risen over Burma, North-East India, the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces and North Madras and had fallen or been steady elsewhere. As a result, the tongue of relatively low pressure had been moved southward and ran south-south-eastward from North-West India to the Coromandel Coast. Otherwise there had been no important change. The winds were lighter and somewhat more irregular, but remained on the whole westerly and north-westerly over Central and Southern India and south-easterly to easterly in Burma and Northern India. There was a good deal of cloud except in parts of North-West India. Rain had again fallen fairly generally over Burma, Assam and Bengal, while scattered showers had occurred in other parts of the country. The largest amounts continued to be reported from East Bengal. The weather was cool all over North-East India.

Thursday, May 18th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere—briskly to rapidly in the north and slightly in the south. Pressure was lowest in the north-west, and the tongue of relatively low pressure continued to run south-eastward and south-south-eastward to the Madras Coast. The winds were practically unchanged. Rain continued general and moderately heavy over Burma and East Bengal, and a few scattered showers had fallen in other parts of the country. The mean temperature was low except in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Bombay and the south of the Peninsula. The excess was large in the Punjab and the deficiency large in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and West Bengal.

Friday, May 19th.—Pressure had changed very little, and the pressure conditions were practically unaltered, but the barometric differences over the Bay were much greater than usual. There had been again no important change in the winds. Rain had been general over Ceylon, the south of the Peninsula, Burma and East Bengal, and scattered falls were reported from other parts of the country. The rainfall had been much heavier than usual and at Colombo had been particularly heavy (5·55 inches). The heat had been greater than usual over the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, the west of the Punjab, Assam and Tenasserim and had been below the normal elsewhere.

Saturday, May 20th.—There had been practically no change in the barometer or the general conditions of pressure except at the head of the Bay where pressure had given way rapidly and a small storm had developed. The winds were cyclonic and fresh to strong in force in Deltaic Bengal, but were unchanged in other places. There was again a good deal of cloud except in North-West India, and general rain was still reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal (Proper) and the south of the Peninsula, while scattered showers had fallen in other parts of the country. Saugor Island had received 6·86 inches of

rain and other places in North-East India had received considerable to large amounts. The mean temperature was in moderate excess in the Punjab and Rajputana and in slight excess in parts of the west of the Peninsula, Assam and Tenasserim.

Temperature.—The rainfall around the Bay area (but particularly in the north) has kept temperature low in this locality, while the south-east winds, which have blown from Bengal into Upper India, have carried these low temperatures north-westward up the Gangetic Plain as far as the east of the Punjab. These winds did not extend beyond the East Punjab, and the West Punjab, Rajputana and Sind have been steadily under the influence of excessive temperatures.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

PROVINCE.	MAY 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·0	—0·6	—1·8	—1·3	—2·6	—1·0	—1·3	—1·4
Assam	+4·8	+2·9	—0·5	—4·1	—1·8	+2·0	0	+0·5
Bengal	—0·9	—2·4	—3·9	—2·8	—1·8	—0·9	—1·9	—2·1
Orissa	—5·3	—5·6	—3·2	—3·5	—1·0	—1·2	—5·5	—3·6
Bihar	—2·5	—1·6	—3·4	—2·1	—4·6	—2·4	—1·5	—2·6
Chota Nagpur	—9·8	—7·4	—6·3	—3·8	—4·2	—5·8	—6·6	—6·3
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+0·6	—0·6	—1·1	—2·9	—4·0	—3·7	—4·2	—2·3
Punjab	+5·6	+0·3	+3·5	+3·0	+1·7	+2·0	+4·2	+2·9
Sind	+4·1	+5·7	+4·3	+6·9	+5·2	+3·9	+3·2	+4·8
Rajputana	+6·4	+6·8	+6·5	+6·7	+3·4	+1·7	+2·0	+4·8
Gujarat	+1·8	+3·0	+2·4	+1·5	+1·3	—0·3	—0·5	+1·3
Central India	+2·8	+2·4	+3·5	+0·7	—1·5	—2·8	—3·0	+0·3
Central Provinces	+1·2	+0·5	+1·8	—0·3	—2·3	—3·6	—2·6	—0·8
Berar	+4·2	+1·0	+0·3	+1·6	+2·7	+0·3	—1·2	+1·3
West Coast	+1·1	+0·9	+0·3	—0·9	+1·3	+1·2	+0·8	+0·7
Bombay Deccan	+3·7	+2·1	+1·0	—0·8	+0·4	+0·6	—0·5	+0·9
Mysore	—1·3	+0·1	—2·3	—4·4	—1·7	—3·8	—3·1	—2·4
Madras Coast	—2·5	—0·6	—2·6	+0·2	+0·4	—3·3	—4·3	—1·9
Madras Deccan	—0·7	—0·9	—2·4	—1·6	+0·3	—0·8	—0·1	—0·9
South India	—0·3	+0·1	+1·5	—0·5	+1·5	+0·4	—2·2	+0·1
Mean for whole of India	+0·6	+0·3	—0·1	—0·4	—0·4	—0·9	—1·4	—0·3

Except on the 20th, when it was in some defect, the mean temperature of the whole country was very nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations exhibited, however, large departures from the normal, thus in Rajputana and Sind the excess averaged as much as 4·8°, while in Chota Nagpur the deficiency averaged as much as 6·3°. In the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana the heat was more or less excessive and in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur more or less deficient on each day of the week, but in most provinces the variations were irregular and varied from day to day.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

May 14th	114·7°	at	Jacobabad.
„ 15th	118·5°	„	Do.
„ 16th	115·2°	„	Hyderabad (S.).
„ 17th	120·0°	„	Jacobabad.
„ 18th	115·7°	„	Hyderabad (S.).
„ 19th	117·1°	„	Jacobabad.
„ 20th	117·1°	„	Do.

The hottest area was thus Sind throughout the week.

Rain.—As mentioned above, unusual conditions of pressure and unusual winds have prevailed over India during the week under review. Large pressure differences have existed over the Bay, and a fresh southerly wind has blown from the Bay into Burma and Bengal, and backing to south-east and east has passed on up the Gangetic Plain as far as the south-east of the Punjab and the Kumaun Himalayas. Over the whole of the area, influenced by these winds, the rainfall of the week has been generally heavier than usual, while over parts of Burma and of Bengal the rainfall was unusually constant for the time of year. In the central parts of the country and over the Peninsula the winds were generally north-westerly and westerly during the week, while the rainfall was generally light and scattered, falling ordinarily during the occurrence of dust and thunder storms. The rainfall returns show that in Burma rain fell almost daily during the week; in Assam also the rainfall was almost daily; in Bengal the fall was scattered throughout the week except in Orissa where rain occurred on the 15th, 16th and 20th, and in Bihar when it occurred on the 16th, 17th and 18th; over the Gangetic Plain rain occurred on different days throughout the week, while in the Punjab there were a few scattered showers mainly on the 14th, 15th and 16th. In the west of the Peninsula the rainfall mainly occurred on the 14th and 16th and in the east on the 14th, 15th and 16th and again on the 19th, while over the central districts of India the fall was mainly on the 14th and 15th.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows, that during the week under review, rain fell in all the rainfall divisions of India except Gujrat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Western Rajputana and the Jaipur division of the East Coast (North), but in the case of South Bihar, the South Punjab, the West Punjab, the Konkan and Khandesh the average actual rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, so that the rainfall was either actually or practically *nil* in all the above eleven divisions. In all the other divisions effective rain was received, the amounts varying from 7·34 inches in East Bengal, 3·94 inches in the Surma division of Assam and 3·89 inches in Deltaic Bengal, to 0·14 inch in the North Punjab, 0·19 inch in the Bombay Deccan, 0·10 inch in Berar, 0·13 inch in the central division of the Central Provinces, 0·12 inch in the east of Central India and 0·11 inch in the south division of Hyderabad. The third column of the table shows that the week's rainfall exceeded the average normal rainfall in Central and Upper Burma and Arakan, the Assam Valley, all the Bengal divisions, except Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, all the North-West Provinces divisions, the Punjab Hills, Mysore, Berar, all the Central Provinces divisions, the north and south divisions of the East Coast and the central and south-central divisions of Madras. In all the remaining divisions the week's rainfall was less than usual. The excess was greatest in the north-east and amounted to 5·69 inches in East Bengal, 2·87 inches in Deltaic Bengal and over 1 inch in Upper Burma, Arakan, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills and North Oudh. The principal cases of deficiency were 3·54 inches in Tenasserim and 2·14 inches in the Assam Hills.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma	Kindah	9·17 inches.
	Magôk	6·50 "
Assam	Suranganj (Sylhet)	9·48 "
Bengal	Patnakhali (Barisal)	12·23 "
	Diamond Harbour	9·51 "
	Jalpaiguri	7·77 "
N.-W. P.	Lakhimpur	3·56 "
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1·90 "
West Peninsula	Kasargod (Mangalore)	6·40 "
East Peninsula	Salur (Vizagapatam)	4·35 "
	Turaiyur (Trichinopoly)	4·30 "

The three concluding columns of the table show that the rainfall for the period February 26th to May 20th has been less than the normal (by 20 per cent. or more) in Tenasserim, the west submontane and hill districts of the North-West Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, the central division of the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, the east of Central India and Western Rajputana. In all the other places the total rainfall has been normal or in excess of the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 20th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to May 20th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	1·86	5·40	− 3·54	9·55	12·05	− 21
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	2·24	3·01	− 0·77	10·93	6·66	+ 64
	3. Central do.	1·99	1·77	+ 0·22	5·65	3·66	+ 54
	4. Upper do.	2·56	0·81	+ 1·75	0·85	4·57	+ 50
	5. Arakan	3·69	2·44	+ 1·25	9·96	7·86	+ 27
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	7·34	1·65	+ 5·69	17·01	12·98	+ 31
	7. Assam Surma	3·94	4·57	− 0·63	30·04	35·53	− 15
	8. Do. Hills	1·73	3·87	− 2·14	20·79	24·81	− 16
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	3·67	2·74	+ 0·93	19·42	18·78	+ 3
	10. Deltaic Bengal	3·89	1·02	+ 2·87	10·46	8·53	+ 23
	11. Central do.	1·10	0·82	+ 0·28	4·53	5·36	− 15
	12. North do.	2·99	1·68	+ 1·31	10·06	9·63	+ 4
	13. Bengal Hills	3·74	2·21	+ 1·53	16·58	12·61	+ 31
	14. Orissa	1·48	0·69	+ 0·79	7·85	4·45	+ 76
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·45	0·52	− 0·07	4·05	3·04	+ 33
	16. South Bihar	0·09	0·23	− 0·14	1·81	1·40	+ 29
	17. North do.	1·06	0·45	+ 0·61	4·42	2·84	+ 56
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·55	0·12	+ 0·43	1·10	0·73	+ 51
	19. South Oudh	0·77	0·14	+ 0·63	1·11	0·81	+ 37
	20. North do.	1·34	0·21	+ 1·13	1·89	1·20	+ 58
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·33	0·08	+ 0·25	0·66	0·65	+ 2
	22. Do. West	0·52	0·11	+ 0·41	0·87	0·91	− 4
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·65	0·23	+ 0·42	2·18	1·28	+ 70
	24. Do. West do.	0·83	0·23	+ 0·60	1·42	1·84	− 23
	25. Do. Hills	0·75	0·69	+ 0·06	3·11	5·60	− 44
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·13	0·16	− 0·03	0·52	1·13	− 54
	27. South do.	0·04	0·16	− 0·12	0·30	1·22	− 75
	28. Central do.	0·19	0·21	− 0·02	1·42	2·32	− 39
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·21	0·32	− 0·11	0·81	2·37	− 66
	30. Do. Hills	1·02	0·77	+ 0·25	2·94	6·38	− 54
	31. North Punjab	0·14	0·18	− 0·04	2·61	4·71	− 45
	32. West do.	0·07	0·07	0	0·36	1·19	− 70
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	1·49	1·84	− 0·35	12·98	7·13	+ 82
	34. Madras South-Central	1·20	1·08	+ 0·12	8·35	5·68	+ 47
	35. Coorg	0·73	1·30	− 0·57	8·20	6·77	+ 21
	36. Mysore	1·05	0·74	+ 0·31	6·53	3·43	+ 90
	37. Konkan	0·02	0·14	− 0·12	3·71	0·56	+ 563
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·19	0·30	− 0·11	3·11	1·68	+ 85
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·09	0·18	− 0·09	1·29	0·49	+ 163
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·10	0·05	+ 0·05	1·47	0·56	+ 163
	42. Central Provinces West	0·41	0·04	+ 0·37	0·81	0·70	+ 16
	43. Do. do. Central	0·13	0·08	+ 0·05	0·62	1·08	− 43
	44. Do. do. East	0·57	0·21	+ 0·36	2·20	1·76	+ 25
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·11	0·09	+ 22
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·09	0·30	− 70
	47. Sind	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·87	0·42	+ 107
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·08	− 0·08	4·98	3·81	+ 31
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·12	0·22	− 0·10	0·30	0·54	− 44
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·23	0·23	0	0·73	0·61	+ 20
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·22	− 0·22	0	0·69	− 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1·58	0·69	+ 0·89	5·44	2·48	+ 119
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·65	− 0·65	4·50	3·87	+ 17
	53. Hyderabad South	0·11	0·30	− 0·19	1·66	1·92	− 14
	54. Madras Central	0·76	0·50	+ 0·26	3·01	1·77	+ 70
	55. East Coast Central	0·63	0·63	0	4·69	1·67	+ 181
	56. Do. South	1·48	0·71	+ 0·77	6·59	2·91	+ 126
	57. Madras South	0·31	0·51	− 0·20	7·82	4·36	+ 80

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, 25th May, 1899.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain fell almost throughout the Presidency during the week; the fall was considerable for the season in parts of the Circars and in the Central districts, but very light in the extreme South. The water-supply is generally sufficient for the season. Cultivation is proceeding, such crops as are standing being generally in good condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th May.*—There was moderate or light rain in parts of seven districts during the week. Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally; and sowing is going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Kanara. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in four and fallen in three districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—The weather throughout the week was unsettled and rain varying in amount fell all over the Province. In some parts of Bengal Proper the rain was in excess of present agricultural requirements. Ploughing and early sowings are going on and sugarcane and other crops in the ground are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is proceeding. The price of common rice shows a slight rise in some districts, but is on the whole stationary. The fodder-supply is generally reported to be sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain has been general during the week, the falls being heaviest in the sub-montane and eastern districts. The standing crops are doing well and are being irrigated where necessary. The extra crops are being harvested in parts. Weeding of sugarcane has begun. Preparation of fields for the autumn crops and sowings continue. Prospects are favourable and supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have risen in a few districts, but are otherwise stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Slight rain is reported from Hissar, Umballa, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Rawalpindi. Spring crops are being threshed and housed. Sowings of autumn crops continue in Mooltan and Peshawar. Cotton and sugarcane are being weeded in Sialkot and ground for autumn sowings is being prepared in Umballa. The outturn is reported average in Hissar, Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the extra spring crops is good in Umballa, Sialkot, and Peshawar; fair or average in Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan; and very fair in Hissar. Some damage has been done to crops by strong winds in Lahore. The condition of cattle is poor in Hissar, Delhi, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan; fair in Sialkot; and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan; and is sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially

of wheat, have risen in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan; fallen in Umballa, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar; and remained unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $17\frac{1}{16}$ to 23, barley 32, gram $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, maize 28 to 35, great millet 24, bulrush-millet 18 to 27, and rice $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—The weather has been generally cloudy and hot with high winds. Rain has fallen in all districts, except Jubbulpore and Chanda. Raipur received nearly 2 inches and Bilaspur over an inch. The threshing of the spring crops has been completed in all the districts. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress. In Saugor the labouring classes complain of want of work. About 2,208 persons are in receipt of relief in the Damoh district. Water is scarce in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, and Bhandara. Fodder is insufficient in parts of six districts. The price of wheat, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts and has risen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 20, gram 35, rice 23, and *juar* 26 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 14, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 22 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in parts of Thongwa and Amherst. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy continues in Thayetmyo, Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, the Lower and Upper Chindwin and is completed in Pakôkku and in parts of Mandalay. Ploughing for early wet weather crops is going on in most districts. Sowing of early paddy on hill sides in Bhamo, Myitkyina, and the Ruby Mines district and in the Shan States; transplanting in Kyaukse; sowing of cotton in Sagaing; and of upland crops in parts of Meiktila and Yamethin have commenced. The standing crops are doubtful in Katha; fair in the Ruby Mines district; poor in parts of Mandalay; and good elsewhere. The price of paddy has fallen in Amherst, Bassein, Prome, and Myingyan and has risen in the Upper Chindwin and in Thongwa; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th May.*—The weather is seasonable. Sowing of early rice, planting of sugarcane, and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good, but red spider is prevalent in parts of Darrang. Land is being prepared for late rice; reaping of low land transplanted rice is nearly finished in Sylhet and the outturn is good. Sowing of jute is finished in Goalpara. Prices—common rice—Sylhet 21, Dhubri 16, Gauhati 15, Tezpur and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—2 inches 23 cents in the Civil and Military station and rain general and good in parts of the Province. Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly fallen in Kolar and Kadur; and risen in Tumkur and Hassan. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in parts of Mysore, Kadur, and Hassan.

COORG: Rainfall—18 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Coffee-berries are forming. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th May.*—BERAR: The weather is hot and cloudy. Breaking up of land for the ensuing monsoon crop continues. Fodder is insufficient in parts of the Wun district. The water-supply is inadequate in parts of the Province. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 10 cents. The winter rice crop has suffered from unseasonable rain in two districts, but in other parts harvesting continues. Preparation in fields for the monsoon sowings is in progress. Water scarcity continues to be felt. Prices of grain are stationary. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *jowari* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Slight rain fell during the week in all Agencies, except Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations have been completed. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain ranging from about 1½ inches to 11 cents fell at Pertabgarh, Meywar, Kotah, Haraoti, Ajmere, Kerowlee, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Land is being prepared in all parts for the autumn crops. Agricultural stock is in fair to good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in the States mentioned last week. Prices are rising in Jhallawar and Bhurtpore; and are steady elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 413, Merwara 4,644, and Marwar 935. There are 238 persons on ordinary works and 191 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee. Arrangements are being made to supplement the water-supply in Kherwara, where wells are failing.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—The weather is fine. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rainfall—1·16 inches. The weather is seasonable. Sowing of indian-corn and upland rice is still in progress. Wheat prospects are good. Rice—9½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 18—17-2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Geology and Minerals),—dated Simla, the 20th May, 1899.

Read the undermentioned papers—

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 15—27-4, dated the 12th December 1894.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 16—27-5, dated the 13th December 1894.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 17—27-6, dated the 13th December 1894.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 74, dated the 21st October 1897.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16 (Revenue), dated the 19th January 1899.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India:

Rules for the grant of licenses by Local Governments to explore and prospect for Minerals, and of Mining Leases in British India.

The following rules regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and thh grant of leases of mines and minerals have been made by the Governor General in Council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No such license or lease can be granted by any Local Government otherwise than in accordance with these rules, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or with that of the Governor General in Council under any general or special authority which he may have received in this behalf from the said Secretary of State in Council.

In these rules—

Collector means the Revenue Officer in charge of the district;

Local Government includes a Chief Commissioner; and

Person includes any persons, syndicate, partnership, or Company.

A license or lease under these rules may be granted to any person; in case of the death of the person or any of the persons to whom it is granted it shall inure for the benefit of his legal representatives.

Exploring Licenses.

1. A license to explore land for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter an exploring license, will authorise the licensee to search the surface of the land specified in the lecense for minerals of every description and for mineral oil, and, subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, to remove any specimens or samples found by the licensee in or upon such land.*

2. Such license shall only be granted with respect to land in which the mines, minerals, or mineral oils are the property of the Government, and (subject to the provisions of any law, or rule having the force of law, for the time being in force with reference to such land) shall not authorise the licensee to enter upon any land in the occupation of any person without the consent of the occupier.

* *Note.*—The surface of unoccupied and unreserved land which is the property of Government may be freely searched without a license, but the Government does not object to granting a license to explore when one is applied for.

3. Such license cannot be assigned, nor can any right or interest thereunder be transferred without the assent of the Local Government.

4. Such license shall not authorise the licensee to mine or quarry, but he may turn up to such depth as the Collector may sanction, and, subject to such conditions as he may impose, the surface of unoccupied land, or, with the consent of the occupier, that of land which the Government has granted for agricultural purposes, reserving only the right to minerals.

5. Such license may be granted by such person and under such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

6. Every such license shall run for one year, but may be renewed for a further similar term by the same authority, and there shall be paid for each license or renewal such fee, not exceeding Rs. 10, as the Local Government may prescribe.

7. A royalty shall be payable to Government on the value of all precious stones found and removed by an explorer, whether he has taken out a license or not. In the case of licenses such royalty shall be at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent., as shall be fixed by the license, and in the case of an unlicensed explorer, shall be 15 per cent. on the value of the stones removed. Neglect to report the discovery of any such stone within a reasonable time shall involve the forfeiture of the license and of all claim to have an application for a mining or prospecting lease favourably considered.

8. Such license shall give no exclusive or preferential rights, but in considering rival claims for a prospecting license or mining lease, due regard will be had to operations conducted under cover of an exploring license.

Prospecting Licenses.

9. (1) A license to prospect for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter a prospecting license, shall confer on the licensee the sole right, subject to the conditions contained in the license, to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work, and carry away any mineral or mineral oil specified in the license, and lying or being within, under, or throughout the land specified in the license.

(2) A prospecting license shall only be granted with respect to land in which the mines, minerals, or mineral oils are the property of the Government, and shall apply only to the area described in the license.

10. No prospecting license shall be granted except to a person approved by the Local Government, and such person shall, before the license is granted, deposit as security in respect of each license such sum, not being less than Rs. 100, as the Collector may determine, or give security to the like amount to the satisfaction of the Collector. Subject to such deduction on account of compensation for surface damage or otherwise as the Collector may order, the amount of any deposit made under this rule, should the depositor afterwards become the lessee of any mining lease, will be carried to his credit as part of the rents and royalties payable under his lease, and should he decline or fail to obtain any such lease as aforesaid, will be returned to him.

11. (1) Every application for a prospecting license shall, unless the Local Government shall in any case otherwise direct, be made to the Collector of the district, in which the land or some part of the land with respect to which the license is required is situate.

(2) Every such application shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(a) the name, residence, and profession of the applicant;

(b) a description, as accurate as possible, and illustrated by a rough sketch, of the situation, boundaries, and area of the land with respect to which the license is required; and

(c) a specification of the mineral or minerals for which the applicant desires to prospect.

(3) Every application shall be accompanied by a certificate that the applicant has been approved by the Local Government, under the signature of one of its secretaries.

12. On receipt of any such application the Collector shall, as soon as practicable, inquire whether the grant of the license applied for is inexpedient either on the ground that the land described in the application is required for a public purpose, or otherwise.

13. (1) Should the Collector be of opinion that it is not expedient to grant the license, or should he find that the licensee has not been approved by the Local Government, he shall refuse to grant the license, and shall forthwith report the matter through the proper channel to the Local Government, which may pass such orders as it may think fit.

(2) Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Collector, if he finds that there is no objection to the grant of the license applied for, and if the applicant has been

approved by the Local Government, may grant to the applicant a license in such form as may be prescribed, and shall report the matter to the Local Government or such other authority as the Local Government may direct.

14. A register of applications for prospecting licenses shall be kept in English in the Collector's office, specifying—

(1) Name of applicant.

(2) Date.

(3) Residence of applicant.

(4) Situation of the land.

(5) Boundaries.

(6) Estimated area.

(7) Date of certificate of approval of applicant by the Local Government.

(8) Date of license.

(9) Rent and royalty payable.

(10) Period for which granted.

15. Every prospecting license shall contain such conditions as may in any particular case seem necessary, and shall in all cases contain the following conditions:

(i) The term for which the license shall be granted shall be one year or such shorter term as the applicant may desire. The license may be renewed by the Collector for a further term not exceeding two years, whenever he is satisfied that the licensee has been prevented from completing his search of the land by any cause other than his own default.

(ii) A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre shall be paid for the land covered by the license.

(iii) The licensee shall pay a royalty at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent. of the value on all precious stones won and carried away, and a royalty at the rates specified in Schedule C on all other minerals won and carried away over and above such quantity as the Collector, subject to the orders of the Local Government, may allow to be taken free for purposes of experiment.

(iv) No land in the occupation of any person shall be entered upon without the consent of the occupier, and no trees, standing crops, or other private property shall be cut or in any way injured without the consent of the owner thereof.

(v) The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the license, and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury.

(vi) The licensee shall not cut or injure any tree on unoccupied and unreserved land without the permission of the Collector in writing.

(vii) Such license cannot be assigned nor can any right or interest thereunder be transferred without the consent of the Local Government.

(viii) In case of any breach on the part of the licensee of any of the five last preceding clauses, the Collector may summarily revoke the license, and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall cease.

(ix) The licensee shall, within six months next after the determination of the license or the date of the abandonment of the undertaking, whichever shall first occur, securely plug any bores and fill up or fence any holes or excavations that he may have made in the land to such extent as the Collector may require, and shall to the like extent restore the surface of the land and all buildings thereon which he may have damaged in the course of prospecting: Provided that this clause shall not apply to any land held under a mining lease.

(x) Should any question of dispute arise regarding the license, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or the powers of the licensee thereunder or the amount or payment of the rent or royalty made payable thereby, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

16. On or before the determination of his license the licensee shall have a right, subject to the rules hereinafter contained—

(a) in the case of mineral oil or minerals other than precious stones, to a mining lease in accordance with the terms contained in rules for mining leases;

(*b*) in the case of precious stones, to the first offer of such mining lease as the Governor General in Council may think fit to grant.

Such lease may include so much land, whether comprising the whole or a part only of the area for which the prospecting license was granted, as shall not exceed the area specified with respect to mining leases in Schedule A annexed to these rules.

Mining Leases.

17. (1) Every application for the grant of a mining lease, not being a lease of a mine of precious stones, shall be presented to the Collector in whose district the land or some part of the land with respect to which the lease is applied for is situate. The Collector shall forward the application through the proper channel to the Local Government. The Local Government may by general or special order require a deposit of money not exceeding Rs. 500 to be made by the applicant in any case or class of cases before the application is taken into consideration.

(2) No mining lease shall be granted otherwise than with respect to land in which the mines, minerals, or mineral oils are the property of Government.

18. Every application for a mining lease shall contain—

(*a*) the name, residence, and profession of the applicant;

(*b*) the name of the mineral for which the applicant intends to mine;

(*c*) a map of the area over which the proposed lease is to extend.

19. On receipt of any such application the Local Government may, if the applicant is entitled to a lease under Rule 16, or if it considers that the applicant should be granted a mining lease, grant the same in accordance with these rules over such one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area specified in Schedule A annexed to these rules, as the Local Government may think fit:

Provided that no mining lease shall be granted by a Local Government under these rules so as to cause the total area held under mining leases by the lessee, or by those joint in interest with him, to exceed ten square miles.

No such lease shall be executed until it has been approved by the Advocate General or other legal adviser, if any, appointed for the Province.

20. Without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the length of a block shall not be allowed to exceed four times its breadth.

21. The term for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed thirty years, and no covenant for renewal may be inserted in the lease without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

22. Every such lease shall contain such conditions and stipulations as the Local Government may in each case consider necessary; but shall in every case contain the following conditions, namely:

(i) the lessee shall pay a royalty at the rate specified in the lease, which rate shall be that fixed for the particular mineral in Schedule C; and if any other mineral shall be discovered by him, then the royalty shall be paid therefor at such rate, not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof, as the Local Government may determine, until a mining lease has been obtained in respect of such mineral; but the lessee shall be entitled to require and obtain such lease for the term then unexpired of his original lease upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned in Rule 16;

(ii) the lessee shall also pay for every year after the first year a fixed yearly dead rent at a rate not less than that laid down in Schedule B: provided that no lessee shall pay both royalty and dead rent in respect of the same lease, but only such one of them as may be of the greater amount;

(iii) the lessee shall also pay for all land which he may take up, use, or occupy for the purpose of the mine a surface rent at the rate specified in Schedule B;

(iv) the lessee shall at his own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation to be shown in a plan annexed to his lease;

(v) the lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the lease, and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such injury;

(vi) the lessee shall not cut or injure any tree reserved in the lease;

(vii) neither the lessee nor any person claiming through or under him shall assign the lease, or transfer any right or interest thereunder, or underlet the whole or any portion of the premises comprised in such lease, without the assent of the Local Government first had and obtained ;

(viii) the lessee shall commence operations within two years from the date of the execution of the lease, and shall thereafter carry them on effectually in a proper, skilful, and mininglike manner unless prevented by unavoidable cause ;

(ix) the lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and particulars of all minerals obtained from the mine and the number of persons employed therein, and also complete plans of the mine, and shall allow any officer authorised by the Local Government in that behalf at any time to examine such accounts and plans, and shall furnish the Local Government with such information and returns in respect of the aforesaid matter as it may prescribe ;*

(x) the lessee shall allow any officer authorised by the Local Government in that behalf to enter upon the premises comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the same ;

(xi) the lessee shall without delay send to the Collector a report of any accident which may occur at or in the said premises, and also the finding therein of any mineral not specified in the lease ;

(xii) should the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease be not paid within two months next after the date fixed in the lease for the payment of the same, the Local Government may enter upon the said premises and destrain all or any of the minerals or moveable property therein, and may carry away or detain them until the rent or royalty due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof shall be fully paid ; and, if any royalty or rent remain at any time unpaid for six calendar months after the date on which it is due, the Local Government may determine the lease and take possession of the premises comprised therein ;

(xiii) in case of any breach on the part of the lessee of any covenant or condition contained in the lease, the Local Government may determine the lease and take possession of the said premises ;

(xiv) at the end or sooner determination of the lease, the lessee shall deliver up the said premises and all mines (if any) dug therein in a proper and workmanlike state, save in respect of any working as to which the Local Government may have sanctioned abandonment ;

(xv) should any question or dispute arise regarding the lease or any matter or thing connected with the mines and minerals leased, or the working or non-working thereof, or the amount or payment of the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Local Government, whose decision thereon shall be final.

23. No lease of a mine of precious stones shall be granted except by the Governor General in Council. The procedure for obtaining and the conditions of such lease shall be those prescribed by Rules 17 to 22, read as if the Governor General in Council were substituted for the Local Government.

General Provisions as to Licenses and Leases.

24. (1) All operations conducted under the authority of these rules within a reserved forest shall be subject to such conditions as the Local Government may by general or special order from time to time prescribe.

(2) It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that, before the commencement of exploration or prospecting (as the case may be) within a reserved forest, notice shall be given to the District Forest Officer of the intention to commence operations, and that the operation shall be conducted subject to any conditions regarding the use of fire that he may prescribe.

(3) Every mining lease which includes any portion of a reserved forest shall, if it authorises the lessee to fell timber for mining purposes, specify the area within which, or the quantity up to which, and the terms and conditions upon which, he may exercise that authority.

25. Should the applicant for a prospecting license or mining lease desire the Collector to prepare for him the sketch required by Rule 11 (2) (*b*) or the map required by Rule 18 (*c*), or should the sketch or map presented by the applicant be insufficient, the Collector may prepare the sketch or map required, and may, if he so order, recover the cost from the applicant at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per acre. If the Local Government has prepared a map of a tract of country specially for the convenience of intending applicants for licenses

* *Note.*—All information and returns obtained or furnished under this clause shall be treated as strictly confidential.

and leases under these rules, and if any applicant makes use of such map for the sketch or map aforesaid, it will be open to the Local Government to recover as above such share of the cost of preparing the map as it may consider to be equitably due from such applicant.

26. If a license or lease is not executed within six months after leave has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such license or lease shall be held to have lapsed, unless the Local Gevernment for special reasons consents to grant the same notwithstanding the delay.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Vide* No. 19 of Rules.)

Maximum area in square miles for Mining-lease—

Coal	2
Oil	1
Gold or silver	¼
Metals	½
Precious stones	*

SCHEDULE B.

(*Vide* Nos. 15 (ii), 22 (ii), and 22 (iii) of Rules.)

—	Prospecting.	Mining.	
		Surface Rent per Acre.	Dead Rent per Acre (minimum).
Rent charged for—			
Coal	A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre.	The rent rate assessable under the Revenue or Rent law of the Province; or, if no such rent is so assessable, the rate which may be fixed by agreement, subject to a maximum of one rupee.	4 annas.
Oil			1 rupee.
Gold or silver			1 rupee.
Iron			1 anna.
Other metals			1 rupee.

SCHEDULE C.

(*Vide* Nos. 15 (iii) and 22 (i) of Rules.)

	Prospecting and Mining.
Royalty—	
Coal, exclusive of dust and coal used on the works.	1 anna per ton.
Oil	8 annas per 40 gallons or 5 per cent. *ad-valorem* on gross value.
Gold or silver	7½ per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.
Iron	¼ anna per ton of ironstone.
Copper, tin, lead, or other metals	2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth or on the surface, of the dressed ore or metal, convertible at the option of the lessee to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.
Precious stones	30 per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.

* Will be decided by the Government of India in each case on its merits.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to the Inspector General of Forests, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 14TH MAY 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH MAY 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 14th May 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th May 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th May 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 13th May 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th May 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th May 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 14th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,71,271	731	1,747	12,33,000	706	2,40,15,061	2,40,41,000	25,939	...
Bengal Central	162	125	15.307	122	125	16,200	130	4,05,564	3,91,000	...	14,564
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,86,526	216	1,186	1,78,000	150	32.25,675	35,92 000	3,66,325	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	2,05,615	257	868	1,55.000	179	25 82,684	28,12,000	2,29,316	..
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	4,450	212	21	3,200	152	84,622	60,200	...	24,422
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	602	67	9	900	100	19,777	28,500	8,723	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	5,62,953	310	1,815	4,82,000	266	84,98,217	92,76,000	7,77,783	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	940	55	17	600	35	11,734	13,800	2,066	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,71.547	164	1,023	1,64.000	160	30,50,201	29,70,000	...	80,201
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,895	91	54	4,900	91	86,024	81,500	...	4,524
Southern Mahratta (incldg G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,31,341	115	1,165	1,39,000	120	22,45,724	21,70,000	...	75.724
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	30,707	104	296	23,500	79	6.09,379	3.50,000	...	2,59,379
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,62,247	190	1,082	1,91,000	177	26,84,666	29,45,000	2,60,334	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	28,866	125	231	27,100	117	4.35,822	4,68,000	32,178	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	21,202	74	434	29,500	72	4.91,171	6.30,000	1,38,829	...
Burma	223	936	2.01,343	215	936	1 66,000	177	41.08,560	36.15,000	...	4.93.560
Total	266	10,253	30,02,813	293	11.009	28,13,900	256	5,25,54,581	5,34,44,000	8,89,119	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	287	2,886	8.75.548	303	2.959	6,45.000	218	1,51,65.835	1,26,26,000	...	25,39,835
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,23.079	220	1.013	2.33.000	230	38,07,021	40,77,000	2,69,979	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,06 715	253	834	2,35.000	282	52,70,894	45,47,000	...	7,23,894
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	61,701	115	795	93,300	117	12,14,270	15,63,000	3,48,730	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,684	60	25	1.400	56	36,093	31,900	...	4,193
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	.	(*d*) 424	(*e*) 6,400	5,976	..
Total	261	5,281	13.68,727	259	5,626	12,07,700	215	2,54.94,537	2,28,51,300	...	26,43,237
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	10.16,911	682	1.491	6,41,000	430	1,51,22,003	1,58,61,000	7,38,997	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	4,91,777	1.067	461	4,20,000	911	61,54,255	65,29,000	3,74,745	...
Madras	258	840	2,26.463	270	840	1.81,000	215	40.97,995	34,58.000	...	6.39,995
Total	480	2.792	17.35.151	621	2.792	12,42,000	445	2,53,74.253	2.58.48.000	4 73,747	
Total (Guaranteed and State)	297	18,326	61,06,691	[illegible]	19,427	52.63,600	271	10.34,23,671	10,21,43,300	...	12,80,371
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	30,195	186	162	25 600	158	6 99.797	5,20,000	...	1,79,797
Tarkessur	320	22	5,739	261	22	5,700	259	1,50,375	1,35.000	..	15,375
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	37,861	95	423	32,600	77	4,18,429	4,78.000	59.571	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,200	62	...	34,300	34,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	900	36	...	(*f*) 5,200	5,200	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	..	23,900	23,900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	8,868	134	66	9.400	142	1,62,522	1,73,000	10 478	...
Sogowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	400	20	...	(*g*) 5.400	5,400	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,048	85	36	2,700	75	62,853	55,100	...	7,753
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,293	196	78	14,000	179	3,03.107	3,36,000	32,893	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	4,606	84	55	3,700	67	56,850	66,600	9,750	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	16.803	329	51	17,000	333	2,53,364	2 39,000	...	14,364
Bársi	156	21	3.622	172	21	2.900	138	67.963	73,000	5.037	...
Total	135	891	1,26,037	141	1,026	1,18,300	115	21,75,260	21,45,100	...	30,160
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,083	28	74	5,100	69	39,898	90,000	50,102	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	9 246	81	114	11.800	104	1.63,404	2,04,000	40,596	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	4.202	120	34	2,600	76	52,638	46,500	...	6,138
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	84.565	253	334	70,900	212	14,99.840	14,33,000	...	66,840
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,023	79	13	1.000	77	12 681	18.800	6,119	..
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	16.086	149	108	17.800	165	2,64,580	2,11,000	...	53.580
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	5,309	531	10	1,800	180	75,680	56,600	...	19,080
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	71	66	4,652	70	66	3,900	59	86.389	56,200	...	30,189
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	8 318	89	93	7,700	83	1,30,264	1,30.000	...	246
Kolhápur	55	29	1,582	55	29	2,300	79	29,016	41,600	12,584	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	6,289	80	79	7.000	89	76 448	82.600	6,152	...
Rajpipla	13	19	133	7	24	700	29	3.593	14,300	10,707	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	726	33	34	1 800	53	28,580	25.700	...	2,880
Total	133	996	1,44,214	145	1,012	1,34,400	133	24.63,011	24,10,300	..	52,711
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad Porbandar	126	334	63.609	191	334	39,200	117	7,55 659	7,76,000	20,341	...
Jetalsar Rájkot	80	46	5.067	110	46	4,100	89	69,054	77,100	8,046	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,602	48	54	2,700	50	37,859	42.700	4,841	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,700	81	...	28,000	28.000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	23,706	65	407	39.400	97	4,60,416	7,17,000	2,56,584	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,956	49	61	3,200	52	44,010	60,400	16,390	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	10.968	117	94	9,300	99	1.26.355	1 59,000	32.645	...
Total	86	952	1.08.998	114	1.017	99,600	98	14 93,353	18.60,200	3,66,847	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,165	64,85,940	306	22,452	56,15,900	250	10,95.55.295	10,85,58,900	...	9,96,395

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(*e*) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(*f*) From 1st April to 13th May 1899.
(*g*) From 1st March to 13th May 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, the 25th May, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 14th May 1898.			Week ending 13th May 1899.			Earnings from 1st April to 14th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	12,71,272	731	1,747	12,33,000	706	81,43,896	78,65,000	..	2,78,896
Bengal Central	183	125	15,307	122	125	16,200	130	1,23,250	1,11,000	...	12,250
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,86,526	216	1,186	1,78,000	150	12,38,180	10,75,000	..	1,63,180
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	2,05,615	257	868	1,55,000	179	9,21,034	9,77,000	55,966	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,450	212	21	3,200	152	31,018	21,000	...	10,018
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	602	67	9	900	100	6,244	10,500	4,256	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	5,62,953	310	1,815	4,82,000	266	31,23,181	28,61,000	...	2,62,181
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	940	55	17	600	35	4,506	4,500	...	6
South Indian	166	1,042	1,71,547	164	1,023	1,64,000	160	10,62,426	10,06,000	...	56,426
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,895	91	54	4,900	91	31,465	27,600	...	3,865
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,34,341	115	1,165	1,39,000	120	8,62,233	7,87,000	...	75,233
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	30,707	104	296	23,500	79	2,00,729	1,24,000	...	76,729
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,62,247	190	1,082	1,91,000	177	9,55,824	11,30,000	1,74,176	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	28,866	125	231	27,100	117	1,55,570	1,58,000	2,430	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	21,202	74	434	29,500	72	1,57,051	1,82,000	24,949	...
Burma	186	936	2,01,343	215	936	1,66,000	177	11,76,630	10,22,000	...	1,54,630
TOTAL	243	10,253	30,02,813	293	11,009	28,13,900	256	1,81,93,237	1,73,61,600	...	8,31,637
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	8,75,548	303	2,959	6,45,000	218	49,76,090	41,67,000	...	8,09,090
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,23,079	220	1,013	2,33,000	230	14,11,372	15,04,000	92,628	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,06,715	253	834	2,35,000	282	14,94,390	14,19,000	...	75,390
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	61,701	115	795	93,300	117	3,95,175	5,60,000	1,64,825	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,684	60	25	1,400	56	10,609	9,000	...	1,609
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	.	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,281	13,68,727	259	5,626	12,07,700	215	82,87,636	76,59,000	...	6,28,636
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	10,16,911	682	1,491	6,41,000	430	57,45,918	44,96,000	...	12,49,918
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	4,91,777	1,067	461	4,20,000	911	27,81,637	23,80,000	...	4,01,637
Madras	261	840	2,26,463	270	840	1,81,000	215	13,84,352	11,47,000	..	2,37,352
TOTAL	379	2,792	17,35,151	621	2,792	12,42,000	445	99,11,907	80,23,000	...	18,88,907
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,326	61,06,691	333	19,427	52,63,600	271	3,63,92,780	3,30,43,600	...	33,49,180
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	30,195	186	162	25,600	158	1,98,374	1,76,000	...	22,374
Tarkessur	278	22	5,739	261	22	5,700	259	57,011	48,900	...	8,111
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	37,861	95	423	32,600	77	1,88,813	1,78,000	..	10,813
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,200	62	...	12,100	12,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	900	36	...	5,200	5,200	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	..	7,200	7,200	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	8,868	134	66	9,400	142	69,499	57,900	...	11,599
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	400	20		3,400	3,400	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,048	85	36	2,700	75	17,587	16,600	...	987
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,293	196	78	14,000	179	1,03,248	1,04,000	752	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	4,608	84	55	3,700	67	27,102	22,800	...	4,302
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	16,803	329	51	17,000	333	1,11,595	94,000	...	17,595
Bársi	125	21	3,622	172	21	2,900	138	24,331	20,700	...	3,631
TOTAL	147	891	1,26,037	141	1,026	1,18,300	115	7,97,560	7,46,800	...	50,760
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,083	28	74	5,100	69	14,955	27,200	12,245	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	9,246	81	114	11,800	104	57,577	72,300	14,723	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	4,202	120	34	2,600	76	21,159	17,000	...	4,159
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	84,565	253	334	70,900	212	5,42,257	4,40,000	...	1,02,257
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,023	79	13	1,000	77	6,780	7,300	520	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	16,086	149	108	17,800	165	79,854	72,500	...	7,354
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	5,309	531	10	1,800	180	23,560	15,500	...	8,060
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,652	70	66	3,900	59	30,445	20,700	...	9,745
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	8,318	89	93	7,700	83	51,108	42,800	..	8,308
Kolhápur	57	29	1,582	55	29	2,300	79	11,116	13,800	2,684	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	6,289	80	79	7,000	89	31,950	31,900	...	50
Rajpipla	11	19	133	7	24	700	29	1,354	5,100	3,746	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	726	33	34	1,800	53	8,840	10,100	1,260	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,44,214	145	1,012	1,34,400	133	8,89,955	7,76,200	...	1,04,755
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	63,699	191	334	39,200	117	3,44,914	2,50,000	...	94,914
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	5,067	110	46	4,100	89	26,526	25,900	...	626
Jámnagar	38	54	2,602	48	54	2,700	50	16,588	14,800		1,788
Dhrángadrá	...	...	..	...	21	1,700	81	...	9,900	9,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	23,706	65	407	39,400	97	1,61,934	2,26,000	64,066	..
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,956	49	61	3,200	52	17,735	18,700	965	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	10,968	117	94	9,300	99	53,518	55,900	2,382	...
TOTAL	75	952	1,08,998	114	1,017	99,600	98	6,21,215	6,01,200	..	20,015
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,165	64,85,940	306	22,482	56,15,900	250	3,86,92,510	3,51,67,800	...	35,24,710

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Beswada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.

SIMLA, *the 25th May, 1899.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Synopsis of the financial transactions for, and to end of, the year 1898.

No. 114-A.R., dated Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following:

Note by A. R. BECHER, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the synopsis of the financial transactions of the East Indian Railway for the year 1898.

In continuation of my note No. 267 R. of 17th May 1898, I beg to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a synopsis of the financial transactions of the East Indian Railway from the date of its purchase by the State (1st January 1880) to the close of the year 1898.

2. The Capital Expenditure of the East Indian Railway may be thus stated.

Under the Purchase Act, 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. CCVI, the Capital Stock of the Company was taken over by Government at a commuted value of £125 for every £100 of Capital Stock:

	£
The share capital of the Company, amounting to £26,200,000, was accordingly stated at	32,750,000
Under the same Act the debentures and debenture stock were taken over by Government, and amounted to	4,450,000
TOTAL ...	37,200,000

	Rs.
The Company had at 31st December 1879 overdrawn from Government on Capital Account ...	26,45,269
The cost of the land taken up for the Railway and paid for by Government had been	59,26,183

and the further outlay to close of the year 1898 from grants by Government from borrowed moneys, and from debentures raised by the Company has been :

	Rs.	Rs.
On Construction Account	6,92,16,697	
„ Stores Suspense Account ...	1,10,38,070	
„ Capital Advance Account ...	*—8,11,685*	
		7,94,43,082
		8,80,14,534

Deduct—Assets on the 31st December 1879, received by Government on purchase of the line and made over to the Company—

	Rs.	Rs.
Stores in stock	76,65,340	
Balance of cash and other Suspense accounts ...	8,22,167	
	84,87,507	
Realization by the sale of surplus and obsolete stores originally valued at Rs. 16,06,079 not taken over by the undertaking, and other miscellaneous receipts	6,30,652	
		91,18,159

making the Capital outlay at close of 1898 ... Rs. 7,88,96,375+£37,200,000

		Rs.
3. During the year 1898 the gross traffic earnings were	...	5,97,96,060
the working expenses	...	1,85,76,596
and the net earnings	...	4,12,19,464

4. These results of working the East Indian Railway affected the finances of the Government of India in the manner and to the extent exhibited in the following paragraphs.

5. The liabilities incurred by the Government of India in connection with the purchase of the East Indian Railway are as follows:

	Capital.	Interest.	
Sterling liabilities—	£	£	
(a) Debenture stock	1,500,000	67,500	(inclusive of payment for redemption of Capital).
(b) Annuities, terminable in 1953 ...	26,200,000	1,179,000	
(c) Deferred annuities ...	6,550,000	262,000	
		1,508,500	
Less—Annual payment for redemption of Capital ...		65,500	
Net sterling annual liability ...		1,443,000 which	

at 15·8943 per rupee = Rs. 2,17,88,943.

6. The liabilities incurred by Government since the purchase of the line have been—

		Rs.
Debentures of old Company discharged ...		3,54,66,835
Debentures raised by new Company (£1,550,000)		2,68,80,832
	Rs.	
Construction Account	6,92,16,697	
Stores Suspense Account	1,10,38,070	
Capital Advance Account	*—8,11,685*	
	7,94,43,082	
Less—Outlay met from debentures raised by the Company	2,68,80,832	5,25,62,250
Land charges by the State		59,26,183
Capital overdrawn at time of purchase ...		26,45,269
		12,34,81,369
Less—Credits to Government for value of stores, etc., made over to the Company		91,18,159
TOTAL	...	11,43,63,210

The debentures raised by the Company form a sterling liability of £1,550,000 bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum, and the difference between the above total and the rupee equivalent of the debentures (11,43,63,210 — 2,68,80,832), *viz.*, Rs. 8,74,82,378 represents the rupee liabilities incurred by Government.

7. The following, therefore, seems to be a fair account of the transactions of the railway, as they affect Government, for 1898 :

		Rs.	Rs.
Traffic earnings		5,97,96,060	
Less—Working expenses		1,85,76,596	
Net earnings			4,12,19,464
Sterling liabilities in connection with the purchase, £1,443,000 at 15·8943*d.* per rupee...		2,17,88,943	
Interest on debentures, £37,003		5,58,683	
Interest on rupee liabilities—			
Interest on outlay to 30th June 1895, including land charges, Rs. 8,13,35,890 at 4 per cent.		32,53,436	
Interest on subsequent outlay, *viz.*—	Rs.		
From 1st July 1895 to 31st December 1897	27,50,170		
Half outlay during 1898 $\left(\frac{33,96,318}{2}\right)$	16,98,159		
	44,48,329		
at 3½ per cent.		1,55,692	
Payment of surplus profits to the Company ...		24,99,244	
Payment to the Company's Provident Fund ...		4,12,195	
Total payments			2,86,68,193
Net profit to Government			1,25,51,271

The corresponding net profit was—

	Rs.
in 1897	1,24,81,903
„ 1896	77,89,472
„ 1895	70,76,494
„ 1894	56,27,445
„ 1893	85,22,279
„ 1892	73,98,751

8. The Capital outlay on the undertaking may be taken as under—

		£
Sterling (*vide* paragraph 2)		37,200,000
		Rs.
Converted into Indian currency at the average rate of 19·961*d.* per rupee at time of purchase		44,72,72,180
Rupee debt ... ... Rs.	11,43,63,210	
Less—Rupee value of debentures discharged (*vide* paragraph 6, *ante*)	3,54,66,835	
		7,88,96,375
TOTAL ...		52,61,68,555
The interest at 1 per cent. on this Capital would be ...		52,61,686

It follows from this that—

(i) the net earnings of the railway are $\frac{41219}{5262}$, or 7·83 per cent. on the Capital invested by the Government in it;

(ii) the burden which Government bears in respect of it is $\frac{28668}{5262}$, or 5·45 per cent.;

(iii) the clear profit to Government is 2·38 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the note and accompaniment now read, be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Synopsis of the Financial Transactions of the East Indian Rail

Particulars.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	18
MILEAGE—							
Its own—							
Open	1,504½	1,506¾	1,506¾	1,509½	1,509½	1,515	
Under construction	2¼	...	...	4	9½	4⅛	1
Branch State lines worked by Railway Company—							
Open	48¾	89¾	89¼	143½	144	144	
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Outlay by the State for purchase of line at 2s. the rupee.	36,61,57,759	36,59,70,381	36,58,32,387	36,57,61,510	36,56,99,005	36,56,97,067	36,56,5
Cost of land to 31st December 1879 ...	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,153	59,26,183	59,2
On Construction Account from 1st January 1880—							
For year	9,86,079	23,87,384	49,65,360	25,52,556	38,68,279	32,54,749	22,4
To date	9,86,079	33,73,463	83,38,823	1,08,91,379	1,47,59,658	1,80,14,407	2,02,5
On Stores Suspense Account—							
For year	84,96,479	34,44,650	—24,94,819	—7,99,156	—76,625	—11,37,685	—8
To date	84,96,479	1,19,41,129	94,46,310	86,47,154	85,70,529	74,32,844	73,5
On Capital Advance Account—							
For year	13,02,319	—7,29,250	—7,17,259	1,95,147	—5,04,732	5,91,292	—2,0
To date	13,02,319	5,73,069	—1,44,190	50,957	—4,53,775	1,37,517	—6
Total Capital Expenditure to date ...	38,28,68,819	38,77,84,225	38,93,99,513	39,12,77,183	39,45,01,600	39,72,08,018	39,91,2
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
Gross earnings	4,29,45,116	4,54,11,472	4,71,17,594	4,94,67,085	4,38,38,714	4,63,86,889	4,66,7
Working expenses	1,41,90,698	1,44,63,162	1,74,05,083	1,82,77,498	1,64,89,014	1,63,51,238	1,61,4
Net earnings—							
For year	2,87,54,418	3,09,48,310	2,97,12,511	3,11,89,587	2,73,49,700	3,00,35,651	3,05,2
From 1st January 1880 to date	2,87,54,418	5,97,02,728	8,94,15,239	12,06,04,826	14,79,54,526	17,79,90,177	20,85,1
Contribution to Provident Institution—							
For year	2,87,544	3,09,483	2,97,125	3,11,896	2,73,496	3,00,356	3,0
From 1st January 1880 to date	2,87,544	5,97,027	8,94,152	12,06,048	14,79,544	17,79,900	20,8
Railway Company's ¼th share of surplus profits—							
For year	17,72,690	20,63,867	17,88,073	19,99,731	11,72,323	16,29,502	14,9
From 1st January 1880 to date	17,72,690	38,36,557	56,24,630	76,24,361	87,96,684	1,04,26,186	1,19,2
Net receipts by the State—							
For year	2,66,94,184	2,85,74,960	2,76,27,313	2,88,77,960	2,59,03,881	2,81,05,793	2,87,2
INTEREST AND ANNUITY CHARGES—							
Deduct from Net Earnings to ascertain surplus profits—							
For year	1,96,03,398	2,03,19,492	2,04,75,021	2,08,79,039	2,12,14,590	2,15,87,807	2,27,3
From 1st January 1880 to date	1,96,03,398	3,99,22,890	6,03,97,911	8,12,76,950	10,24,91,540	12,40,79,347	14,68,1
The East Indian Railway Company also received from the Branch State lines worked by it:							
¼th share of profits—							
For year	...	...	...	1,07,991	1,20,665	1,52,792	1,5
To date	...	...	...	1,07,991	2,28,656	3,81,448	5,3
Contribution to Provident Institution—							
For year	...	...	...	...	2,934	7,717	
To date	...	...	...	...	11,113	18,830	1
Add from the Indian Midland Railway Company:							
12 per cent. on gross receipts—							
For year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
To date	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Add from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company:							
7 per cent. on gross earnings—							
For year	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
To date	...	...	...	...	...	...	.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 3rd June, 1899.

No. 21-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY FARRINGTON EVANS, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MUIR HUNTER, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in Kathiawar.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 3rd June, 1899.

No. 15-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

ROBERT GILES, Esquire, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

VISHWANATH PATANKAR MADHAVA RAO, Member of the Mysore State Council, and Plague Commissioner for Mysore.

HENRY BLOIS HAWKINS TURNER, Esquire, lately of the Firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison, & Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER GAWEN KING, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

JAMES SYKES GAMBLE, Esquire, lately Conservator of Forests, and Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Khan Bahadur CURSETJI RUSTAMJI THANAWALA, Diwan of Ratlam.

GEORGE WILLIAM FORREST, Esquire, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and the Imperial Library, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Captain FRANK POPHAM YOUNG, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal.

REGINALD HAWKINS GREENSTREET, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police in Burma.

Khan Bahadur Kazi JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, Akhundzada of Kandahar, Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.

CHARLES LESLIE SUTHERLAND, Esquire, late of the War Office.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla; the 3rd June, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 592.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Colonel W. F. BURNETT, Royal Army Medical Corps, *vice* Surgeon-General T. Walsh, retired.

Colonel E. TOWNSEND, M.D., C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. BOOKEY, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), *vice* Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), *vice* Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., retired.

No. 593.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. GOAD, Indian Staff Corps, Director, Army Remount Department.

Major J. J. HOLDSWORTH, C.I.E., Commandant, Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. TREVITHICK, V.D., Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 3rd June, 1899.

No. 1455-I.-A.—Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable MR. LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

JOSEPH FRIZELLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Rangoon.

No. 1456-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus, brother of the present Prince of Arcot, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

No. 1457-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, High Priest of the Parsis, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 1458-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Nadadur Srirangacharya Swami, of Madras.

Pandit Ramá Nath Siddanta Panchanana, of Kotali Parah, Faridpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Chitradhar Misra, of Darbhanga, in the Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Damodar Shastri, Professor of the Benares Sanskrit College.

No. 1459-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Rishiyur Venkata Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting Collector of the District of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Wathada Venkatareddi Nayudu, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmukund Das, of Alwar in Rajputana.

No. 1460-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Khan Sahib Meher Hoshang Dastur, of Poona.

Palanji Adarji Mistri, late Head Master of the Karachi High School.

Abdul Rahiman Haji Muhammad Kadwani, of Bombay.

Hakim Nazir Husain Khan, landowner of the Lucknow District, in Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Saiyid Shah, District Overseer, Kurram.

Saiyid Hassan Baksh, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Malik Muhammad Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Magistrate of Shahpur in the Punjab.

Maulvi Jannat Hosain Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Rahim Baksh, of Jalpaiguri, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kazi Abdul Jamil, landowner of the Bareilly District, in Oudh.

Wali Muhammad Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the Central Provinces.

Mirza Sufdar Ali Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

No. 1461-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Rao Sahib Krishnarao Jayram, of Malegaon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Mahadeo K. Kumthekar, of Poona in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, Pleader of the High Court, Bombay.

Rao Sahib Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Annavarapu Pundarikakshudu Pantulu, Pleader in the District Court of Kistna in the Madras Presidency.

Cumaraswami Murugesam Pillai, Deputy Collector in Madras.

Ammembala Venkataramana Poi, Sub-Judge in Madras.

Ramalingam Kandaswami Pillai, retired Tahsildar in Madras.

Vithal Narayan Pathak, of the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1462-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Bhya Mull, of Peshawar.

Bhawani Pershad, Dewan of the Bijawar State, in Central India.

Pandit Balkishen, Inspector of Vaccination and Registration in Kangra in the Punjab.

Lala Rajjan Lal, Executive Engineer in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab.

Shree Bollychand Pyne, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.

Babu Krishna Mohun Mukerjee, late Subordinate Judge of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Purna Chandra Shome, late Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Madhu Sudan Chowdhry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Tarini Prasad, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, and Zamindar, Sonthal Parganas and Monghyr, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Krishna Chandra Bandopadhyaya, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal.

Babu Chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Shiva Baksh Rae, Pleader and landowner of the Kheri District, in Oudh.

Manepanda Muttannah, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.

Brij Mohanlal, 2nd Grade Executive Engineer, Central Assam Division.

No. 1463-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Maulvi Saiyid Ali-ud-din Sahib, of Hospet in the district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Husain Sahib, pensioned Subadar, of Vellore in the district of North Arcot in the Madras Presidency.

Sheik Abdulally Mulla Hiptoola Misri, of Bombay.

Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel, of Bombay.

Hasanali Mulla Hakimji, of Bombay.

Bhikaji Ruttonji Rana, of Bombay.

Gulam Husen Rogay, of Bombay.

Kazi Muhammad Murgay, of Bombay.

A. S. Moos, of Bombay.

Bhimjibhai Rustomji Ashburner, a Clerk in the National Bank of India in Bombay.

Haji Ishak Haji Isa, of Bombay.

Manekji Jamsetji Chandana, of Bombay.

Kavasji E. Patel, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Mir Abbas Khan, Shahbazurg Khel of Bannu in the Punjab.

Haji Kalandar Khan, Gandapur of Madi, Dera Ismail Khan District.

Malik Iskhan Khan, Tarin, of the Peshin District in Baluchistan.

Sheikh Subhan, Bakhshi Fauj and Munsarim of the Forest Department in Jhalawar, Rajputana.

Didar Hussein, Vakil of the Orchha State, in Central India.

Senior Hospital Assistant Jan Muhammad, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Hospital Assistant Nasir-ud-din Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Hospital Assistant Aziz Muhammad Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Sher Jang, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Wahid Ali Khan, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Malik Amir Baksh, Inspector of Police, Hazara, in the Punjab.

Mir Roshan Ali Asad Ali, First Grade Inspector in the Bombay City Police.

Ismail Beg Amirbeg, Chief Constable in the Poona Police.

Sheikh Atta Ullah, 1st class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department.

No. 1464-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Antaji Ramchandra Joglikar, Editor of the Dharwar "Vritt" and member of the Municipality of Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency.

Balkrishna Bhivaji, of Bombay.

Mulji Narayen, of Bombay.

Ramji Bhagwan Bhagat, of Bombay.

Manooji Raghuji, of Bombay.

Dr. Shamsabul Sitaram Misri, of Bombay.

Dayabhai Kalianji Desai, of Bombay.

Gopaldas Khusaldas, of Bombay.

Vasanji Tricumji, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Yalla Sanjivi Nayudu, retired Deputy Tahsildar in Madras.

Yeshwant Balkrishna Barve, retired Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramji Pandu, Chief Constable in the Poona Police.

No. 1465-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Dinbandhu Patnaik, Tahsildar, 1st Grade, at present Dewan to the Feudatory Chief of Sonpur, in the Central Provinces.

Kashi Pershad, Vakil of the Charkhari State, in Central India.

Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Lala Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North-Western Railway.

Babu Nand Ram, retired Tahsildar in the Punjab.

Lala Maya Das, Salmi, Pleader and Member of the Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

No. 794-E.-B.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Tha Nyo, Myoôk and Akunwun, Mandalay District.

U Ka, Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay.

H. S. BARNES,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 30th May, 1899.

No. 942.—The services of Lieutenant G. A. Hawks, 1st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

The 1st June, 1899.

No. 957.—The services of Captain E. J. Morgan, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 962.—Colonel A. Scott Reid, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 19th May 1899.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 966.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their duties under the Government of Madras:

Captain S. A. Pearse, 17th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant H. P. Ainslie, 3rd Madras Infantry.

No. 969.—The services of Captain A. E. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 12th May 1899.

No. 971.—The services of Lieutenant W. G. Liston, M B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 1817.—The following telegram from Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 29th May 1899, is published for general information:

"All arrivals in Turkish ports from Egypt since 18th instant subjected to ten days' quarantine with personal medical examination on shore. Arrivals from beyond Suez with clean bills and not having communicated with Egypt will receive free pratique."

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 302.—Mr. C. W. B Anderson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 804.—Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir G. C. Paul, K C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 809.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 8 of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st July 1899.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council:

Draft notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to carbide of calcium the provisions of sections 5, 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act and to fix 5 lbs as the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium which, under section 5 of the said Act, as applied by this Notification, may not be imported, transported, or kept without a license, and to fix 5 lbs. as the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium which, under section 6 of the said Act, may be transported, or kept by any one person, or on the same premises, without a license.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act the Governor General in Council is further pleased to make the following rules:

1. Carbide of calcium kept or transported without a license, under section 6 of the said Act, as applied by this Notification, shall be kept in separate substantial hermetically closed metal vessels containing not more than 1 lb. each.

2. Carbide of calcium (*a*) which is imported or is kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or (*b*) which is transported, or (*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale, shall be contained in hermetically closed metal vessels, having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the carbide of calcium with the addition of the words "Dangerous if not kept dry and liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas" and with the addition, (*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner; (*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and (*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 236.—The Reverend G. H. Seeley, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a

Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 27th December 1898.

No. 238.—The Reverend H Menzies, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1899.

No. 501-*F.*—Furlough for two years, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator, 1st grade, in charge of the Central Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr. Dansey's absence or until further orders:

(i) Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Central Forest Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899, when he relieved Mr. Dansey of the charge of that Circle.

(ii) Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 25th May 1899.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 1178—83-2-*L S*—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eight months and nineteen days, under Article 223 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 1st June, 1899.

No. 1202—75-2-*L S.*—Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, I.S.C., Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1899.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1899.

No. 877-*G.*—Captain H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 880-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:

Lieutenant H. B. St. John, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 1416-*I.-A.*—Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

The 31st May, 1899.

No. 886-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. F. C. Pallachi as Consul for Greece at Calcutta and in charge of the Greek Consulate General.

The 1st June, 1899.

No. 896-*G.*—Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 11th May, 1899.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 899-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Kilburn as Acting Consul General for Denmark at Calcutta.

No. 902-*G*—Lieutenant-Colonel D Robertson, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted special leave for four months, on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1447-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Civil Station of Rajkot so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said Civil Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may

be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said Civil Station.

2. The following Notification of the Political Agent in Kathiawar is hereby cancelled to the extent indicated :

Notification.	Extent repealed.
No. 2, dated the 27th January, 1879.	So much as purports to apply Bombay Act II of 1874 to the Civil Station of Rajkot.

No. 1448-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Civil Station of Wadhwan so far they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said Civil Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said Civil Station.

No. 1449-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Cantonment of Deesa so far as they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said cantonment may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said cantonment.

2. The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent indicated :

Notification.	Extent repealed.
No. 403-I., dated the 4th February, 1885.	So much as purports to apply Bombay Acts II of 1874, II of 1882 and IV of 1883 to the Cantonment of Deesa.
No. 4329-I., dated the 30th September, 1887.	The whole.

No. 788-*E.-B.*—Whereas by a Treaty ratified at Peking on the fifth day of June, 1897, it has been agreed between the respective Governments of Great Britain and China that, within the tract of country to the south of the Namwan River, near Namkhai, which may hereafter be designated "the Namwan Assigned Tract" and is enclosed to the west by a branch of the Nammak River and the Mawsi range of hills up to the Loichaw Peak, and thence by the range running in a north-easterly direction to the Shweli River, the administration and control shall be entirely conducted by the British Government:

And whereas the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east, has hitherto been administered by the British Government as part of the Shan State of Möngmit, and the portion comprising the villages of Mansawn, Kunkyeng and Kawngnawng, together with the lands appertaining thereto, as part of the Shan State of North Hsenwi :

And whereas it is desirable that so much of the said Tract as has hitherto been administered as aforesaid should continue to be so administered, and that the rest of the said Tract, which has hitherto been administered by the Chinese Government, should henceforth be administered as part of the district of Bhamo in Upper Burma :

Now, in pursuance of the said Treaty and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders for the administration of the said Tract, namely :

1. (*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the Shan State of Möngmit shall be deemed to apply to the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(*2*) All laws for the time being in force in the Northern Shan States shall be deemed to apply to the villages of Mansawn, Kunkyeng and Kawngnawng, together with the lands appertaining thereto ; and

(*3*) All laws for the time being in force in the district of Bhamo shall be deemed to apply to the rest of the said Tract :

Provided that, for the purposes of the application of the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895 (I of 1895),—

(*a*) all laws for the time being applicable, under the said Regulation, to any hill-tribe in the Shan State of Möngmit shall apply to all hill-tribes in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(*b*) all laws for the time being so applicable to any hill-tribe in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall apply to all hill-tribes in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(*c*) all laws for the time being so applicable to any hill-tribe in the district of Bhamo shall apply to all hill-tribes in the rest of the said Tract.

2. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and all officers subordinate to the Government of Burma for the time being exercising authority in the Shan State of Möngmit shall have the like authority in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east;

(*2*) The said Lieutenant-Governor and officers for the time being exercising authority in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall have the like authority in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(*3*) The said Lieutenant-Governor and officers for the time being exercising authority in the district of Bhamo shall have the like authority in the rest of the said Tract.

3. (*1*) All Courts having jurisdiction for the time being in the Shan State of Möngmit shall have the like jurisdiction in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east;

(*2*) All Courts having jurisdiction for the time being in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall have the like jurisdiction in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(*3*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction in the district of Bhamo shall have the like jurisdiction in the rest of the said Tract.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Simla, the 29th May, 1899.

No. 2429-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, *so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned,*—

(*a*) the form indicated below shall be substituted for Form A, appended to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 864-S.R., dated the 21st February 1896;

(*b*) Form D shall be omitted ;

(*c*) the following rule shall be substituted for rule 6 of the said rules :

" 6. Every mill-owner exporting goods direct from the mill shall, at the time of putting in the shipping bills furnish the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment with the particulars indicated in Form E appended to these rules."

(*d*) the words " or Packages " shall be omitted from column 2 of Form F ; and

(*e*) the words " as in bale register " shall be inserted after the words " Numbers on Bales " in the second column of Forms E and F, respectively.

FORM A.

Particulars of all cotton goods produced at the Mill during the period beginning at and ending 189 .

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Description of goods. (1)	ISSUED OUT OF THE MILL PREMISES.		Numbers on bales (as in bale register).	Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable in lbs.
	Weight. lbs.	Length. Yards.					
Chadars . . .							
Dhutis . . .							
Drills and jeans . .							
Jacconets . . .							
Madapollams . .							
Mulls							
Printers . . .							
Shirtings and Long cloths . . .							
T-cloths, Domestics and Sheetings . .							
Other grey goods (to be specified by kind) . . .							
TOTAL .							

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this______day of__________189 .

(Signed)__________________

(To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the mill.)

Part II—Fancy Goods, Part III—Hosiery, and Part IV—Other descriptions of goods, will be in the same form, and with the same verification and subscription.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 594.—Captain H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Sikh district, *vice* Captain R. E. Foley, whose tenure has expired. Dated 11th April 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No 595.—Lieutenant A. H Babington, Indian Staff Corps, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd March 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 9th May 1899.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 596.—Colonel C. W. Carr-Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 19th May 1899, *vice* Colonel A. Stephen, retired.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 597.—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 29th May 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Young, retired :

Names.	From	To
Captain C. E. Mardall, Indian Staff Corps	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. L. L. Kalberer	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain W. Donnan, Indian Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant E H Payne, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant J. H. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Infantry.	......	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No 598.—Major-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., British Service, to command a district of the 1st class in the Bombay Command, *vice* Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, K.C.B., who has vacated. Dated 23rd May 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 599.—Captain F. G Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) without pay for four days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 600.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 9th May 1899, page 2959.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 9th May, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

Indian Army.—Major-General John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 19th April 1899.

Colonel James Fortnom Willoughby, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 19th April 1899.

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MEMORANDA.

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The name of Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur,* Indian Army, who has been granted the honorary rank of Captain, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd May 1899.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 601.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.

19th May 1899.

Adam Scott Reid, M.B., *vice* Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., retired.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

20th May 1899.

William Hope Young.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

26th September 1898.

Cunliffe Hamilton Martin.

20th April 1899.

Howard Challoner Cutler.

Charles Robert Wilkinson.

No. 602.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :

Henry Turner Faithfull,—18th April 1899.

George Goring John Sutton Jones,—29th April 1899.

No. 603.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captains are granted temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental commandants or seconds-in-command, Indian Army :

Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean,—4th March 1899.

Archibald Colin Baldwin,—1st February 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 604.—Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Wallis Lombard Young is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd January 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor John McCormack, retired.

Madras.

No. 605.—Sub Conductor Charles Napier to be Conductor and Sergeant James Aldons Bloomfield to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st January 1899, *vice* Conductor George Crosse, deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 606.—Third-class Assistant Surgeon Walter Arthur Clifford Netscher to be second-class Assistant Surgeon, from 8th January 1899, *vice* second-class Assistant Surgeon C. B. Boodrie, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 607.—*No. 9 Native Mountain Battery—*

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be Subadar;

Havildar Fateh Singh, from No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, and Havildar Sobha Singh, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be Jemadars,—

with effect from the 16th February 1899, on augmentation.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 608.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Hope Young, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 609.—Captain Bernard James Petre, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 20th June 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 610.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Walter Lowdell, Bombay Establishment,—30th April 1899.

Major Louis Tarleton Young, M.D., Bengal Establishment,—29th April 1899. (G. G. O. No. 454 of 1899 is cancelled).

No. 611.—Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval. (That portion of G. G. O. No 552 which relates to Colonel Stephen is cancelled.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 612.—*Behar Light Horse—*

George William Disney, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd January 1897.

No. 613.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers—*

Captain George Clefford Whitworth to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Morris, retired.

No. 614.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—*

Major George Frederick William Braide, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission.

No. 615.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Alic Richard Godber to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ryan, resigned.

Robert Patterson Fleming, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Godber, promoted.

No. 616.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Barry John Durham, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 617.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Templar Webster, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 618.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Charles Patrick O'Rielly resigns his commission.

No. 619.—*Yercaud Rifle Volunteers—*

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Brinsley Nicholson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lechler, resigned.

William Walter Hight, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Nicholson, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	1st April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. S Hill, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	7th April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Skinner, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	7th April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Izat, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	13th April 1899.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 18.—Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is permitted to revert to general duty in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 19.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Assistant Engineers.

Ernest Guppy . . . 5th April 1899.

William Charles Constable . 6th April 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 20.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 9th May 1899:

To be Commander, 1st grade.

Commander F. M. Barwick.

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander E. J. Beaumont.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John.

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Harold.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 28th May and 3rd June 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps . . .	Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Mungo Muir.	15th May 1899 .	Khatmandu (Nepal).	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1899.

No. 228.—The services of Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department, in Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 12th March 1898, for employment on Field Service, are, on return from leave, replaced at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, Limited.

The 29th May, 1899.

No. 229.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 184, dated 28th April 1899, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class I, Grade 3 (permanent), of that Establishment.

No. 230.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 117, dated 16th March 1898, Mr. W. C. Boyce, Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 232.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, till further orders.

The 31st May, 1899.

No. 234.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Swetenham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 235.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 234, dated 31st May 1899, Mr. E. A. Lee, Officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr. F. F. Hensley.

No. 236.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, on expiry of his privilege leave.

No. 237.—Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

No. 238.—Mr. G. B. Goyder, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 239.—Mr. R. A. Way, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1899.

No. 240.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 241.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 31st May 1899, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. Jameson on special leave, or until further orders.

The 2nd June, 1899.

No. 242.—The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from
W. G. G. Bayly	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, temporary rank.	Promotion	16th April 1899.
J. Shaw	Examiner, 4th Class, II Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade.	Reversion	30th April 1899.
F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, *temporary rank.*	Reversion	30th April 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th May, 1899.

No. 231.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for three months, in extension of that notified in Notification No. 529, dated 19th November 1898.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 233.—*Corrigendum.—For* "1899" *in Notification No. 215, dated 16th May 1899, substitute* "1898."

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ADDITIONS TO THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

NOS. 329—40.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Examinations), under date Simla, the 2nd June, 1899.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{2-Examinations}}{\text{188--189}}$, dated the 5th June 1894.

Read also—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 186—187, dated the 30th April 1897.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices:

After Rule 9 (2) add:

(3) "If the candidate is employed under Government, a certificate by the Head of the Office or Department to the effect that, in his opinion, there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing Clerkship Examination.

(4) "A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous Clerkship Examination, and if so, in what year."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the Departments of the Government of India (except the Foreign Department) and to the Heads of Offices under the Home Department marginally noted; that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for information; that a copy be also forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

[True Extract.]

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 27th, 1899.

Weather conditions have been somewhat unsettled over Northern India during the week under review. The small storm, which developed at the head of the Bay at the close of the previous week, passed into Central Bengal and disappeared during the first two days of the present week. It was succeeded by another but very slight storm over South-West Bengal on the 23rd, which in its turn disappeared on the 24th or 25th. Up to this date the general conditions of the weather were similar to those which had prevailed during the previous week. Pressure was low over the Punjab, relatively low within a trough running from North-West India to the head of the Bay and highest in Ceylon and the south of the Bay. Accompanying this distribution of pressure were westerly and north-westerly winds over the Peninsula, southerly winds in Burma and at the head of the Bay and easterly winds in North Bengal and the North Gangetic Plain. On the 26th these conditions changed somewhat, a rapid barometric fall occurring in Northern India by which the trough of low pressure was transferred northward to the foot of the hills. At the same time the easterly winds ceased in Northern India and the westerly winds from the Peninsula and the Central Provinces extended northward into the Gangetic Plain. The most marked features of the weather during the past week have been the general heavy rain which has been brought up to Burma by the southerly winds and the very high temperatures which have prevailed throughout the week over North-Western India.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 21st.*—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over parts of Bengal, and the small storm which was shown near Saugor Island on the 20th was shown near Bogra and Mymensingh. Rain had been heavy and general over East and Lower Bengal. Elsewhere conditions were fairly normal, though pressure differences were somewhat greater than usual. The southerly wind over Burma was giving moderate general rain over that province, while a few light to moderate scattered showers had been received over Upper India, the central districts and the Peninsula. Large contrasts of temperature were shown, for, while the mean temperature was as much as 9·7° higher than usual at Mooltan, it was 10° lower at Burdwan, Gorakhpur and Chaibassa. Over the Peninsula the temperature variations were much smaller, but the weather was on the whole cooler than usual.

Monday, May 22nd.—Pressure had decreased briskly over North-Western and part of Northern India and over Burma, while it had increased slightly over the Peninsula and slightly to briskly over East Bengal. The small storm over East Bengal had filled up, and the pressure differences over India generally had increased, but otherwise there had not been much change. The winds were generally westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and the central parts of India, southerly (south-west—south-east) over Burma and Deltaic Bengal and easterly close to the foot of the hills in Northern India. The heavy rain in Bengal had ceased, but showers were reported from parts of Burma, Assam and the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature had risen fast over Bengal, but the weather remained generally cooler than usual except in the north-west where the heat was excessive.

Tuesday, May 23rd.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. Barometric readings were lowest in the Punjab, relatively low over the Gangetic Plain and highest in Malabar and Ceylon. Pressure differences were abnormally large.

The winds were practically unchanged, the westerly winds in the west and centre were very strong. General rain continued over Burma, Assam and East Bengal, the amounts at some stations being considerable to large. Elsewhere the weather was fine with a few scattered showers. The mean temperature remained excessive over North-West India and generally slightly to moderately below the normal elsewhere.

Wednesday, May 24th.—Pressure had increased over the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and West Bengal and decreased elsewhere. Barometric readings were lowest over the Punjab, whence a trough of relatively low pressure ran south-eastward to Orissa. The pressure differences were nearly as large as on the preceding days. The winds were little altered, and the westerly winds were strong to a gale in different parts of the country. Burma had again received general rain, while scattered showers had been received over Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, the North-West Himalayas and the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was high over North-West India as well as over the east and south of the Peninsula, but was generally lower than usual elsewhere.

Thursday, May 25th.—The barometer had risen briskly over the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab and had fallen briskly over West Bengal, but elsewhere the changes were small. The pressure distribution was hence practically unaltered, and the winds were generally the same as on the preceding days. Rain had fallen generally over Burma, Assam, East Bengal and the south-west of the Peninsula, and a few light scattered showers were reported from other parts of the country, but in general the weather was fine. The heat was greater than usual over North-Western and less than usual over North-Eastern India, while over the Peninsula it was nearly normal.

Friday, May 26th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly along the foot of the hills, and the trough of low pressure had been transferred northward to the Himalayan region. This was the only important change, but under its influence the easterly current of air in the north had contracted and almost disappeared. Elsewhere the pressure conditions and the winds were little changed. Rain had continued to fall generally over Burma and Malabar, but elsewhere the weather was fine or nearly so. The mean temperature was low over Burma, the west of the Central Provinces and North Bombay, but was generally excessive elsewhere.

Saturday, May 27th.—Pressure had decreased over Northern India and increased over the Peninsula. Pressure was lowest and much below the normal over the west of the Punjab, while it was relatively low over the North Gangetic Plain and highest in the extreme south of India. Pressure gradients were very steep for the time of year. The winds were variable over the Punjab and along the west coast, easterly close to the foot of the hills in Northern India and about normal elsewhere. The force was fresh to strong over a large part of the country. The rainfall had been heavy and general in Burma, and showers had been received over parts of Assam, Bengal and the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was low over Burma and parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Temperature.—There were very large and marked contrasts of temperature over Northern India during the week. This was specially noticeable on the 21st, 25th and 27th.

The following were the largest opposite variations on each day:

Sunday	May	21st	Multan	+ 9·7°	Gorakhpur	—10·7°
Monday	"	22nd	Multan	+ 9·0°	Thayetmyo	— 6·2°
Tuesday	"	23rd	Rawalpindi	+ 12·0°	Sholapur	— 6·2°
Wednesday	"	24th	Multan	+ 9·8°	Gorakhpur	— 5·5°
Thursday	"	25th	Jhansi	+ 7·4°	Gaya	— 9·8°
Friday	"	26th	Multan	+ 7·8°	Thayetmyo	— 3·3°
Saturday	"	27th	Sirsa	+ 10·7°	Bassein	— 5·8°

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

Province.	May 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·3	−1·5	−0·5	−0·4	−1·2	−1·0	−2·5	−1·1
Assam	−3·1	−4·0	−1·3	+0·5	+0·9	+1·3	+0·4	−0·8
Bengal	−5·1	−2·3	−0·7	−1·4	−0·6	+0·6	+0·8	−1·2
Orissa	−5·8	−2·9	−1·4	−4·5	−2·3	−0·2	+2·9	−2·0
Bihar	−4·4	−2·1	+1·5	−2·0	−4·0	+1·1	+3·0	−1·0
Chota Nagpur	−7·2	−3·1	−0·1	+0·7	−3·4	+2·1	+5·6	−0·8
N.-W. P. and Oudh	−6·2	−2·4	+2·8	+1·0	−0·8	+1·1	+5·7	+0·2
Punjab	+3·5	+5·0	+8·5	+5·3	+3·8	+4·6	+9·1	+5·7
Sind	+1·8	+1·8	+2·6	+1·7	+1·4	+1·2	+1·4	+1·7
Rajputana	+4·5	+4·2	+3·6	+3·6	+4·1	+4·2	+1·4	+3·7
Gujarat	−1·2	−0·7	−2·0	−1·3	−1·5	−1·5	−1·4	−1·4
Central India	−4·0	−0·7	+0·8	+1·1	+1·2	+1·1	+2·4	+0·3
Central Provinces	−1·5	+0·8	0	+0·1	+0·1	+1·3	+1·6	+0·3
Berar	+0·5	+1·3	−0·7	−1·1	−1·6	−1·3	−1·0	−0·4
West Coast	+0·2	+0·3	−0·5	+0·4	+0·3	0	+0·2	+0·2
Bombay Deccan	−1·5	−1·3	−3·6	−2·1	−1·8	−0·4	−1·1	−1·7
Mysore	−2·7	−2·8	−3·7	−1·9	−0·3	+0·2	+0·7	−1·5
Madras Coast	−2·3	+0·9	+1·4	+2·6	+2·5	+3·5	+2·9	+1·6
Madras Deccan	−3·3	−1·5	−1·8	−2·9	−1·4	+0·5	+1·4	−1·3
South India	−1·9	+0·4	+0·3	+1·7	+2·6	+1·1	+0·8	+0·7
Mean for whole of India	−2·0	−0·5	+0·3	+0·1	−0·1	+1·0	+1·7	+0·1

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was very nearly normal, and on most days of the week this was likewise the case; but on the 21st there was some deficiency and on the 27th some excess. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature was excessive throughout the week in North-West India and during most of the week in the Madras coast and South India districts, but that in the remaining provinces the heat was generally less than usual.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

May	21st	115·1°	at	Jacobabad.
"	22nd	113·2°	"	Do.
"	23rd	120·0°	"	Do.
"	24th	116·1°	"	Do.
"	25th	120·0°	"	Do.
"	26th	121·0°	"	Do.
"	27th	122·0°	"	Do.

Rain.—The rainfall conditions of the present week are generally similar to those reported last week. The rainfall area has been very extensive, nearly all parts of the country having received some rain during the week; but, except in Burma and North-East India, the fall has been light, scattered and local, occurring usually during dust and thunder storms. As was the case last week, there has been a strong steady flow of air from the Bay into Burma and Bengal, and this moist current has shifted round into south-east and east over Bengal, and with this direction has travelled across West Bengal up the Gangetic Plain. Over the area influenced by this current the week's rainfall has been more or less heavy, but in most other places it has been lighter than ordinary. At the commencement of the week the heaviest rainfall was reported from Lower Bengal where a small cyclonic storm was disturbing the weather; but, after the beginning of the week, the region of heaviest rainfall was transferred to Burma and

Tenasserim, and this continued until the end of the week. The rainfall returns show that in Burma rain fell daily throughout the week; in Assam similar conditions prevailed; in East and Deltaic Bengal also daily rainfall was reported, but in Central, North and West Bengal the rain, though scattered throughout the week, was less frequent than in the two other divisions; over the Gangetic Plain the rain occurred generally on the 21st and 24th and in the Punjab on the 21st; on the Malabar Coast rain occurred daily, while in other parts of the Peninsula the showers were scattered throughout the week; in the Central Provinces also the showers occurred irregularly during the week.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that no rain whatever fell during the week in the West Punjab, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, West Rajputana and the Jaipur division of the east coast, and an unimportant quantity in the central division of the North-West Provinces, the South-East, South and North Punjab, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India and the east of Rajputana. With the exception of these fifteen divisions, effective rain was received throughout the whole country, the average actual rainfall ranging from 8·65 inches in Tenasserim, 8·20 inches in Arakan, 7·86 inches in Deltaic Burma, 7·30 inches in the Surma division of Assam and 5·26 inches in the hill division of Assam, to 0·11 inch in the Central Punjab, 0·13 inch in the submontane division of the Punjab, 0·16 inch in Coorg, 0·12 inch in the central division of the Central Provinces and 0·13 inch in South Madras.

The third column of the table shows that the week's rainfall has been heavier than usual in 23 of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Deltaic and Upper Burma, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions (except North Bengal and South Bihar), all the North-West Provinces divisions (except the central), the Bombay Deccan, the east of the North-West Provinces and the central divisions of Madras. The greatest excess was in the deltaic division of Burma and the Surma division of Assam where it exceeded 3 inches. In all the divisions, except the 23 quoted above, the rainfall has been short of the normal, but except in parts of the south-west of the Peninsula the deficiency has been small.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma	Bassein	16·36 inches.
	Sandoway	18·30 „
Assam	Sylhet	13·04 „
Bengal	Durgapur (Mymensingh)	10·80 „
	Kuriaram (Rungpur)	11·37 „
Bihar	Araria (Purnea)	6·50 „
Malabar	Quilon	11·66 „
	Malwan (Ratnagiri)	6·43 „
Madras	Nundyal (Kurnool)	4·28 „

The three concluding columns show that the rainfall for the whole period from February 26th to date has been short of the normal over the hill division of the North-West Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, the central division of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Western Rajputana and the south division of Hyderabad. In all the remaining divisions the total seasonal rainfall has equalled or exceeded the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 27TH, 1899.			RAINFALL DATA FROM FEBRUARY 26TH TO MAY 27TH, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	8·65	6·70	+ 1·95	18·20	18·75	− 3
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	7·86	4·23	+ 3·63	15·45	10·88	+ 42
	3. Central do.	2·45	2·49	− 0·04	8·10	6·15	+ 32
	4. Upper do.	1·96	1·70	+ 0·26	8·81	6·27	+ 41
	5. Arakan	8·20	8·65	− 0·45	19·01	16·51	+ 15
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	5·06	2·07	+ 2·99	22·07	15·05	+ 47
	7. Assam Surma	7·30	3·45	+ 3·85	37·34	38·98	− 4
	8. Do. Hills	5·26	3·70	+ 1·56	26·05	28·52	− 9
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	3·93	2·41	+ 1·52	23·34	21·18	+ 10
	10. Deltaic Bengal	3·82	1·30	+ 2·52	14·28	9·83	+ 45
	11. Central do.	2·04	1·21	+ 0·83	6·58	6·56	0
	12. North do.	2·73	3·23	− 0·50	12·78	12·86	− 1
	13. Bengal Hills	4·75	2·83	+ 1·92	21·33	15·44	+ 38
	14. Orissa	1·63	0·99	+ 0·64	9·48	5·44	+ 74
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·90	0·77	+ 0·13	4·95	3·81	+ 30
	16. South Bihar	0·28	0·52	− 0·24	2·08	1·91	+ 9
	17. North do.	1·22	0·62	+ 0·60	5·64	3·46	+ 63
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·43	0·07	+ 0·36	1·53	0·81	+ 89
	19. South Oudh	0·22	0·12	+ 0·10	1·34	0·93	+ 44
	20. North do.	0·42	0·20	+ 0·22	2·30	1·40	+ 64
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·04	0·07	− 0·03	0·70	0·72	− 3
	22. Do. West	0·21	0·12	+ 0·09	1·08	1·03	+ 5
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·76	0·20	+ 0·56	2·94	1·48	+ 99
	24. Do West do.	0·35	0·22	+ 0·13	1·77	2·06	− 14
	25. Do. Hills	0·52	0·51	+ 0·01	3·63	6·11	− 41
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·07	0·13	− 0·06	0·59	1·26	− 53
	27. South do.	0·05	0·18	− 0·13	0·35	1·40	− 75
	28. Central do.	0·11	0·20	− 0·09	1·53	2·52	− 39
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·13	0·13	0	0·94	2·49	− 62
	30. Do. Hills	0·26	0·67	− 0·41	2·70	6·54	− 59
	31. North Punjab	0·08	0·37	− 0·29	2·69	5·08	− 47
	32. West do.	0	0·15	− 0·15	0·37	1·34	− 72
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	3·33	3·45	− 0·12	16·31	10·58	+ 54
	34. Madras South-Central	0·82	1·34	− 0·52	9·17	7·02	+ 31
	35. Coorg	0·16	1·30	− 1·14	8·36	8·07	+ 4
	36. Mysore	0·39	0·98	− 0·59	6·92	4·41	+ 57
	37. Konkan	0·40	0·57	− 0·17	4·10	1·13	+ 263
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·62	0·51	+ 0·11	3·73	2·19	+ 70
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·38	0·40	− 0·02	1·63	0·89	+ 83
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·12	− 0·12	1·47	0·70	+ 110
	42. Central Provinces West	0·03	0·11	− 0·08	0·84	0·81	+ 4
	43. Do do. Central	0·12	0·14	− 0·02	0·74	1·22	− 39
	44. Do. do. East	0·26	0·23	+ 0·03	2·45	2·00	+ 23
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·11	0·17	− 35
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·08	− 0·08	0·09	0·38	− 76
	47. Sind	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·87	0·46	+ 89
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·09	− 0·09	4·98	3·90	+ 28
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·07	0·33	− 0·26	0·36	0·88	− 59
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·06	0·28	− 0·22	0·79	0·89	− 11
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·33	− 0·33	0	1·02	− 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·31	0·56	− 0·25	5·75	3·04	+ 89
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·93	− 0·93	6·60	4·80	+ 38
	53. Hyderabad South	0·31	0·58	− 0·27	1·98	2·50	− 21
	54. Madras Central	0·52	0·48	+ 0·04	3·53	2·25	+ 57
	55. East Coast Central	0·17	0·35	− 0·18	4·86	2·02	+ 141
	56. Do. South	0·53	0·91	− 0·38	7·12	3·82	+ 86
	57. Madras South	0·13	0·55	− 0·42	7·95	4·91	+ 62

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *1st June, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th May.*—There was seasonable rainfall on the West Coast and showers almost throughout the remainder of the Presidency during the week. The water-supply is normal. Ploughing in many parts and sowings on the West Coast have begun. The standing crops are in good condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are steady or slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st May.*—There was rain in twelve districts during the week, but the fall was generally light. Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally, and sowing in Kanara, Karachi, and Shikarpur. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in eight and fallen in four districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th May.*—There was general rain during the week; the fall in some parts of Bengal Proper being heavy. Ploughing and early sowings are in active progress. Jute and autumn rice are already sown in many parts and are coming up well. Reports of sugarcane, indigo, and other crops in the ground are good. The price of common rice was practically stationary, the variations reported being slight and confined to a few districts only. The supply of fodder and water for cattle is everywhere sufficient, except in one thana in Manbhum. There was a tornado at Purnea on the 28th May which uprooted many trees and damaged a few public buildings and several private houses.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st May.*—The weather was generally showery during the week. The standing crops are thriving Irrigation of extra crops, indigo, and sugarcane and the preparation of fields for the autumn sowings continue. Weeding of sugarcane and the harvesting of extra crops in parts are still in progress. Prospects are favourable; markets are well-stocked; fodder is sufficient. There are slight fluctuations in prices in a few districts, otherwise they are practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain ranging from $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches has fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. The spring crops are still being threshed and housed. The autumn crops are being sown in Mooltan, Umballa, and Peshawar and weeded and watered in Sialkot and Amritsar. Land is being prepared for sowings in Lahore and in parts of Umballa. Extra spring crops have been reaped in Hissar. The condition of extra spring crops is good in Umballa, Peshawar, and Sialkot; and fair in Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The outturn is reported average in Hissar, Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Peshawar; fair in Sialkot; and poor in Hissar and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices—especially of wheat—have risen in Umballa, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan; fallen in Jullundur, Lahore, and Sialkot; and remained unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $17\frac{1}{16}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, gram $19\frac{1}{4}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, maize 28 to 33, barley 32, bulrush-millet 18 to 27, great millet 24, and rice $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th May.*—The weather has been generally clouded and hot with strong winds. Slight showers of rain fell in eleven districts. In Saugor the labouring classes complain of want of work. 1,297 and 2,208 persons are in receipt of relief in the Saugor and Damoh districts, respectively Insects are doing damage to sugarcane in the Multai tahsil of Betul. Preparation of land for the autumn sowings is in progress. Sowing has commenced in parts of Raipur and Sambalpur. Water is scarce in parts of Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda Bhandara, and Nagpur. Fodder is scarce in parts of six districts and grain stocks are insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts and has risen in others.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing continues in Thongwa and Amherst and has commenced in Kyaukpyu, Pegu, Henzada, Myaungmya, and Tavoy. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather

paddy has been completed in Thayetmyo and continues in Pakôkku, Bhamo, Katha, and the Upper Chindwin, and also in parts of Mandalay and Lower Chindwin; while sowing is finished in Minbu. Ploughing and sowing for wet weather paddy and miscellaneous crops are fairly general. Transplanting of early paddy progresses in Kyaukse, and the crop is being reaped in portions of Shwebo. Sowing of hill-side paddy continues for districts last reported. Ploughing for cotton, sessamum, and pulses continues in the Lower Chindwin and Meiktila. The condition of the standing crops is generally good in parts of Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyina, and Katha. Dry weather paddy has been considerably damaged by floods. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Amherst, Minbu, and Shwebo; and fallen a little in Prome, Thongwa, Myaungmya, and Thayetmyo; and largely in Thaton; elsewhere it is as before.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th May.*—The weather is seasonable. Sowing of early rice, planting of sugarcane, and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are generally good, but more sunshine is wanted in Sylhet. Land is being prepared for late rice. Reaping of low land transplanted rice is finished in Sylhet and the outturn is good. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dhubri 16, Sylhet 21, Gauhati 17, Tezpur and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—16 cents in the Civil and Military station and rain general and good in parts of the Kolar district. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar, Hassan, Chitaldrug, and Kadur and fallen in Tumkur. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur

COORG: Rainfall—88 cents. Ploughing for rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st May.*—BERAR: The weather is hot and cloudy. Ploughing of fields is in progress. Fodder is insufficient in all districts, except Wun. Scarcity of water prevails in parts of the Province. Prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 11 cents. The autumn sowings have commenced in certain talukas of the Lingsagar and Nalgundah districts. In other parts the ground is being made ready for sowings. The winter rice harvest continues in parts. Water scarcity continues in some talukas. Prices of grain are stationary. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *jowari* 25¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain fell in parts of the Bhopal Agency during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rainfall ranging from about half an inch to 6 cents fell at Bikanir, Bhurtpore, Kotah, Pertabgarh, and Haraoti. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Agricultural stock is in fair to good condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in the States reported last week. Prices are rising in two States; slightly rising in Ajmere and Ulwar; falling in Jeysulmere; and are steady elsewhere. Thity-five persons emigrated from Ajmere and 15 from Merwara during the week. The total emigration from Merwara to date numbers—4,431. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 448, Merwara 5,081, and Marwar 950. There are also 311 persons on ordinary works and 208 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices—Ajmere 19, Beawar 19, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 30th May.*—The weather is cloudy. Rain fell once during the week. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 31st May.*—No rain during the week. Prices are generally stationary. Wheat is selling from 16 to 19 and maize 25 to 29 seers per rupee. The spring crops are being threshed and housed. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Sowings for the autumn crops are still going on. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall—1·09 inch. The weather is showery. The sowing of upland rice and indian-corn has been completed. The wheat crop is doing well. Rice—9½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 21.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Inventions and Designs),—dated Simla, the 30th May, 1899.

Read—

The appended Report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888 on the working of his office during the calendar year 1898.

RESOLUTION.

Ordered that the report be published for general information in the supplement to the *Gazette of India,* and forwarded to the Legislative Department, and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

[True Extract.]

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

No. 1557 P.

FROM

S. C. HILL, ESQ.,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dept. of Rev. & Agri.
Inventions & Designs.

Calcutta, the 18th May, 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following summary of proceedings in 1898 under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888.

2. During the year under report Mr. A. T. Pringle continued to officiate in the office of Secretary under the Act until the 21st October 1898 when Mr. G. W. Forrest, the permanent incumbent, returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties.

3. It is satisfactory to note that the applications for exclusive privileges showed a marked increase having numbered four hundred and eighty-one as against four hundred and fifty-one in the previous year and four hundred and sixty in 1896. Of these one hundred and seventy-one related to inventions by persons resident in British India (forty-five being inventions by natives of the country). There was an increase of two in the class last named and a fair increase also in the number of applications received from Europe, Australia and America—three hundred and ten as against two hundred and ninety-four in the previous year. Thirty-one related to bicycles and similar vehicles, twenty-eight to railways, nineteen to linotype machinery, sixteen to the treatment of fibres, as many to lamps and burners, eleven to punkahs, and ten to the tea-trade.

4. Eighty-three applications of 1897 were pending on the first day of the year. Of these five were abandoned, as many rejected, and leave to file specifications was accorded in the case of the remainder.

With regard to the applications of the year under report, leave was granted in three hundred and seventy-four instances, thirteen applications were rejected, twelve were treated as abandoned, and eighty-two—of which twenty-five were in the hands of experts—were pending on the 31st December 1898.

5. The references to paid and departmental experts fell from ninety-four in 1897 to sixty-six in the year under report. Fees were required in ten cases.

6. Four hundred and nine specifications, or seventeen more than in the previous year, were filed.

7. Three hundred and eight exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees as against two hundred and fifty-one in 1897, and two hundred and thirty-six in 1896.

8. Two hundred and fifty-eight privileges ceased during the year.

9. The applications for registering copyright in designs declined from nineteen to sixteen. Of these eight were rejected, one was abandoned and one was pending at the end of the year.

10. The gross revenue rose from R31,032 to R36,303. This sum was principally derived from fees paid for the continuance of privileges and for filing specifications.

11. During the year under report, eleven models were deposited in the Museum.

12. The usual statistics are appended.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1898 as compared with the years 1897 and 1896.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
I.—Applications under Part I of the Act for leave to file a specification.			
Number of applications received	481	451	460
(a) Granted	374	349	308
(b) Rejected	13	18	21
(c) Pending	82	83	119
(d) Abandoned	12	1	12
II.—Applications from residents in India and from other persons.			
Number of applications from residents in India	171	157	173
(a) Natives of India	45	43	49
(b) Anglo-Indians	126	114	124
Number of applications from other persons	310	294	287
III.—Reference to experts.			
Number of applications referred to experts	66	94	107
(a) On payment of fees	10	15	22
(b) Without payment of fee	56	79	85
IV.—Specifications.			
Number of specifications filed	409	392	312
V.—Applications under Part II for copyright in a design.			
Number of applications for the registration of designs	16	19	27
" designs registered	6	12	13
" " rejected	8	5	10
" " pending	1	1	3
" " abandoned	1	1	1
VI.—Cases involving points of law.			
Number of cases referred to law officers	1	5	...
VII.—Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees.			
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive	308	251	236
(a) Under clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule	102	71	92
(b) For the fifth year	52	56	60
(c) " sixth "	48	42	32
(d) " seventh "	39	35	38
(e) " eighth "	28	37	14
(f) " ninth "	32	10	...
(g) " tenth "	7	...	...
VIII.—Applications for extension of privileges.			
Number of applications received	...	2	1
Number of applications granted	...	1	1
IX.—Privileges lapsed.			
Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment of	258	223	226
(a) The fee prescribed in clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule	205	174	201
(b) The fifth year's renewal fee	22	34	11
(c) The sixth " "	14	9	9
(d) The seventh " "	7	4	5
(e) The eighth " "	1	2	...
(f) The ninth " "	9	...	...

***Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1898 as compared with the years 1897 and 1896*—continued.**

	1898.			1897.			1896.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
X.—Income from fees.									
Applications under sections 5 and 15	4,820	0	0	4,700	0	0	4,650	0	0
Specifications	12,300	0	0	11,760	0	0	9,360	0	0
Extension of time	590	0	0	640	0	0	510	0	0
Continuance of exclusive privilege	17,400	0	0	13,050	0	0	11,950	0	0
Application under section 51	160	0	0	190	0	0	270	0	0
Inspection	79	0	0	80	0	0	117	0	0
Copying	662	1	0	302	10	0	482	15	0
Drawings	272	8	0	199	8	0	275	8	0
Amendment of specifications	20	0	0	60	0	0	20	0	0
Petition under section 43	...			50	0	0	...		
Total	36,303	9	0	31,032	2	0	27,635	7	0
Refunds	140	0	0	135	0	0	174	2	0
Net total income	36,163	9	0	30,897	2	0	27,461	5	0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 21ST MAY 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH MAY 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 21st May 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st May 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st May 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 21st May 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 20th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	13,62,176	783	1,747	12,60,000	721	2,53,77,237	2,53,01,000	...	76,237
Bengal Central	162	125	14,001	112	125	11,100	113	4,19,565	4,05,000	...	14,565
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,79,758	209	1,186	1,65,000	139	34,05,433	37,70,000	3,64,567	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,88,962	236	868	1,68,000	194	27,71,646	29,86,000	2,14,354	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	1,606	219	21	2,900	138	89,228	63,900	...	25,328
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	1,016	113	9	1,000	111	20,793	31,000	10,207	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	6,12,406	337	1,815	4,67,000	257	91,10,623	97,99,000	6,88,377	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	660	39	17	700	41	12,394	14,400	2,006	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,70,540	164	1,023	1,66,000	162	32,20,741	31,40,000	...	80,741
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,969	92	54	5,600	104	90,993	87,200	...	3,793
Southern Mahratta (incldg G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,31,549	113	1,165	1,32,000	113	23,77,273	23,06,000	...	71,273
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	31,075	105	296	23,600	80	6,40,454	3,77,000	...	2,63,454
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,59,533	187	1,082	1,92,000	178	28,44,199	31,54,000	3,09,801	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	26,125	113	231	26,000	113	4,61,947	4,99,000	37,053	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	25,088	88	431	27,700	64	5,16,259	6,55,000	1,38,741	...
Burma	223	936	1,72,092	184	936	1,62,000	173	42,80,652	37,86,000	..	4,94,652
TOTAL	266	10,273	30,84,556	301	11,009	28,14,600	256	5,56,39,437	5,63,74,500	7,35,063	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	10,52,390	365	2,962	6,96,000	235	1,62,18,225	1,34,07,000	...	28,11,225
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,12,635	210	1,013	2,46,000	243	40,19,656	43,57,000	3,37,344	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,00,426	245	834	2,07,000	218	54,71,320	48,15,000	.	6,56,320
East Coast (b)	116	536	55,100	103	795	85,200	107	12,69,370	16,48,000	3,78,630	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	25	1,148	46	25	1,300	52	37,241	33,200	...	4,041
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	..		...	(c)		(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,278	5,21,699	288	5,629	12,35,500	219	2,70,16,236	2,42,66,600	...	27,49,636
Lines worked by guaranteed c[illegible]s.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	9,25,463	621	1,491	6,58,000	441	1,60,47,466	1,65,45,000	4,97,534	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	16[illegible]	5,04,094	1,093	461	3,89,000	844	66,58,[illegible]49	[illegible]9,05,[illegible]00	2,46,651	...
Madras	258	840	2,15,677	257	843	1,87,000	222	43,13,672	[illegible]6,41,000	...	6,72,672
TOTAL	480	2,79[illegible]	16,45,231	589	2,795	12,34,000	442	2,70,19,487	2,70,91,000	71,513	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,323	62,51,489	341	19,433	52,84,100	272	10,96,75,160	10,77,32,100	.	19,43,060
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	33,518	207	162	27,500	170	7,33,315	5,47,000	...	1,86,315
Tarkessur	320	22	4,836	220	22	4,600	209	1,55,211	1,39,000	..	16,211
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	62,421	156	423	38,600	91	4,80,850	5,17,000	36,150	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,600	72	...	37,900	37,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	..	..	..	25	700	28	...	(f) 5,900	5,900	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	.	..	..	33	1,200	36	...	25,000	25,000	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	9,931	150	66	8,000	121	1,72,453	1,80,000	7,547	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	..	..		18	800	44	...	(g) 6,500	6,500	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,212	89	36	2,700	75	66,065	57,600	.	8,465
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,908	204	78	16,200	208	3,19,015	3,52,000	32,985	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	59	55	1,774	87	55	3,800	69	61,624	70,600	8,976	...
Special gauges											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	16,069	315	51	16,000	314	2,69,433	2,55,000	...	14,433
Bársi	156	21	3,5[illegible]0	167	21	3,700	176	71,473	77,300	5,827	...
TOTAL	135	891	[illegible]	173	1,026	1,26,400	123	23,29,439	22,70,800	...	58,639
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,714	37	137	7,100	52	42,612	97,100	54,488	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	10,112	89	114	11,600	102	1,73,516	2,12,000	38,484	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,224	92	34	3,100	91	55,862	49,800	...	6,062
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	82,339	247	334	73,600	220	15,82,179	15,11,000	...	71,179
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	988	76	13	1,100	85	13,669	20,000	6,331	.
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	22,165	205	108	22,000	204	2,86,745	2,33,000	...	53,745
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,305	431	10	3,100	310	79,985	59,400	...	20,585
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	5,093	77	66	4,100	62	91,482	60,700	...	30,782
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	8,522	92	93	8,100	87	1,38,786	1,38,000	....	786
Kolhápur	55	29	1,983	68	29	2,100	72	30,999	43,100	12,101	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	6,311	80	79	7,200	91	82,759	89,400	6,641	...
Rajpipla	13	19	162	9	24	1,100	46	3,755	15,400	11,645	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,209	55	34	1,700	50	29,789	27,800	..	1,989
TOTAL	133	996	1,49,127	150	1,075	1,45,900	136	26,12,138	25,56,700	...	55,438
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	61,870	185	334	37,800	113	8,17,529	8,15,000	...	2,529
Jetalsar Rájkot	80	46	4,541	99	46	3,400	74	73,595	80,800	7,205	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,594	48	54	2,500	46	40,453	45,200	4,747	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	.	...	21	1,700	81	...	29,700	29,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	22,827	63	458	33,700	74	4,83,243	[illegible],48,000	2,64,757	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,164	53	61	3,700	61	47,174	64,800	17,626	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	9,924	106	94	8,600	91	1,36,279	1,67,000	30,721	...
TOTAL	86	952	1,04,920	110	1,068	91,400	86	15,98,273	19,50,500	3,52,227	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,162	66,59,715	315	22,602	56,47,800	250	11,62,15,010	11,45,10,100	...	17,04,910

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st April to 20th May 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 20th May 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 1st June, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used. as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98	Week ending 21st May 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st May 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 21st May 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 20th May 1899. Earnings. Per mile open	Earnings from 1st April to 21st May 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	13,62,176	783	1,747	12,60,060	721	95,06,072	91,25,000	...	3,81,072
Bengal Central	183	125	14,001	112	125	14,100	113	1,37,251	1,25,000	...	12,251
Bengal Nágpur	139	862	1,79,758	209	1,186	1,65,000	139	14,17,938	12,42,000	..	1,75,938
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,88,962	236	868	1,68,000	194	11,09,996	11,51,000	41,004	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,606	219	21	2,900	138	35,624	24,700	...	10,924
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	1,016	113	9	1,000	111	7,260	12,900	5,640	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	6,12,406	337	1,815	4,67,000	257	37,35,587	33,84,000	...	3,51,587
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	660	39	17	700	41	5,166	5,100	...	66
South Indian	166	1,012	1,70,540	164	1,023	1,66,000	162	12,32,966	11,75,000	...	57,966
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,969	92	54	5,600	104	36,434	33,200	...	3,234
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,31,549	113	1,165	1,32,000	113	9,93,782	9,23,000	...	70,782
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	31,075	105	296	23,600	80	2,31,804	1,51,000	...	80,804
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,59,533	187	1,082	1,93,000	178	11,15,357	13,39,000	2,23,643	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	26,125	113	231	26,000	113	1,81,695	1,90,000	8,305	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	25,088	88	434	27,700	64	1,82,139	2,08,000	25,861	...
Burma	186	936	1,72,692	184	936	1,62,000	173	13,48,722	11,85,000	...	1,65,722
TOTAL	243	10,253	30,84,556	301	11,009	28,14,600	256	2,12,77,793	2,02,71,900	...	10,05,893
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	10,52,390	365	2,962	6,96,000	235	60,28,480	48,64,000	...	11,64,480
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,12,635	210	1,013	2,46,000	243	16,24,007	17,51,000	1,26,993	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	362	818	2,00,426	245	834	2,07,000	248	16,94,816	16,34,000	...	60,816
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	55,100	103	795	85,200	107	4,50,275	6,45,000	1,94,725	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	25	1,148	46	25	1,300	52	11,757	10,300	...	1,457
Cherra-Companyganj	44	..	.		.	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,278	15,21,699	288	5,629	12,35,500	219	98,09,335	89,04,300	...	9,05,035
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	9,25,463	621	1,491	6,58,000	441	66,71,381	51,80,000	..	14,91,381
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	5,04,094	1,093	461	3,89,000	844	32,85,731	27,56,000	.	5,29,731
Madras	261	840	2,15,677	257	843	1,87,000	222	16 00,029	13,30,000	...	2,70,029
TOTAL	349	2,792	16,45,234	589	2,795	12,34,000	442	1 15,57,141	92,66,000	...	22,91,141
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,323	62,51,489	341	19,433	52,84,100	272	4,26,44,269	3,84,42,200	...	42,02,069
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	33,518	207	162	27,500	170	2,31,892	2,04 000	..	27,892
Tarkessur	278	22	4,836	220	22	4,600	209	61,847	53,500	...	8,347
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	12	400	62,421	156	423	38,600	91	2,51,234	2,17,000	...	34,234
Tapti Valley	...	...	..	...	36	2,600	72	...	15,600	15,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	.	...	...	25	700	28	...	5,900	5,900	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	..	33	1,200	36	...	8,400	8,400	.
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	121	66	9,931	150	66	8,000	121	79,430	65,600	...	13,830
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...		18	800	44	.	4 500	4,500	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,212	89	36	2,701	75	20,799	19,300	...	1,499
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,908	204	78	16,200	208	1,19,156	1,21,000	1,844	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	4,774	87	55	3,800	69	31,876	26,800	...	5,076
Special gauges —											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	16,069	315	51	16,000	314	1,27,664	1,10,000	...	17,664
Bársi	125	21	3,510	167	21	3,700	176	27,841	24,400	...	3,441
TOTAL	147	891	1,54,179	173	1,026	1,26,400	133	9,51,739	8,76,000	...	75,739
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	26	74	2,714	37	137	7,100	52	17,669	34,300	16,631	. .
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	10 112	89	114	11,600	102	67,689	80,400	12,711	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,224	92	34	3,100	91	24,383	20,300	...	4,083
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	82,339	247	334	73,600	220	6,24,596	5,18,000	...	1,06,596
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	988	76	13	1,100	85	7,768	8,500	732	...
Rájpura Bhátinda	122	108	22,165	205	108	22,000	204	1,02,019	94,600	...	7,419
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,305	431	10	3,100	310	27,865	18,400	...	9,465
Metre gauge —											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	5,093	77	66	4,100	62	35 538	25,200	...	10,338
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	8,522	92	93	8,100	87	59,630	51,000	..	8,630
Kolhápur	57	29	1,983	68	29	2,100	72	13,099	15,200	2,101	...
Special gauges —											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	6,311	80	79	7,200	91	38,261	38,700	439	...
Rajpipla	11	19	162	9	24	1,100	46	1,516	6 300	4,784	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,209	55	34	1,700	50	10,049	11,900	1,851	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,49,127	150	1,075	1,45,900	136	10 30,082	9,22,800	...	1,07,282
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	61,870	185	334	37,800	113	4,06,784	2,96,000	...	1,10,784
Jetalsar Rajkot	82	46	4,541	99	46	3,400	74	31,067	29,500	...	1,567
Jámnagar	38	54	2,594	48	54	2,500	46	19,182	17,300	.	1,882
Dhrangadrá	...	...	.		21	1,700	81	...	11,600	11,600	...
Jodnpore-Bickaneer	62	364	22,827	63	458	33 700	74	1,84,761	2,58,000	73,239	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3 164	53	61	3,700	61	20,899	23,100	2,201	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,924	106	94	8 600	91	63,442	63,800	358	...
TOTAL	75	952	1,04,920	110	1,068	91,400	86	7,26 135	6,99 300	.	26,835
GRAND TOTAL	24'	21,162	66,59,715	315	22,602	56,47,800	250	4,53,52,225	4,09,40,300	..	44,11,925

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 1st June, 1899.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1690 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th May 1899:—

No. 192 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal company, limited, electricians, both of 28 Mark lane, in the city of London. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.*

No. 193 of 1899.—John James Haslam, builder, of Avondale near the city of Auckland, in the provincial district of Auckland, colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in dumping punts or vessels.*

No. 194 of 1899.—Ludwig Weber, manager of Mercantile Mission branch of Mangalore, South Canara. *Improvements in weather-proof tiles.*

No. 195 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Pestonji Mistry, merchant and commission agent, Etawah, N.-W. P. *An improved feeding device for cotton gins.*

No. 196 of 1899.—Weygang's Oil Products company, limited, manufacturers, of 5 St. Peter's Alley, Cornhill, in the city of London. *The manufacture of siccative oil mostly from petroleum.*

No. 197 of 1899.—Carl Jost, engineer, and Alfred Pell, chemist, both of Bombay. *Purifying liquids principally for filtering water.*

No. 198 of 1899.—Charles William Curtis, explosive manufacturer, of 74 Lombard street, in the city of London, and Leyshon Davies, joint manager of Kames Gunpowder mills, Kyles, of Bute, Argyllshire, Scotland. *An improved explosive.*

No. 199 of 1899.—Edward Wythe Smith, electrical engineer, of 66 College street, Chelsea, London *Improvements in electric telegraphs.*

No. 200 of 1899.—Emily Florence Lambert, spinster, of 2 Government Place, Calcutta. *A wind motor, to be called " E. P. Lambert's horizontal wind motor."*

No. 201 of 1899.—Richard Joseph Ives, civil and mechanical engineer, residing at Temperance Hall, Colaba, in the city of Bombay. *A sun-shade and rain-protector for bicycles or any other kind of machine of this class.*

No. 1691 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 175 of 1898.—James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, Dundee. *A method of improving the colour of raw jute fibre.* (Specification filed 22 May 1899.)

No. 178 of 1898.—Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 22 Erskine street, and James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, both of Dundee. *A process for improving the colour of jute fibre.* (Specification filed 22 May 1899.)

No. 290 of 1898.—Isidore Lambert, landlord, of 14 Rue des Pyramides, Paris. *Improvements in sticks for sealing wax and the like.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 350 of 1898.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of Inisfale island, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. *Improvements in means for finding and raising sunken ships or other objects.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 397 of 1898.—Edward Candish Millard, tea taster, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. *Improvements in tea kettles and the like.* (Specification filed 22 May 1899.)

No. 453 of 1898.—William Robert Browne, mechanical engineer, gun carriage factory, Colaba, Bombay. *Improvements in oil vaporisers for oil engines and other purposes.* (Specification filed 22 May 1899.)

No. 4 of 1899.—Jehangir F. Seervai, licentiate of mechanical engineering, of Sleater road, Bombay. *An improved self-closing non-percussion water tap.* (Specification filed 2 May 1899.)

No. 52 of 1899.—Henry Cruse, engineer, of 64 Barton Arcade, Manchester, England. *Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, generating steam.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 89 of 1899.—Joseph Morewood Dowsett, surveyor, of Warple road, Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in the fastenings of fish-plates of railways and tramways.* (Specification filed 23 May 1899.)

No. 1692 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 59 of 1888.—The Cassel Gold Extracting company, limited. *Improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds.* (From 12 July 1899 to 12 July 1900.)

No. 34 of 1889.—George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth. *Improvements in the method of, and in means for, attaching the clothing to carding engine flats.* (From 27 June 1899 to 27 June 1900.)

No. 175 of 1889.—Samuel Telford Dutton. *Improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways.* (From 27 January 1899 to 27 January 1901.)

No. 190 of 1894.—Samuel Telford Dutton. *Improvements in interlocking pull-over levers on railways.* (From 29 May 1899 to 29 May 1900.)

No. 259 of 1894.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in collapsible or other metal boxes, cases or chests for containing tea or the like.* (From 20 June 1899 to 20 June 1900.)

No. 12 of 1895.—Jean Reuse. *Improvements in machines for the manufacture of cigars.* (From 26 June 1899 to 26 June 1900.)

No. 107 of 1895.—Alfred Hitchon. *Improvements in and relating to ring spinning machines.* (From 11 June 1899 to 11 June 1900.)

No. 1693 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 187 of 1894.—Beaumont Dixie Crampton Wood. *A portable hand shearing machine.* (Specification filed 25 February 1895.)

No. 224 of 1894.—James Walker. *Improvements in steam boilers and boiler furnaces.* (Specification filed 23 February 1895.)

No. 261 of 1894.—Edward A. Cardinal and James Love. *An improved cultivator.* (Specification filed 27 February 1895.)

No. 302 of 1894.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances.* (Specification filed 23 February 1895.)

No. 312 of 1894.—Rowland Matthews. *Improvements in the manufacture of white lead.* (Specification filed 23 February 1895.)

No. 321 of 1894.—Robert Bell. *Improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 26 February 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 138 of 1893.—George Bell MacIntosh. *Improvements in the feed apparatus and adaptation of crushing machines for salt, coal or other substances capable of being reduced to a powdery state.* (Specification filed 24 February 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th May, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	92,83,096	12	9	1,80,81,166	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches .	87,98,069	9	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,29,49,338	14	9
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				1,91,012	6	11
Sundries				26,16,462	3	6
RUPEES				10,29,37,979	15	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				97,46,057	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				76,41,770	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				2,00,00,082	13	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,74,48,001	2	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,76,31,675	4	8
Balances with other Banks . .				7,04,891	8	1
Bullion				6,650	2	4
Dead Stock				13,09,905	12	11
Stamps				10,927	9	11
Sundries				16,01,329	9	4
				7,61,01,291	6	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,30,35,846	2	8	2,68,36,688	8	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,38,00,842	5	7			
RUPEES				10,29,37,979	15	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st June, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36·3.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th May, 1899.

No. 2271.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described in the annexed schedule situated in the Kayamgutta village of Byderhalli within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are required for a public purpose, namely, for a burial ground for the Mahomedan community of the Civil and Military Station :—

Name of owner.	Number.	APPROXIMATE EXTENT.			Boundaries.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT		
		Acres.	Guntas.	Yards		R	a.	p.
Shek Emam Saib, brother of Moosa Saib.	71	3	27	...	East—by Rocky Karab land belonging to Venkatasami. West—by lands Survey Nos. 31 and 32 of Bilakhalli village. North—by dry land belonging to Pillanna and others. South—by waste land belonging to Byderahalli running parallel to Nandidroog Road.	3	3	0
Shanbog Venkatappa.	Part of No. 15	1	14	...	East—by Survey Nos. 30 and 34 of Bilakhalli village. West—by Hindu burial ground and Kuri Kempanna's lands. North—by Shanbog Ramaiya's Kandayam lands. South—by waste land belonging to Byderhalli running parallel to Nandidroog road.	0	12	0

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Grey, Mrs. Marian (a Nurse).	Dibrugarh . .	19th April, 1899 .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on 18th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Ryves, Mr. R. H., I.C.S. (attached to the Central Provinces Commission).	P. and O. S. S. *Himalaya* while in the Red Sea.	Towards the end of April, 1899.	Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, on 17th May, 1899.	Ditto.
Grammond, Mr. George (late Manager of Barpani Tea Estate in the District of Nowgong).	Barpani Tea Estate .	2nd May, 1899 .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on 16th May, 899.	Deceased left an unattested Will. No one applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 1st June, 1899.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following Rules for the award of the Coates Memorial Prize have been adopted by the Syndicate:—

(*a*) The prize shall be awarded to the best writer of a Thesis on Indigenous Drugs to be notified each year by the President of the Faculty of Medicine in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

(*b*) The Thesis must be written in English, and it must be forwarded to the President of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being, not later than the 30th November each year.

(*c*) The President of the Faculty of Medicine may examine the Thesis himself or delegate it to some expert member of the Faculty, whose decision shall be final.

(*d*) The writer of the Thesis must be a Graduate in Medicine of the Calcutta University, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession for at least five years.

The Prize will be awarded this year for a Thesis on *one* of the following four drugs:—

(1) Callatropis Gigantica, or "*Akund*" (Asclepidæ).
(2) "Ayapana."
(3) "Dhatura" Stramonium.
(4) "Kurochee" Oleum Neriacdu (Apocene).

2. For the Medical Examinations in 1900 and subsequent years, the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia (1898) has been adopted.

3. Bernthsen's Organic Chemistry has been prescribed as an alternative text book with Rechter's Organic Chemistry for the M. A. Examination of 1890.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 2nd June, 1899.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1899.

No. 383.—This Department Notification No. 370, dated the 16th instant, granting special leave to Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 384.—Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Assistant Surveyor General, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 13th June, 1890, or the subsequent date from which he avails himself of it.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 27th May, 1899.

No. 2314.—Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 1st June, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 2372.—Major E. A. Kettlewell, Indian Staff Corps, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, has been granted privilege leave for three months. He availed himself of the leave on the forenoon of the 13th May, 1899.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 25th May, 1899.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer F. Olford, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R. N.,*

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Agra, the 17th May, 1899.

No. 43.—Mr. A. M. Young, candidate, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, and is posted to the Warthganj Depot, Punjab Mines Division.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1899.

No. 30.—Rai Bahadur Preo Nath Ghose, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ranaghat, Ganges and Katihar Railway Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, dated at Mandalay, this 19th day of May, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4329, Private Robert Cruddas.
Age,—25 years and 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—27th June, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parish and County in which born,—St Cuthberts, Midlothian.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—19th May, 1899.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mandalay, Burma.
Marks,—Scar, left knee; several fresh tattoo marks on arms.
Not on furlough.
Under five years' service.

Deserted at Bullevant, Ireland, 30th November, 1894.
Rejoined „ „ „ 27th December, 1894.
Service towards limited engagement reckons from 27th December, 1894.

A. PAGET, *Major,*

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. ₨	Name of Claimant.
W. 51 of 1898-99.	W-67—04707	50	Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

H. G. TOMKINS,

Assistant Accountant General, Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY;
The 29th May, 1899.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 29th May, 1899.

No. 14.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, is granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with effect from the 6th June, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager, North Western Railway.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Information has been received that Malta has joined the scheme for Imperial Penny Postage and the following rates of postage will now be charged in respect of letters sent by the post to Malta :—

For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce . . one anna.

For every additional half ounce or fraction of that weight . . . one anna.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA ;

The 13th May, 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1899.

No. 508-C.—Babu Suryya Kanta Mittra, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th April, 1899.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Babu Purna Chundra Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade

Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 26th May, 1899.

No. 547-C.—Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May, 1899.

Mr. G Manook is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. J. Gardiner, or until further orders.

The 29th May, 1899.

No. 605-C.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 21st April, 1899, the date on which Mr. J. L. Fendall, late Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, retired from the service :—

Mr H. Tulloch, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. G. W. Schöneman, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. M. Gorman, Officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th May, 1899.

Burrows & Watts, Billiard Table Manufacturers.
Bushnell, Katharine, M.D.
Clarke James, B. (Photographer).
Dawes & Co., P.
Editor of the "Standard."
Fleischer, J. K.
Glendye & Co., Jas.
Groombridge & Co.
Herding, Thomas.
Ireland, C. E.
Jones & Co., A.
Keas & Co. (Booksellers).
Krippner & Co.
Lattey and Co., D.
Lengener & Co., R.
Lieutenant & Co., Tea Merchant.
Muller, O.
Parker, Dr. G. W.
Pegamoid, Ld. The Agents.
The Manager, "The Truth."

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allix, Maurice.
Barry, F
Bapty, J. H.
Barlow, D. G.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Beval & Co.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradbury, A. W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. I. E.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H
Brown, W. H.
Brownlow, E. O.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burgess, Mrs. K. J.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christy, Walter.
Claridge, G.
Clifford, E. C.
Collings, Miss.
Corbett, W. S.
Crape, E.
Coylenberg, Van. T. C.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dagmar, Miss.
Deane, H. A. Major (Political Officer, Chitral).
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Dr. Conder.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, J A. Bert
Green, Mrs. R.
Grocer, Miss J.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Hancock, A. C.
Harris, S. K., Major
Harrison, J. B.
Hawkes, W.
Hay & Co., John.
Hemingway, F. H.
Hewak, A. (of Leith).
Holland, T. H.
Hopkinson, Frank.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Revd. V. W.
Klamerrachter, Mrs.
Kotesa, S N.
Lacon, H. P.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Mackroot, Mrs. M.
Manuel, P.
Marnie, John F.
Martin, C. (Engine Driver).
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Morrison, James.
Mouland, H. J.
Mr. Brann, Agent, Indentor's Guide of Bombay.
Muller & McLeon.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Olpheit, Mrs. H. S.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oshea, Col. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pescio, J.
Pulach.
Ratan Manikjee.
Rennison, Mrs.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Roberts, Owen.
Robertson, J.
Rowllings, Capt. A.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Russell, J. W.
Sabatier, H
Sampson, Carl N.
Scott, J.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C
Smith, John.
Smith, J. W. B.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Sommer, Paul.
Soul, C.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stein, Mina.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Talbowdier, R. H.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williamson, S. G.
Woollan, W. D.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.

Registered Letters.

Fuag-Harry.
Johnstone, R.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th May, 1899.

Cooke, W. N. M.
Gouldsbury, Mrs. J. M. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Armstrong, F. C.
Acworth, Graville L.
Branson, M.
Barrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Bleaney, Miss.
Baptista, V. F. M. X.
Brandani, T.
Brown, P.
Clarke, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Collins, E.
Chappier, E.
Cruickshank, C. M., Miss.
Clifford, Hugh, Mrs.
Conder, Dr.
Dempster, David.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshaui, Khakrub Sawhar.
Draggo, Adela, Miss.
Davidson, Vennem, Mrs.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fisher, Miss.
Foster, W.
Freeman, Mrs.
Glaesar, Curt Wilh.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
George, Duncan, Mrs.
Gay, A., Mrs.
Guthrie, Mrs.
Grennan.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hopkinson, Ellsworth S.
Holme, Mrs.
Hunt, Miss.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Mahomad Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Moscowitsch, M.
Nice, J. W.
Otto, Jean.
Ostrehan, Mrs.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Prentice, H.
Parker, Miss.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Sen, B. B., & Co.
Steele, I. M.
Stowell, W. H. H.
Schellenburg Martin.
Strack, Friedrick.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Thomas, W. J.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwarm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 3rd June, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	8th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	7th „	Ditto
*Australasian Colonies .	3rd „	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	3rd „	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Colombo	26th „	Per P. and O. Str. *Malacca.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	6th „	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	5th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	3rd „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	5th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	6th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	22nd „	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	3rd „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Maria Teresa.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer (full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing), Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 8 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

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The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION

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Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663, and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

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Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8a.)
Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)
The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)
Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 2a. (1a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 0p.)
Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)
Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899 4a (2a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th Edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th Edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1897-98 R5 (4a.)
Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8a. (1a.)
A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)
Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December, 1898. R5-8 (8a.)
Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)
Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a)
Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)
Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)
List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna " R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur " R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong " 4a (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa " R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur " R1 (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a (3a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency R1 (1a) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a (1a.)
Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)
Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884 4a (1a.)
Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)
Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi R1-4 (1a.)
Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)
The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)
The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)
Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)
Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)
Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1895. R1-8. (5a.)
The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)
Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)
The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)
The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (0p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R9-12 (5a).
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Hymenoptera,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1898. R2 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, com-piled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

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Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

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Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

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Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R . 8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Govern-ment Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq. B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-5 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intrave-nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (0a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.) R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50 lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by whiteants.

The non-transferable Treasury Note of the Government of India, No. 000106 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1872 for R500, originally standing in the name of Ram Bharti Gosai, guardian of Gunga Bharti, Manager for the Mussamat Roohini Bawa of Khoohee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—GUNGA BHARTI.

Residence—Khoohee T. Umrer, District Nagpur.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 000161, 62, and 63 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 of R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Anund Chunder Mukerjee, and No. 009614 of 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for R5,000, and No. 050322 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Anund Chunder Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—ANUND CHUNDER MUKERJEE.

Residence—23/1, Chuckurbare Road, South Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087132 and 33 of the 3½ per cent of 1865 aggregating Rupees 1,800 of 900 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Peary Churn Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of Advertiser—PEARY CHURN BANERJEE,

Residence—Goalundo, E. B. S. Railway

NOTICE

TO CANCEL THE GENERAL POWER-OF-ATTORNEY.

The public are hereby informed that I have from this day dispensed with the services of my newly-appointed Am-Mukhtear Babu Annada Prosad Maitra, of Santipur, and that henceforth I shall not be bound by his acts in connection with the estate of my late husband Babu Issur Chandra, Bagchi, of Belpukhuria, Thana Kotwali, Zillah Nadia, of which I am the sole owner.

MODHU MOTI DABEE.

BELPUKHURIA;
The 13th May, 1899.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	25·4	...	37·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·84	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	8·04	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	29·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·19	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10	17·5	23·75	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	26·25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	18·75	34·37	25	28·75	...	...	7·5	17·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	23·12	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	32·5	30	35	...	...	21·25	23·75	20	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	23·75	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	22·19	33·28	18·75	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	21·25	30	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	21·72	27·81	25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	19·06	25·94	21·87	27·5	...	...	13·75	15·94	10	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	24·22	28·44	22·5	28·44	...	...	13·12	19·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	30·94	24·22	28·44	...	...	15·31	15·94	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	16·45	22·5	27·45	39·18	22·71	28·23	25·73	30·57	15	19·17	...	17·45
Central—												
Cawnpore	17·4	21·35	26·67	34·79	22·21	29·37	26·67	32·03	15·99	18·18	...	16·3
Jhánsi	12·19	21·09	32·03	32·4	24·37	25·42	28·59	30·1	14·84	15·26	13·91	15·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	21·61	30	23·85	...	16·67	18·12	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	41·87	23·75	30	...	...	15·31	16·09	15·62	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	19·74 and 20·26	27·13	...	...	12·29	15·26	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	14·27	21·04	28·54	36·35	21·3	27·92	25·78	30·78	14·79	16·93	12·5	19·53
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·37	18·65	33·33	...	21·04	28·28 to 31·25	...	...	13·8	18·91	11·72	17·19

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·57	...	39·02	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thongwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·25	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·46	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10·61	...	20·65	...	41·02	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakókku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	45	40	...	420	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	33·12	27·5	32·5	350	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	350	Midnapur.
22·5	30	...	...	17·5	20·62	20	27·5	30	35	320	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·25	27·5	25	32·5	330	330	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·41	25·31	31·25	36·25	470	400	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	20	17·5	31·25	40	52·5	315	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	...	...	20·94	26·56	17·97	23·44	370	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	8·75	15·94	13·12	20	19·06	19·06	280	300	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	14·37	16·25	15	23·12	30	22·5	315	350	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	15·31	20	16·56	...	23·28	33·44	304·69	320	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·01	21·41	22·08	27·66	335·26	345·1	Benares.
												Central—
...	18·59	...	...	...	15·68	16·51	19·74	...	26·67	290·89	290·88	Cawnpore.
14·06	17·03	...	...	12·03	15·42	17·34	17·66	20·26	31·35	267·5	285	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·04	20·94	...	...	312·19	...	Meerut.
18·75	...	...	...	14·37	...	18·75	18·12	23·12	28·59	290	297·5	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	15·99	20	...	...	345 and 350	325	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·79	21·04	...	...	11·67	17·03	16·04	21·61	14·53	...	315	320	Lucknow.
												Northern—
21·04	...	...	...	13·44	18·28	15·68	30·78	20	...	304·37	305	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	37·5	60	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·87	62·5 and 75	62·5	...	..	...	...	1·56	1·3
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	34·37	60	60	...	...	8·38	8·38	6·25	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·12
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·75	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	70	60	...	...	3·75	·12(*a*)	5	·12(*a*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	30·62	45	55	...	...	5·57	5·56	4·37	2 83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	35	30	30	...	...	3·75	3·75	3·12	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	38·75	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	33·28	36·25	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·66	40·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	34·79	34·79	...	...	50	55	111·25	97·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	...	...	...	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	35	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	105 to 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	44·43	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(*a*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	40 to 50	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	40 to 90	...	...	25 and 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—continued.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	32·03	...	...	29·84	20	20	17·34
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	20	40	66·67	20·26	29·63	26·67	34·79	12·5	15·36	19·06	20
Central—												
Lahore	16·98	22·86	33·33	40	20·99	26·82	23·12	30	12·5	15·26	20·52	22·19
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·04	25	30·78	36·35	21·04	26·67	27·6	34·79	15·36	15·68	17·4	18·18
Submontane—												
Amritsar	19·06	25	34·06	44·43	20	28·59	22·86	30·21	...	15·36	20	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16·67	14·79	46·72	51·32	22·5	25	26·56	28·59	12·92	11·77	14·84	15·36
Western—												
Multan	12·08	13·8	24·27	28·07	24·58	33·33	29·63	37·19	16·3	18·12	14·79	22·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	39·37	...	...	18·44	23·75	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	24·37	33·96	...	...	14·37	...	12·81	13·91
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25 to 27·5	38·12	60	65	20·94	25	18·12	22·19
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	..	...	22·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·18	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	43·02	...	...	...	...	18·12	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	26·41	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	29·9	38·91	...	...	...	...	17·13	23·07
Ahmadabad	22·5	...	..	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	28	...	28	35	33·31	44·44	...	...	16·31	21·69
Central—												
Jubbulpore	22·19	...	23·5	25·69	22·75	32	27·56	38·06	...	...	17·37	17·37
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	22	29	22	31	32	40	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	..	...	..	26·79	39·29	...	...	...	...	11·54	18·27
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·66	36·36	50	44·44	57·14	...	...	14·81	20
Amraoti	...	...	40	44·37	33·33	44·37	40	50	...	...	12·5	18·12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	26·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15·5	20
Cuddapah	17·8	26·4	33·6	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	22·9
Karnul	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17·2	29·9	30·9	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	18·9	23·7	34·7	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	29·2
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·19	32·01	33·82	41·3	33·31	48·98	61·03	54·85	...	...	...	14·62
Bangalore	12·25	19·6	85·63	50·33	39·2	50·44	39·2	47·04	...	...	15·08	23·51

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
24·06	25	...	...	20	21·09	24·06	24·06	...	...	336·87	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
												Panjab—
20	15·36	...	...	12·5	15·36	18·18	19·06	36·35	57·13	310	376·46	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
19·22	21·87	...	...	12·81	15·1	19·11	18·8	29·06	43·85	320	336·87	*Central—* Lahore.
19·06	17·4	...	...	14·79	17·4	20·52	20	27·6	33·33	320	345·94	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	11·41	...	17·19	19·53	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
17·34	18·18	...	...	14·84	14·79	18·59	22·19	30	50	277·03	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
17·4	18·12	...	...	13·75	20·94	19·48	20·52	...	...	320	336·56	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·56	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	29·37	...	...	360	400	Karáchi.
15·78	17·07	...	...	...	...	18·96	20	...	...	311·25	351·25	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	28·12	...	...	37·5	56·87	320	350	Quetta.
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	27·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
20·47	...	...	...	...	...	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
24·48	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·98	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	20	25	333·31	320	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	21·62	...	...	285	285	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23·5	...	...	280	310	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	33·33	...	...	...	...	28·57	36·86	25	36·36	360	320	Ellichpur.
13·91	31·75	...	...	...	...	25	31·75	26·04	28·75	290	325	Amráoti.
												Madras—
18·9	19·1	...	...	...	...	31·3	40	...	...	380·4	400	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	15·4	21·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·7	326·1	Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	40	17·7	...	238·1	380·4	*Central—* Bellary.
17·2	23·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	246·7	333·3	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	17·1	25·9	...	...	...	...	20·4	31·4	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	46	...	...	263·3	329·1	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	16·6	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	31	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	19·59	20·08	...	...	13·44	27·71	57·6	75·43	270·93	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	14	22 87	...	...	17·42	33·32	35·63	47·04	342·5	377·02	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1898 AND 1899—concluded

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	44·43	53·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	113·18	3·33	3·28	3·96	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	57·34	112·24	123·07	8·02	10	4·01	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	114·27	7·97	6·67	7·97	6·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	..	...	...	33·75	52·5	...	...	...	...	4·01	4·43
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	100	6·67	5·73	6·67	5·73
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·42	133·33	4·43	3·07	5	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	35·78	45·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	47·92	70·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	51·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	62·5	60	120	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	42	115	180	90	80	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	200	130	85	4	3	...	...
Amráoti	..	...	...	..	120	180	140	125	·31(a)	·25(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	56·9	...	...	...	...	...	100	...		2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	124·1	137·3	61·7	68·5	...	...	6·1	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	39·6	48·8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·9	55	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	39·5	66·7	59·8	61·5	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41·4	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	74·1	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	116·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	68·56	...	...	374	374	116·87	101·29	10·71	20·5	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	38·53	55·69	...	...	342·5	342·75	154·12	85·69	8·21	16·67	10	12·5

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	15	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	4·43	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
5	6·67	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
10	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	8·75	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	42	29	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
4	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
2·5	2·25	...	...	55	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	100	60	100	70	120	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	72·5	80	72·5	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·63	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	100	160	...	...	130	130	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
June 2, 1899.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	.	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	9 12	9 12	...	...	11 12	11 6	15 —	14 8	..	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	..	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	12 13	13 6	...	...	11 3	10 9	14 8	14 8	32 10	32 10	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	11 3	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 1	12 1	44 12	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 12	12 12	18 8	18 8	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 —	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 3	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	..	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 12	18 6	17 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 4	6 5	...	...	6 —	6 1	7 2	8 1	...	...	...	..
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	36 —	36 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30 —	24 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	...	..	...	...
Kámrúp	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 13	18 3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	14 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	..	...
Maimensingh	13 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	...	..
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	..	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	17 8	18 —	..	..	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	17 12
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	17 12	18 13	26 11	26 11	6 2	6 2	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	16 —	19 —	...	..	...	...
Faridpur	...	18 —	...	20 —	5 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 12	19 12	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	9 15	8 15	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	14 14	13 3	...	...	7 —	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 3	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	37 9	37 9	11 —	11 8	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	33 —	...	9 10	9 8	16 —	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	6 7	6 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 4	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 4	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10¼	...	...	9 2¼	9 2¼	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 2	6 9	16 2	16 12	6 4	7 3	7 2	6 6	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	19 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	12 8	10 —	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	13 4	13 14	11 —	11 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 12	20 —	22 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	29 1	32 —	...	...	12 5	13 5	11 10	11 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	18 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	26 —	23 —	...	...	...	4 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	13 4	13 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	17 —	16 8	...	...	14 —	15 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	18 — and 20 —	19 — and 21 4	31 8	32 —	13 —	15 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	14 —	14 8	25 —	30 —	13 —	12 8	21 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	21 —	22 8	35 —	35 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	20 10	21 6	37 8	45 —	15 12	15 12	18 —	19 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	23 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	21 14	20 —	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	17 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	13 2	12 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	32 —	34 —	13 —	12 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...
Lorhárdaga	8 — to 16 —	8 — to 17 —	22 —	22 —	8 — to 13 —	8 — to 13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	19 11	20 4	30 6	30 6	17 —	18 —	18 9	19 11	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	15 —	16 —	26 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	21 —	21 4	31 8	27 —	11 8	11 8	14 12	14 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	19 8	20 —	32 8	32 —	9 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	21 4	23 —	...	...
Patna	18 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	40 —	35 —	...	...
Shahabad	18 — and 19 —	17 — and 18 —	27 — and 28 —	23 —	9 — and 9 8	8 — and 9 —	15 — to 18 —	16 — to 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	20 —	20 — and 27 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 12	30 4	30 4	14 —	13 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 —	14 —	26 8	24 —	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	7 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	17 8	17 —	26 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	15 —	15 —	31 —	31 —	6 8	7 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	27 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	30 —	26 —	26 —	24 —
Benares	16 10	16 10	25 12	25 12	8 4	8 6½	13 5¼	13 13	...	24 —	21 15	21 15
Ghazipur	16 6	16 14	22 12	22 12	7 10	7 10	13 10	13 10	22 12	22 12	20 4	20 4
Jaunpur	18 —	18 8	28 —	28 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 4	14 12	25 —	24 4	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Central—												
Banda	17 —	1[illegible] 4	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 8	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Fatehpur	17 8	17 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	...
Hamirpur	17 —	16 —	23 —	20 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	25 4	24 —	25 4	24 —
Jalaun	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	26 —
Cawnpore	17 8	17 4	24 8	25 —	..		13 —	13 —	26 8	27 —	24 —	24 —
Jhánsi	16 8	16 —	28 —	27 —	8 8	8 —	12 4	12 4	28 8	28 8	28 —	28 —
Etawah	18 12	19 12	24 8	24 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	27 8	29 8	21 8	24 8
Farukhabad	18 12	18 6	31 4	31 6	4 12	4 12	12 12	12 15	...	...	..	...
Mainpuri	19 4	19 12	26 8	29 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	24 8	25 8	28 8	30 8
Etah	20 4	20 8	30 —	32 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	18 4	17 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	16 8	17 —	23 8	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	24 4	25 —	20 4	22 8
Muttra	18 12	18 4	27 12	28 2	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	24 8	24 8	23 —	23 —
Aligarh	19 —	19 —	25 8	25 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	22 8	...	22 —
Bulandshahr	20 8	20 12	28 —	31 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	29 —	23 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	17 —	17 8	28 —	30 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	28 —	...	21 —
Azamgarh	17 11	17 1	26 14	26 14	8 14	8 14	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	18 —	18 7	28 —	28 —	12 6	12 5	15 10	15 5	23 10	24 6	19 10	22 8
Basti	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	16 4	15 4	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 4	12 4	Bardwan.
..	...	...		25 4	26 4	...	..	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	..	24 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	24 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	24 —	26 4	...	..	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	31 14	33 12	...	...	24 —	24 6	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	35 —	35 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	16 8	12 —	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	15 12	15 12	...	..	13 2	10 8	13 2	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	18 6*	18 6*	...	...	21 —	21 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	..	14 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
33 —	38 —	...	...	17 — to 18 —	17 — to 18 —	28 —	28 —	12 — to 13 —	11 — to 13 —	9 8	9 8	Lohárdaga.
31 —	30 7	...	...	27 —	27 —	27 —	27 —	23 10	21 15	8 12	8 7	Palámau.
30 —	30 —	...	...	21 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	28 9	28 9	25 —	25 —	13 12	13 12	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	13 8	13 —	26 —	28 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	20 —	20 —	30 —	29 —	45 —	35 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	28 — and 29 —	28 — and 29 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	10 8	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	27 —	16 — and 27 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	26 8	25 4	28 —	30 4	13 4	14 —	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
28 —	25 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	25 —	26 —	21 —	16 —	10 8	10 4	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	28 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
25 —	24 —	17 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	27 —	27 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
...	..	...	...	21 8	21 —	23 —	24 —	14 —	14 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	14 —	27 —	28 —	30 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 1	16 5	27 —	26 13½	...	26 9	17 8	17 10	10 6½	10 6½	Benares.
...	...	15 4	15 4	27 2	28 4	...	...	17 12	17 12	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	26 8	26 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	22 —	25 8	25 —	26 —	26 —	17 8	16 —	10 8	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	27 8	27 12	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Banda.
...	...	...	...	25 12	26 —	...	...	19 —	17 —	10 12	..	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 8	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	27 —	28 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Jalaun.
...	...	24 —	24 —	23 12	23 —	31 —	31 8	19 —	20 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	22 12	24 8	33 —	33 —	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	24 4	25 8	27 8	29 8	20 —	21 —	11 4	11 2	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	24 4	25 3	...	.	17 —	16 5	10 15	10 15	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 8	24 —	32 8	37 8	17 8	19 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	24 4	25 8	...	...	17 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	30 —	30 —	14 8	14 8	11 4	11 4	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 8	...	23 —	...	16 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	20 12	22 2	...	...	16 8	16 8	11 12	11 12	Muttra.
...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	23 —	...	35 —	16 8	18 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	23 —	23 —	20 12	20 12	35 8	39 —	17 —	16 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
...	24 —	...	...	26 4	27 —	27 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	..	...	24 14	24 14	...	...	17 10	17 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
21 8	21 8	10 —	15 12	22 12	23 9	...	...	20 12	20 12	9 12	9 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	11 4	11 —	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20 4	20 4	32 8	34 —	10 4	10 4	13 8	14 4	..	...	...	...
Budaun	18 8	19 8	29 —	30 8	8 —	13 8	13 8	...	26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Pilibhit	20 —	18 8	37 —	37 —	5 4	5 4	16 6	16 6	26 —	26 —	...	...
Bareli	18 12	18 7	25 —	27 8	6 4	6 4	11 14	11 14	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Moradabad	19 8	19 12	29 —	32 8	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	31 —	31 —	23 —	24 4
Bijnor	19 2	19 2	30 15	31 8	4 8	4 8	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	18 11	19 9	31 14	33 —	...	...	11 8	12 2	...	20 —	...	...
Saháranpur	20 15	20 15	31 11	32 12	4 13	4 13	11 4	11 4	22 9	22 9	18 4	20 7
Dehra-Dún	19 —	17 8	30 —	27 8	4 12	6 4	11 4	11 1	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 9½
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	11 —	11 4	16 —	17 —	5 —	4 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	13 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	20 8	20 8	31 —	32 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	24 —	...	24 —
Sultanpur	20 —	20 —	26 8	28 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 8	26 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	18 4	19 4	26 —	26 8	5 —	5 —	14 12	14 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	22 —
Unao	18 8	18 8	24 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	22 —
Lucknow	18 8	19 —	26 8	26 8	5 8	5 8	13 8	13 8	31 —	31 —	20 8	26 8
Hardoi	20 8	20 8	32 —	34 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	30 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	18 8	29 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	33 —	33 —	19 —	19 8
Barabanki	19 —	18 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Gonda	20 12	20 12	36 —	34 —	...	...	16 —	16 2	32 —	25 —	24 —	24 —
Bahraich	20 —	20 —	41 —	40 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	43 —	42 —	27 —	27 —
Sitapur	19 12	19 4	32 —	33 —	5 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Kheri	19 6	19 —	30 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	40 —	40 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	18 12	20 5	30 10	31 4	7 10	7 13	12 4	14 1	32 2	31 4	...	...
Bánswara	17 8	17 3	15 —	12 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	15 10	15 3	23 —	22 4	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	28 2	28 2	14 13	14 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	18 —	18 —	23 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 4	13 4	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Erinpura	14 11	14 —	22 15	21 10	6 14	6 10	9 4	9 3	21 4	20 6	18 4	16 4
Ajmere	14 2½	14 2½	20 5½	20 5½	6 5½	6 5½	9 10½	9 10	20 8	20 8	17 10½	17 10½
Abu	13 — & 13 15	12 15 & 13 10	19 3	18 7	6 —	5 10	7 4	7 6	..	...	13 10	13 11
Kishengarh	13 5	14 —	18 8	19 4	9 —	5 8	10 —	6 8	20 4	19 8	16 4	18 4
Bundi	20 —	19 8	29 4	28 8	6 6	6 8	9 5	8 8	31 14	31 2	21 4	20 8
Kotah	19 4	19 —	25 4	28 —	6 14	6 10	8 8	8 6	31 8	32 —	19 12	19 12
Jhallawar	18 2	17 7½	28 7½	32 15½	7 11	7 10	11 13	11 14½	29 6½	29 14½	19 12	20 2½
Tonk	14 5	14 6	18 15	18 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	20 8	21 12	...	...
Jaipur	13 8	12 12	18 8	18 4	4 4	4 4	6 —	6 8	21 —	21 —	16 9	16 12
Kerauli	16 4	16 4	22 8	23 2	9 11	9 11	10 15	10 15	25 —	25 —	21 14	23 13
Dholpur	16 10½	16 8½	25 5½	26 1½	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	23 2½	24 11¾	22 15½	25 5½
Bhartpur	17 6	16 15	26 5	26 10	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	27 5	27 5	25 1	25 12
Alwar	16 3	15 13	24 3	24 14½	5 12	5 12	9 12	9 4	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Deoli Cantonment	16 —	16 6	21 14	21 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 4	24 4	22 —	22 13
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 8
Bálmer	13 4	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 12	15 —
Anádra	14 6 & 16 —	14 3 & 15 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	14 12	14 —	20 4	19 8	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 & 13 8	12 13 & 13 7	19 15	18 1	6 15	6 15	8 5	7 9½	18 —	17 12	15 4 & 16 —	15 11½ & 16 —
Jaisalmer	8 12	9 —	...	..	6 —	6 8	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 8
Bikaner	12 11½	12 5¾	14 8½	14 5½	3 12	3 12	5 15¾	5 9½	...	...	12 11¼	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	26 —	26 8	24 —	22 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Gwalior	10 1½	10 5¾	16 11½	18 9½	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 6	17 8½	19 6¼	18 9½	19 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	20 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 —	17 —	30 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	21 —
Gujranwala	17 —	17 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 —
Gujrat	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Jhelam	18 —	17 —	33 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	24 8	35 —	35 —	19 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	37 —	37 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibhít.
...	...	18 12	18 12	21 4	20 —	32 8	35 —	16 4	16 4	10 —	10 —	Bareli.
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 —	35 —	36 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	19 6	19 2	...	...	14 10	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 6	20 11	27 8	28 —	14 5	14 5	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
26 14	26 7	23 10	23 10	20 7	20 15	32 4	32 4	13 15	13 15	11 4	11 4	Sahåranpur.
26 8	26 8	...	...	19 8	19 4	28 8	28 8	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 4	Almora.
...	...	...	...	9 —‖	9 —‖	...	...	7 —§	7 —§	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	28 —	27 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	29 —	29 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	16 —	25 —	26 8	26 8	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	11 12	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	20 —	...	24 —	26 —	28 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	24 8	25 —	24 8	24 8	33 —	32 —	21 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	27 —	26 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	30 —	29 8	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28 —	28 —	24 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	27 8	22 8	32 8	35 —	20 —	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
45 —	45 —	16 —	17 —	30 —	27 —	34 —	35 —	21 —	20 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	28 —	27 —	...	...	18 8	19 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	26 —	23 —	40 —	40 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Khori.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	26 12	26 9	38 4	37 8	15 5	15 10	20 10	21 2	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	32 8	32 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	Bánswara.
...	...	13 4	13 4	17 3	16 6	29 11	29 11	12 8	12 1	10 5	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	19 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	35 8	33 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	15 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 4	20 2	20 3	{10 8& 10 12	10 8& 10 12}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	15 4	18 —	20 4	20 —	*	*	13 4	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	23 14	23 6	30 9	29 12	...	...	10 —	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 8	25 12	25 12	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	Kotah.
...	...	25 9½	26 1	21 15½	23 13	38 2½	39 13½	13 11½	13 15	10 5½	10 9½	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	{15 8& 16 9	15 8& 16 12}	20 8	19 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	23 12	18 12	20 —	...	...	19 6	19 6	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	20 —¼	20 13	20 8½	23 5½	...	...	17 6¼	18 14	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 13	20 11½	21 2	25 —	27 —	12 11	12 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 10	18 —	23 14	24 —	17 10	24 —	12 10	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 13	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	18 —	17 8	...	...	13 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	21 —	21 4	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	16 6	14 —	23 —	23 8	...	...	11 —	11 12	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	19 6	18 1	11 2	10 7	13 6	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	15 14¾	15 4¾	...	...	10 8	10 1½	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	24 4	19 —	33 —	32 —	16 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	19 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	14 9¾	15 12¾	23 10¼	23 14½	9 6¾	14 5½	7 11¼	7 11¼	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	22 —	23 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	19 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	32 —	32 —	11 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —	30 —	29 —	14 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	24 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	‡	8 —	20 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	†	*	*	21 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1899—*continued.* ***(The figures***

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	18 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Delhi	19 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Rohtak	18 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	22 —	19 —	20 —
Karnál	21 —	20 —	32 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	21 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	...		10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	22 —	22 —
Ludhiána	21 —	19 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	23 —	22 —	17 —	21 —
Jalandhar	21 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Hoshiarpur	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdaspur	20 —	20 —	36 —	40 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 —	†	†
Amritsar	19 —	19 —	35 —	37 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Siálkot	18 —	17 —	30 —	31 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	27 —	27 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	14 —
Kángra	21 —	20 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	17 —	17 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	21 —
Hazara	16 —	15 —	27 —	29 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	20 —
Peshàwar	16 —	16 —	35 —	35 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	28 —	28 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	16 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	24 —	24 —
Bannu	22 —	23 —	39 —	43 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	28 —	26 —
Western—												
Shàhpur	20 —	18 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	23 —
Jhang	20 —	19 —	23 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	32 —	25 —	28 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...		12 —	12 —	20 —	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	20 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	19 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	18 —	21 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	18 —	17 8	17 —
Hyderabad	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	14 —	15 —	17 —	17 —
Shikárpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	27 —	24 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	29 —	28 —	27 —	27 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 8	14 8 to 15 12	18 —	17 14	5 —	4 8	8 —	c —	20 4	20 —	18 —	18 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 —	15 —
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 13	12 3	11 11	11 11	13 4	13 4
Alibág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	11 14	11 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	17 7	17 7	...	..	13 6	13 14	14 6	14 6	24 9	24 9	23 1	22 6
Belgaum	15 3	15 3	...	..	11 —	11 9	11 9	12 10	20 12	20 12	20 8	20 8
Satara	18 14	18 14	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 10	11 10	22 10	21 14	19 7	19 7
Sholapur	16 12	16 12	...	..	11 8	12 7	12 12	13 10	29 8	32 3	21 7	23 4
Bijápur	17 8	17 12	...	...	8 4	8 5	12 6	12 6	32 4	32 6	28 3	28 3
Poona	11 10	11 10	..	..	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	21 14	21 14	17 4	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 12	13 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	13 10	13 10	24 1	23 5	19 11	19 —
Násik	14 6	14 6	...	..	8 11	8 11	10 4	10 4	*	*	16 4	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	..	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	12 8	12 8	..	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	23 2	23 2	17 1	17 1
Broach	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 3	15 8	15 8
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	12 —	12 8	..	...	9 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	..	...	17 —	19 —
Disa Cantonment	11 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	16 —	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	29 12	29 12	...	...
Khandwa	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	28 —	28 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	14 6	14 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 6	24 —	23 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	10 7	26 14	25 10	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	23 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	27 —	29 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	18 —	18 —	22 —	21 —	32 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	35 —	34 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	34 —	35 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	23 —	32 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	24 —	22 —	32 —	30 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gordáspur.
‡	‡	23 —	21 —	22 —	23 —	34 —	37 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	23 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	21 —	20 —	31 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra.
												Northern—
*	*	17 —	17 —	21 —	22 —	26 —	27 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	25 —	22 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	19 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	28 —	28 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	Peshάwar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	15 5	18 —	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	32 —	33 —	37 —	39 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	21 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
30 —	40 —	32 —	40 —	19 —	19 —	27 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	11 12	11 —	Jhang.
‡	‡	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	26 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	16 6	16 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	20 —	‡	‡	*	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	20 8	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	16 6	15 10	17 —	17 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 2	14 2	...	...	8 4	8 4	..	...	9 7	9 7	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	..	10 3	10 3	8 6	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	15 10	16 8	12 6	12 6	Dharwar.
22 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 12	16 8	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
*	*	...	...	15 4	15 15	...	...	15 6	15 6	12 4	12 4	Satara.
..	*	...	...	18 —	19 13	...	...	18 6	18 6	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	16 12	16 12	11 12	11 12	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10		...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
18 6	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 1	12 11	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	.	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...		15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
25 —	25 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	...	12 —	12 8	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	*	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	13 5	13 5	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	16 —	15 1	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 2	...	...	18 —	12 —	10 11	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1899—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum.*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	16 —	14 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	14 5	14 8	..	...	10 10	12 8	14 2	13 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	...	21 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	17 —	17 8	.	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	17 —	22 8	23 —	...	...
Mandla	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	..	...	...	...
Seoni	19 3	19 3	..	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	28 —	24 14	...	...
Bálághát	14 —	14 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	15 —	16 4	..	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	..	...	...
Chánda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	25 5	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...
Raipur	18 —	18 2	...	.	17 8	12 —	21 —	18 2	...	...	...	.
Sambalpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	19 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	38 —	35 8	26 8	25 8
Básim	15 —	14 4	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	36 —	35 8	...	...
Akola	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 4	8 —	32 —	33 —	..	..
Ellichpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Amráoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	32 —	30 —	28 —	26 —
Wun	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	36 —	32 —	18 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	9 14	*	*	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	19 12	19 12	19 12	19 12
Bolárum	9 5	10 8	*	*	4 13	5 4	9 3	10 5	21 —	21 —	*	*
Chadarghát	9 12	9 10	*	*	6 4	6 4	9 12	9 12	23 12	22 8	25 12	22 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	20 —	18 5	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13		...		
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 3	21 10	21 10	18 13	19 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	24 11	28 5	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	27 13	27 13	...	..
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	24 8	24 8	21 13	21 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	34 5	34 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	21 14	21 14
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	23 —	23 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	21 —	20 8	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 —	20 10	20 10	18 13	18 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	17 5	17 5	...	...
Chingleput	...	...		...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	..	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	18 6	16 —	*	*	28 —	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	..	...	20 13	20 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	.	25 6	25 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	17 8	17 8	20 5	20 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	15 11	*	14 6	14 6
Madura	..	...	..	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	16 3	16 3	15 6	15 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	10 7	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 6	8 7	11 8	10 8	25 3	25 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Tumkur	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 8	32 —	32 —	32 —	33 —
Hassan	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	..	..
Shimoga	11 9	11 9		...	9 7	9 7	14 11	14 11	29 6	30 8	...	..
Chitaldrug	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 —	9 —	7 8	8 8	7 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	7 11	...	...	7 3	6 3	8 —	7 7	11 7	12 7	8 3	9 5

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	17 6	17 6	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	20 10	23 1	...	...	12 13	13 —	10 6	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	22 14	25 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	9 2	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 8	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 12	9 8	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	34 —	35 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	22 6	21 —	...	...	16 —	15 2	9 10	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	...	15 —	16 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 8	...	...	13 12	13 10	9 8	9 8	Básim.
...	...	...	...	12 12	17 —	...	...	13 12	12 —	11 12	11 12	Akola.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	21 —	*	*	13 14	13 14	*	*	13 14	14 3	9 2¼	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 —	14 —	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	16 —	15 —	*	*	14 —	13 12	6 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
23 14	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 and 13 3	11 13 and 13 13	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 3	Vizagapatam.
23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
22 10	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Madras.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
25 13	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
22 5	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	11 5	Tinnevelly.
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
20 —	19 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 13	10 13	Mysore.
29 6	32 8	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	Bangalore.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kolar.
40 —	40 —	32 —	32 —	...	13 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Tumkur.
26 10	80 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Kadur.
39 14	39 14	...	...	15 12	16 13	...	...	14 11	14 11	10 8	11 —	Shimoga.
36 —	36 —	40 —	40 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
24 8	24 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	12 14	12 7	...	...	8 11	8 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

Finance and Commerce Department
June 2, 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 358.

Simla, the 6th June, 1899.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Honourable SIR ARTHUR CHARLES TREVOR, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD GARDINER, R.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

COLONEL GARDINER has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June, 1899.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 23rd June, 1899, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th June, 1899.

No 1168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, namely, in line 2 of Rule VI—15 after the words " without fee " the words " and shall be valid for five years " shall be added, and in column five of Form X appended to the

said rules for the words and figures "from the of 189 , to the 31st December 189 ," the words and figures "for five years from the of " shall be substituted.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th June, 1899.

No. 358.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gardiner, R.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Colonel Gardiner has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 366.—Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th June, 1899.

No. 330.—Mr. A. Brown, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 332.—Consequent on the grant of furlough on medical certificate for one year to Mr. A. Brown, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and of privilege leave for one month and ten days to Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 6th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. P. Vaux, Head-Quarter Inspector and officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, officiating Head-Quarter Inspector, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 8th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 848.—Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 30th May 1899.

The 10th June, 1899.

No. 855.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1899.

No. 917-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Macdonald as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Harperink.

The 8th June, 1899.

No. 1526-*I.A.*—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 1530-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore so far as they may be suitable :

Provided that references to "British India," "the Local Government" and "a Secretary to the Local Government" shall be construed as referring to the said Civil and Military Station, the Resident in Mysore and the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, respectively :

Provided, further, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the said Civil and Military Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2976-I., dated the 9th September, 1895, is hereby cancelled.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 931-*G.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Netherlands Consulate at

Calcutta has been raised by the Government of the Netherlands to the rank of a Consulate General, and that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the provisional appointment of Mr. G. D. Advocaat as Consul General.

No. 1542-*I B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the payment of the octroi duties leviable in the said cantonment may be commuted in accordance with the following rule, namely:

Any Military or Civil Officer of Government or of the Railway residing in the Cantonment of Mhow whose pay is not less than Rs. 200 a month, may commute the octroi duties payable on parcels, brought by post or railway, which are intended only for his *bonâ fide* personal use or for that of his family residing with him, for an annual payment on the following scale:

	Rs.
General Officers and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 1,500 a month	15 a year.
Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,500 a month	12 ,,
Majors and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 900 a month	10 ,,
Captains and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 500 a month	8 ,,
Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 a month	6 ,,

No. 934-*G.*—The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department:

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 26th March, 1899.

[The appointment of Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, in Notification No. 495-G., dated the 31st March, 1899, is hereby cancelled.]

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, to be Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Colonel H. A. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, a temporary Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Bikaner, to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Mr. A. F. deLaessöe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 16th May, 1899—

Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class (on furlough), to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 935-*G.*—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the reversion of Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 1st April, 1899—

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 1st April, 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd

class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major C. G F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, and with effect from the 2nd April, 1899—

Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the absorption of Colonel H. A. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, into the regular establishment of Residents of the 2nd class and the simultaneous increase by one of the number of Political Agents of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Captain J. Ramsay, C I E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 11th April, 1899—

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant V. deV. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 16th April, 1899—

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th April, 1899—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the return from deputation of Mr A. F. deLaessöe, C M.G., C.I.E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 28th April, 1899—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain H L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain K D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 2nd May, 1899—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 2nd May, 1899—

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 2nd May, 1899.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and with effect from the 3rd May, 1899—

Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 7th May, 1899—

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. B. Peacocke, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

The 10th June, 1899.

No. 942-*G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on special leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 943-*G.*—Mr. R. D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. A. Crawford, and until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

COMPENSATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1899.

No. 2556-*Ex.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex, dated the 5th November 1898, promulgating orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, *appointed in India*, not being a statutory native, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 5th January 1899.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 79 (Financial), dated the 27th April 1899.

RESOLUTION.—Orders were reserved in the Resolution of 5th November 1898 in regard to the eligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance of the following officers and appointments recruited in India:

(1) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

(2) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian Colleges.

This category includes a few officers appointed after passing the direct examination of the Thomason College.

(3) Non-military Upper Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers employed in the Public Works Department and in the Military Works Department.

NOTE.—This category includes pensionable subordinates of the same class in the Railway Branch, not belonging to any of the classes of Railway *employés* referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

(4) Subordinate Account establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments and officers promoted therefrom to the superior branch of the same establishments.

(5) Examinership of Marine Accounts.

(6) Civilian overseers at the Remount Depôts.

(7) Clerical and ministerial appointments in Government offices other than those which are admitted in paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

2. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased to pass the following orders in regard to each of the classes of officers and appointments above specified:

(*a*) Engineer officers of the classes specified are eligible and may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance if not personally debarred as statutory natives of India.

(*b*) It is the declared policy of the Government that the non-military Upper Subordinate establishments referred to in clause (3) of paragraph 1 should be filled with persons born and brought up in India. Exchange Compensation Allowance will not, therefore, be issued to persons appointed to that establishment after 31st March 1897. The allowance may, however, be granted, as a special concession, to those who were members of it on that date, and are personally qualified.

(*c*) The Subordinate Account establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments are not establishments in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable and members of these establishments are therefore not eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

The Superior Branches of these establishments are officered by systems intended to secure a considerable European element, and those who have not been admitted through such channels cannot be held to have been appointed as Europeans. Officers promoted from the subordinate grades are therefore not eligible. As a special concession however the few officers in the Public Works Accounts Department who were promoted to the Superior Establishment before 1st January 1893 may be treated as eligible if personally qualified.

(*d*) The Examinership of Marine Accounts cannot be classed as an appointment which should in itself carry Exchange Compensation Allowance. But an officer selected for the appointment from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine or from the eligible grades ot any of the Accounts Departments will be eligible if otherwise qualified.

(*e*) The duties of civilian overseers at the Remount Depôts are not of such a character as to require such European qualifications as cannot be found among statutory natives of India. They cannot, therefore, be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

(*f*) The duties of clerical and ministerial appointments generally are such as can be discharged by native agency, pure and statutory, and no claim can be recognised on behalf of the few Europeans, not being statutory natives, in clerical and ministerial employ who are not eligible under paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

3. It should be clearly understood that these orders merely supplement those contained in the Resolution of 5th November 1898 and are subject to the condition laid down in the latter part of paragraph 1 thereof that they do not render a person appointed in India eligible for the allowance, if he is a *native of India* within the definition of that term in Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountant Generals and the Comptrollers.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 2635-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2), of section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894 as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on sugar mentioned against Belgium in the notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1327-S.R., dated the 20th March 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be reduced as follows, with effect from the 1st of June 1899:

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar	4·50 francs per 100 kilograms	1 6 0
Refined sugar	5·36 francs per 100 kilograms	1 10 0

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar	4·05 francs per 100 kilograms .	1 4 0
Refined sugar	4·60 francs per 100 kilograms .	1 6 0

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th June, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 621.—Colonel E. Blaksley, Royal Artillery, half-pay, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, C.B., Royal Artillery, whose tenure has expired. Dated 29th May 1899.

No. 622.—Captain C. H. Turner, Suffolk Regiment, officiating staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 14th December 1898.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 623.—Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, *vice* Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, who has been appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dated 21st May 1899.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 624.—The following appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 2nd June 1899, consequent on the retirement of Colonel A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance :

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Fixott, Royal Artillery, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Major R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Major S. M. Renny, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and officiating Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Superintendent.

Captain G. S. Ogg, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

Captain E L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be confirmed in that class.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 625.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant William Meyers Macleod. Dated 2nd April 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 626.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 12th May 1899, pages 3030 and 3031.

Whitehall, 10th May, 1899.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers in Her Majesty's Army, Her Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh or of the Medjidieh, as stated below, which Decorations have been conferred upon the said officers by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services in Egypt and the Soudan during the recent campaign :

* * * * * * * * * *

The Order of the Medjidieh of the 4th class.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant Guy de Herriez Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 16th May 1899, pages 3102, 3103, 3105 and 3106.

WAR OFFICE;

16th May, 1899.

* * * * * * *

The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, *viz.:*

Colonel George Hand More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, India.

* * * * * * *

Captain George Francis Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * *

Captain John Hill, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Percy Clare Eliott-Lockhart, Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Major M. H. S. Grover, Indian Staff Corps.

Major H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * *

The promotions to bear date 20th May 1898.

INDIA OFFICE;

16th May, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt. Dated 9th March 1899.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Dennis Broome. Dated 8th March 1899.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st March 1899.

Willy Beale.

Dated 14th March 1899.

Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson.

Harry Burroughes Ford.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Hugh Watson. Dated 3rd January 1899.

Charles Edward Bruce. Dated 4th February 1899.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieutenant Edward William Crawfurd Ridgeway is antedated to the 22nd April 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Reginald Joseph Bentinck. Dated 19th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Herbert Anthony Sawyer. Dated 16th May 1899.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Major-General Edward Mockler, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 15th April 1899.

Major-General James Fortnom Willoughby. Dated 20th April 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major Louis Tarleton Young, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 29th April 1899.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Madras Establishment, is post-dated to the 9th April 1899.

* * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The name of Captain E. B. C. Boddam, Indian Staff Corps, is incorrectly printed as "Boddan," in the *London Gazette* of the 9th December 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 627.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

7th June 1899.

Colonel Charles Frederick Hughes, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Byam Abbott.

8th June 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Hercules Mayhew.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 628.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Captain to be Major.

7th June 1899.

Henry Arthur Merewether.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

6th June 1899.

John Lane Harrington.

Frank Barton Hill.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 629.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant James Kelly to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Timothy Baptist is absorbed in his rank;

Second-class Assistant Surgeon Charles Nathaniel Gregg to be first-class Assistant Surgeon;

Third-class Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson Brooks to be second-class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 12th March 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major R. Johnson.

Madras.

No. 630.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third-class Military Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1899:

William Hope Meneaud.

Cecil Beaumont Green.

Herbert Charles Jackson.

Archibald Albert Freud-Hart.

Percival Thomas Duckworth.

George Edwin Duckworth.

George Maurice Callaghan.

Christian Frederick Theodore Cartner.

John Francis deRozario.

Anthony Walter Gernon.

James Alfred Lemerle.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 631.—*10th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Buta Singh to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Mangal to be Subadar, *vice* Nauratan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th April 1899.

No. 632.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dewa Singh (I) to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mula Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1899.

Pay-Havildar Ganesha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1899.

No. 633.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Color-Havildar Buta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

No. 634.—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar-Major Shaikh Salar to be Jemadar, *vice* Zynulabdin, deceased, with effect from the 4th May 1899.

No. 635.—*1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Balaji Mule to be Subadar and Havildar Laxuman Satam to be Jemadar, *vice* Sanbhaji Baidar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

No. 636.—*3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Gurdat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Madu Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaik Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1898.

No. 637.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Assa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, seconded for service with the British East African Contingent, with effect from the 20th September 1898.

No. 638.—*24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadars Walai Khan and Tota Singh to be Subadars, to complete establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 639.—*25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Ragunath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshiman Parab, transferred to the 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 640.—*2nd Regiment of Central India Horse*—

Jemadar Jawand Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, resigned his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 641.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 642.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Peters, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration Districts, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th June 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 643.—Lieutenant Maitland FitzRoy Kindersley, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 644.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Major Charles Henry Pope, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

(G. G. O. No. 40, dated the 13th January 1899, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 645.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Captain Sidney Maddock Robinson resigns his commission.

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Pease to be Captain, *vice* Robinson, resigned.

No. 646.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Richard Adam Fisher to be Captain, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Lloyd, promoted.

No. 647.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Archdale Earle, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Thomas, resigned.

No. 648.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Frederick James Raynor to be Honorary Major.

Second-Lieutenant Lancelot Colin Glascock resigns his commission.

No. 649.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

The appointments of Second-Lieutenants Farmer, Parkin, Roberts, and Gay, notified in G.G.O. No. 143 of 1899, have retrospective effect from the 27th January 1899, and they will take rank in the order named immediately above Second-Lieutenant Tate.

No. 650.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Joseph Alexander Hoskins resigns his commission.

No. 651.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Touch, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Roberts, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 652.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Herbert Mounsey, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Winn, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 653.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 13th February 1899:

Walter Richard Pearce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Henderson, promoted.

Fred Hudson Miles, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Millard, promoted.

Ernest Bruce Beatson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stapleton, promoted.

No. 654.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Frederick Robert Harrington Eustace, Royal Engineers, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Buchanan, promoted.

No. 655.—*South Andaman Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Graham Tayler to be Captain, with effect from the 10th March 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Fendal Lowis to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th March 1899.

No. 656.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Evered Miller, and William Irvine Kelland Howard, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 25th April 1899, on augmentation.

No. 657.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

George Edward Grabham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Betham, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 21.—Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire temporarily from the service, with effect from the 17th June 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1899.

No. 243.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Bridge Works and of the British Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, during the absence of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 6th June, 1899.

No. 244.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has, in Despatch No. 39 Railway, dated the 27th April 1899, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,21,624 of the cost of constructing a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Khargpur junction to Midnapore, a distance of 8 miles.

2. This branch will form the first section of the proposed extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway towards the Jherriah coal fields.

The 7th June, 1899.

No. 246.—The services of Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 248.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary*.	26th April 1899.
Mr. W. Sutherland	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *officiating*.	25th April 1899.

The 8th June, 1899.

No. 247.—The following is published for general information:

No. 512 C. W. I., dated Simla, the 2nd June, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for 1897-98.

Read—

Letter No. 809 S., dated the 24th March 1899, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1897-98.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the past financial year was incurred entirely on old and small new tanks in the Todgarh Sub-Collectorate of the Merwara District and amounted to Rs. 2,939, including indirect charges, as compared with Rs. 8,478 in 1896-97.

The total outlay up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 24,55,222.

2. The results obtained from these works in 1897-98 and in the four previous years are shown in the following statement:

YEAR.		Area irrigated and protected.	Gross revenue collected.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	...	34,244	1,41,926	45,710	96,216	4·07
1894-95	...	33,920	1,34,769	40,055	94,714	3·91
1895-96	...	31,129	1,32,621	38,957	93,664	3·83
1896-97	...	36,703	1,33,283	48,508	84,775	3·45
Total	...	135,996	5,42,599	1,73,230	3,69,369	...
Average	...	33,999	1,35,650	43,308	92,342	3·81
1897-98	...	38,321	1,28,400	53,342	75,058	3·06

It appears from these figures that the net revenue has been steadily declining since 1893-94, and though the area of irrigation in 1897-98 was 38,321 acres as compared with the average of 33,999 acres for the previous four years, there was not a corresponding increase in the gross revenue.

Of the total area irrigated, 12,699 acres were under *kharif* and 13,911 acres under *rabi* crops.

The average water-revenue assessed per acre was Rs. 3·49 as compared with Rs. 3·59 in 1896-97.

3. The working expenses which were 23 per cent. in excess of the average of the last four years amounted to 41·5 per cent. of the gross revenue realized during the year. The cost of maintenance of these works shows a tendency to increase which has not been very fully explained.

4. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 6,60,843 against Rs. 10,58,326 in 1896-97, but the high value in the latter year was abnormal and was due to the unusually high prices of grain which prevailed during the famine.

5. Measurements taken to test the influence of the tanks on the spring level of wells show that out of a total of 484 wells measured, 269 were benefited by the tanks, the remainder being unaffected. Further details in regard to these observations are, however, required before any useful deductions can be drawn from them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information.

Also, that a copy of the review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Local Governments in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.

Ordered, further, that this review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past year, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1899.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past fifteen years, and includes, firstly, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; secondly, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past year; and, thirdly, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous twenty-two years, so far as it is available. It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. It has been drawn up after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission Report, "*be used with due caution.*"

The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in North-Western and Central India or in Bengal;

and are hence imperfect every year to that extent.

The chief features or conditions which influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon currents are as follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of Bombay and Bengal into the interior, and which, it is found, are generally initiated during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are, on the whole, best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from the normal.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India, and probably also the Indian Ocean, which is the source of the massive current of the south-west monsoon in India.

The first of these conditions or factors is mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May especially exercises a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor determines those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon, which are evidently due to persistent local

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conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is at least of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal or the Indian Ocean has hitherto been rarely received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts. Special arrangements have been made to obtain telegraphic information from Zanzibar, Mauritius and the Seychelles in the hope that it might throw some light upon the conditions at present prevailing in the south-east trades region in the Indian Ocean.

REPORTS OF SNOWFALL ON THE AFGHAN MOUNTAINS AND HIMALAYAS DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-1899.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India for each month of the year is now published as it is received in the India Monthly Weather Reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information relating to the snowfall of the past cold weather obtained up to date.

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN, INCLUDING WAZIRISTAN.

(1) WANA.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the Political Officer, Waziristan:

November.—No snow was reported.

December.—Light snow fell on the night of the 20th—21st on the highest peaks and heavy snow on the 24th, and during the period, 27th to the 29th, down to about 8,000 feet. Snow was lying to the depth of 3 to 6 inches on the peaks above 8,000 feet high at the end of the month.

January.—Light falls of snow occurred on the highest peaks on the 12th and 30th.

February.—Snow fell on the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 23rd of this month on the Marwattai hills above 7,500 feet. There was a slight accumulation of snow on the north faces of the hills at the end of the month.

March.—Snow fell on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 26th and 27th on the Marwattai hills. The falls were generally light and melted rapidly.

April.—No snow fell on the Marwattai hills. The snowfall of the past winter was much lighter than usual throughout the whole winter.

(2) DERA ISMAIL KHAN (KULACHI BORDER).

The following is a summary of the reports received through the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan District:

December.—Snow fell on the higher peaks of the Suleiman Range from the 28th to the 30th. The total fall varied in depth from 1½ feet to 3 feet on the higher peaks. It soon melted.

January.—Fine weather prevailed throughout the month until the 30th when a snowstorm gave 5 feet of snow to the higher peaks of the Suleiman Range.

February.—Frequent storms occurred during the month, and snow fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th on the Suleiman Range. The

total fall on the higher peaks is stated to have been 30 feet in depth. (This estimate is probably much exaggerated.)

The Deputy Commissioner states that "during the year 1898-99 the depth of the snowfall on the Suleiman Range amounted to 41 feet as against 23 feet in 1897-98."

(3) KURRAM.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the Superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory, Parachinar, and the Political Officer, Kurram Valley:

September.—Snow fell on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh on the 15th, 17th and 28th.

November.—Light snow fell on the highest peaks on the 15th, 17th and 25th.

December.—Snow fell on eleven days during the month. The falls descended to heights varying from 16,000 feet at the beginning of the month to 8,000 feet at the end of the month. During the last storm of the month (on the 28th), which was very heavy, snow fell down as low as Kohat (elevation 1,767 feet).

January.—The month was much finer than usual. Snowstorms occurred on the 12th, 13th, 29th and 30th, but the falls were very light.

February.—Snow fell on the 4th and 5th and again from the 7th to the 10th and also from the 12th to the 14th and the 22nd to the 24th. 2½ feet of snow were reported to be lying on the Peiwar Kotal at the end of the month.

March.—There were snowstorms on the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th and the 27th to the 29th. The last storm of the month occurred on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh above 14,000 feet. About 6 inches of snow were lying on the Peiwar Kotal at the end of the month.

April.—Snow fell on six days in April, *viz.*, the 4th and the 14th to the 18th on peaks above 16,000 feet in elevation. There was practically no snow lying on the Sufed Koh on the 15th of May. The snowfall of the past winter was less than that of the preceding winter and below the normal.

(4) THAL SUB-DIVISION (KOHAT DISTRICT).

The Assistant Commissioner, Thal, writes that "during the past winter there has been no snowfall in any part of the sub-division, except the Samana Range, where the fall is estimated at 3 feet."

(5) KABUL.

The following is a summary of the information received from the Meteorological Observer, Kabul, through the British Agent:

December.—Snow fell on the 18th, 25th and 28th, but the falls were light. The Paghman and adjoining hills were covered with snow at the end of the month.

January.—A storm gave light falls of snow on the 29th and 30th.

February.—Snow fell on the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 23rd. The falls at Kabul were light, and the total of the month was only 14 inches. The storm of the 13th and 14th was severe and extended as far south as Ghazni, closing the passes for a fortnight. There was no snow accumulation in the valley at the end of the month. The Paghman hills were covered with snow throughout the month.

March.—Light snow fell on the 3rd, 9th and 15th. The Paghman mountains were covered with snow at the end of the month, but no information had been received of the depth of the accumulation. The snowfall of the past winter is considered by the inhabitants of Kabul to be considerably below the normal.

(6) KHYBER PASS DISTRICT.

The following is a summary of a report of the snowfall in this area during the months of January and February forwarded by the Political Officer:

"During the winter the snowfall, compared with former years, has been very slight indeed. At Lundi Kotal, *i.e.*, on the Loargi Plain (3,600 feet elevation), the snow in January melted as it fell, and there was no accumulation. The snowfall on Tor Sappar (5,260 feet) and what is shown on district maps as the Tartara Peak (6,775 feet) must have averaged on each occasion between 6 and 8 inches. There were three falls during the winter—one late in January and two in February. The snowfall in Maidan has also been scanty compared with former years.

"The inhabitants generally state that, compared with former years, they have had no snowfall at all this year."

(7) CHITRAL.

The following gives comparative data of the precipitation at the recently established observatories of Chitral and Drosh for the period November to April:

Chitral.

Year.	Rainfall.						
	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	Total fall, November 1898 to April 1899.
	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1896-97	0	0·02	4·88	2·94	4·65	4·20	16·69
1897-98	0	1·68	0·63	1·65	15·25	6·28	25·49
1898-99	0·05	1·55	0·10	2·28	3·11	2·10	9·14

Killa Drosh.

1897-98	0	1·98	1·45	1·26	12·12	5·34	22·15
1898-99	0	1·16	0	2·19	2·27	2 66	8·28

The data establish conclusively that the precipitation of the past winter was much less in amount at these stations than during the previous two winters, and suggest that the snowfall in that mountain district was very considerably below the normal and probably barely 50 per cent. of the normal fall.

The following report has been received from the officer in medical charge, Killa Drosh:—"The post of Drosh is about 4,500 feet high. Snowfall generally occurs in the territories of Drosh during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March and April and is of frequent occurrence on the higher mountain ranges and of occasional occurrence over the valley. There is one mountain to the east of Killa Drosh about 16,000 feet high. It is covered with snow during the whole year. To the west of Killa Drosh is a lower mountain range about 11,000 feet high. The Lawarai Pass, which is about 18 miles to the south of Drosh, is 10,000 feet high. Snow lies there more or less nearly throughout the whole year except the months of August and September. There were 21 falls of snow during the year on the following dates:—23rd October, 13th November, 12th, 16th, 17th and 24th December, 2nd and 14th of January,

14th and 23rd February, 2nd, 4th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 26th and 27th of March and the 10th, 11th, 16th and 17th of April. The falls from the 14th January to the 26th March extended to Drosh and the neighbouring hills. The remaining falls were received on the higher ranges only. The area over which these storms are known to have extended is about 50 miles to the north, east and west and about 30 miles to the south of Drosh.

"The total snowfall during the past winter at Drosh was 4 feet and 11 inches in amount. The depth of snow over the peaks of the highest mountains is not at present known, but is probably about 10 feet on the mountains situated to the east of Killa Drosh. The Lawarai Pass is covered with a considerable amount of snow at present; the depth of snow is estimated from 3 to 10 feet.

"The inhabitants of the country state that the snowfall during the past winter was less than in the corresponding period of the previous year."

II.—HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) HAZARA.

The following report has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District:

"The first fall of snow on the highest peaks occurred in October. It was, however, light and soon melted. The first heavy fall occurred on the 29th December down to 4,500 feet. The depth of the fall at a height of 10,000 feet was probably one foot. Light snow fell again down to 6,000 feet on the 6th and 7th January and more or less heavy snow on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th February. The total fall at a height of 10,000 feet measured about 6 feet in depth. Snow fell down to 7,000 feet on the 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th March and on the higher mountains down to 8,000 feet on the 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th April. The total fall in April was from 1 to 3 feet.

"The storms extended over the whole of the ranges in this district and between the storms the weather was generally fine.

"There was about 2 feet of snow on the Babusar Pass on the 5th of May and some snow as far down as Narau in the Kagan Valley and on the hills over 10,000 feet high.

"The total fall of the winter was somewhat less than usual."

(2) MURREE.

The following tables give statements of the snowfall as measured at Murree and on the hills near Kahuta during the past and preceding winters for comparison:

Station.	TOTAL FALL OF SNOW IN THE MONTH OF					Total of period, 1898-99.
	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Murree . .	0 11	0 3	6 4	*Nil*	*Nil*	7 6
Kahuta . .	...	*Nil*	7 0	*Nil*	*Nil*	7 0

Station.	Total fall of snow from January to March in											Average of eleven years.
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Murree .	7 6	6 8½	10 2½	7 5	11 10	15 9	29 4	0 5	29 0	3 8	7 3	11 9
Kahuta .	7 0	13 2	4 0	1 0	6 0	5 0	18 0	*Nil*	5 3	0 9	4 3	5 10

The data show that the snowfall at Murree was considerably below the normal and was comparable in amount with the falls in the cold weathers of 1898, 1896 and 1889. The fall at Kahuta was, on the other hand, slightly above the average of the past eleven years.

(3) Kashmir.

The following account of the snowfall in Kashmir during the early part of the winter was received from the Meteorological Reporter to the Kashmir State in February last:

"The Kashmiris say that a severe winter in the valley is usually followed by a mild one and *vice versâ*. Last year's winter was unusually dry, and it was therefore anticipated that during this winter heavy snow would fall, and this anticipation is now a realisation. The snowfall in and around the Kashmir Himalayas during this winter has been heavy, though not more than the average.

"Snow began to fall earlier than usual this winter, and a great deal fell in December and in February, whilst in January very little fell.

"In January the weather was generally colder but finer than usual. At the end of the month it was thought that the winter was over, but it suddenly changed on the 2nd February when a snowstorm occurred lasting 8 hours. Another snowstorm, more severe than the first, occurred on the 4th February and lasted for twenty-four hours, bringing down 2 feet of snow. Two other storms occurred on the 9th and 13th February, but were of moderate intensity.

"On the mountains surrounding the valley the snow lies very deep. On the Banihal Pass (9,200 feet) there are, it is said, 15 feet of snow and at Gulmarg 7 feet.

"Most of the snow melted as it fell in the valley in February. This, however, is not the case with snow falling on the hills surrounding the valley."

The following table shows the snowfall measured as rain during this winter and previous five winters for comparison:

Year.	Precipitation.						
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total of period.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1898-99 .	2·73	0·68	4·21	2·01	3·44	1·38	14·45
1897-98 . .	0·35	1·91	2·15	0·76	1·28	2·64	9·09
1896-97 . .	0·63	6·18	1·38	5·79	4·93	4·53	23·44
1895-96 . .	0·62	1·09	2·46	2·22	1·48	2·22	10·09
1894-95 . .	1·91	6·11	4·81	5·30	2·63	1·55	22·31
1893-94 . .	0·26	7·16	4·25	4·47	4·09	1·52	21·75

The comparison indicates clearly that the precipitation at Srinagar during the past winter was much less than during the winters of 1893-94, 1894-95 and

1896-97 and also so far as can be judged from the limited data below the normal by at least 20 per cent.

The following additional memorandum, dated the 23rd May, on the character of the snowfall in Kashmir during the past winter has been received from Dr. Mitra, Meteorological Reporter, Kashmir State:

"During the last winter 7·62 feet of snow fell in the valley, a detailed report of which was sent to the Meteorological office on the 20th February. No more snow has fallen in the valley since the submission of that report. On the 24th February, while it rained in the valley, heavy snow fell on the surrounding mountains. On that date over a quarter of a foot of snow was measured at Dras. Nearly 4 feet of snow fell at Dras in the month of March and over 3 feet in April, and on the 4th May a snowstorm occurred there bringing down 1¼ feet of snow. On the 11th March and 17th April snow fell heavily on the hills in Kashmir descending as low down as the Takht-i-Suleiman (6,000 feet). There is at present 3 feet of snow on some parts of the Banihal Range. At Gulmarg there was 1 foot of snow so late as 5th May. Over the Zoji-la Pass (11,300 feet) there is about 5 feet of snow, and on the Rajdangan Pass (11,800 feet) there are, it is said, 12 feet. All the mountains around the valley are covered with deep snow. The spring in the valley was unusually wet and cold and prolonged. From all accounts it appears that the snowfall on the higher ranges has been more than usual, and that it is lying on the higher as well as on the lower passes longer than usual. In the valley it is now colder than usual, and unsettled weather is the chief feature we notice this year. The river Jhelum is at present higher than usual. As it is still cold in the valley, the snow does not melt, and while it is raining in Srinagar, it is snowing on all the hills. Light showers of rain at intervals in June and July will melt the snow slowly on the mountains, but if there should occur a heavy rainfall by the middle of June, it is apprehended that a severe flood will occur.

"From the 18th May we have had hazy weather. On the 19th a heavy storm of wind occurred which dispelled the mist for a time, but it again came up after the storm was over."

(4) LEH.

Very full accounts of the snowfall during the past winter in Ladakh have been received from the Superintendent of the Leh Observatory. The following is a brief summary of these reports:

October.—Snow fell on the 23rd on the hills surrounding Leh down to an elevation of 12,500 feet. It also fell during the following night in the Indus Valley near Leh. It melted rapidly during the remainder of the month, and the snow-line was at a height of about 15,000 feet at the end of the month.

November.—No snow fell.

December.—Light showers of snow fell on the 8th, 10th and 13th. On the 16th there was no snow on the Karzong Pass (elevation 17,500 feet). Heavy snow fell over the whole Indus Valley in Ladakh from the 16th to the 18th. Light falls were received on the 19th, 21st and 22nd, and a second heavy general fall occurred from the 29th to the 31st.

January.—Light snow showers fell in Leh and the neighbourhood on the 1st, 13th, 17th, 25th and 31st. The falls on the mountain ranges to the south of Leh were apparently heavy.

February.—Snowstorms occurred on the 3rd, 9th, 10th, 18th, 19th and 24th. These storms were all general extending over the whole Upper Indus Valley and side valleys. Heavy snow fell over the neighbouring ranges down to 12,000 feet on the 15th.

March.—There was a severe snowstorm on the 6th and again from the 9th to the 12th. The fall melted rapidly in the valley which was free from snow again on the 15th.

April.—Snowstorms occurred on the 9th, 10th and 19th over the whole of Ladakh. There were also snowstorms on the higher ranges above 13,000 feet on

the 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th. The depth of snow on the Karzong Pass at the end of April was about 4 feet.

May—During the period from the 1st to the 15th some rain showers fell in Leh. The snow-line never descended lower than 15,000 feet. The accumulation on the Karzong Pass on the 15th of the month was from 3 to 4 feet

The inhabitants of Leh consider that the snowfall of the past winter was similar in total amount to that of the winter of 1896-97 and considerably greater than that of the winter of 1897-98.

(5) LAHOUL.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall registered at the Observatory at Kailang in Lahoul during the past winter and also during the corresponding periods of the past five years for comparison :

Month.	Normal monthly precipitation measured as rainfall.	RAINFALL, 1898-99. Total precipitation of month measured as rainfall.	SNOWFALL, 1897-98. Total snowfall of month.		SNOWFALL, 1896-97. Total snowfall of month.		SNOWFALL, 1895-96. Total snowfall of month.		SNOWFALL, 1894-95. Total snowfall of month.		SNOWFALL, 1893-94. Total snowfall of month.	
		Inches.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
December .	1·01	3·57	0	6½	1	9	*Nil*		4	0	0	3
January . .	3·07	0·42	0	6½	5	8	1	2	3	6	3	6
February . .	3·20	3·17	2	5½	1	2	3	1	2	0	4	3
March . .	3·39	3·13	0	3	6	10	0	10	3	6	5	4
April . . .	2·80	4·26	*Nil*		?		*Nil*		1	6	2	1
Total .	13·47	14·55	3	9½	15	5	5	1	14	6	15	5

The precipitation at Kailang during the period, December to April, was hence slightly above the normal (8 per cent.). It was equivalent to about 12 or 13 feet of snow, and hence was similar in amount to that of the corresponding periods in 1896-97, 1893-94 and 1894-95.

The Superintendent of the Observatory describes the winter as follows :

" We enjoyed very fine weather from October up to the beginning of December, but the weather broke up rather suddenly, and in the second-half of December we had very heavy snowfalls which entirely blocked up the Rotang Pass. January was bright and fine, the sky being almost always blue. February and March brought us a good amount of snow again, and so did April Taking verything into consideration, we had a favourable winter. Since the 25th of April we have had no snowfall whatever, but from the 10th to the 14th of May it rained pretty heavily, and on the night from the 13th to the 14th May we had a regular thunderstorm. This occurs very seldom at this height. "

(6) SIMLA HILL DISTRICTS.

The following is a summary of the data for these districts received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bushahr Division :

September.—Snow fell on the 26th down to 10,000 feet and again on the 29th.

October.—Light snow fell above 10,000 feet on the 14th.

November.—Snow fell down to 6,500 feet on the 5th. The depth of snow on the Kanawar Range at 8,000 feet was about one foot at the end of the month, and the passes across these ranges were closed.

December.—Slight snow fell on the 12th, 13th, 16th and 17th above 7,000 feet. Moderate snow fell on the 20th and light snow on the 21st, 24th, 25th and 26th above 5,750 feet. There was a heavy fall on the 30th and 31st over the whole district down to 5,750 feet. All passes over 10,000 feet were closed throughout the month.

January.—Heavy snowfalls were received over the whole area above 5,750 feet on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Fine dry weather prevailed during the remainder of the month.

February.—Heavy falls of snow occurred on the 5th and 6th and again on the 26th above 5,750 feet. Slight falls were also received on the 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 24th above 9,000 feet. The weather was unusually cold in the Sutlej Valley after the storm of the 13th to the 15th.

March.—There were light falls on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th above 10,000 feet. All the passes over 12,000 feet in elevation were closed throughout the month.

April.—Light to moderate falls of snow occurred on the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th above 9,000 feet and again from the 16th to the 23rd above 10,000 feet.

These snowstorms were accompanied by much thunder and lightning and were general over the whole of Bushahr. All the passes higher than 12,000 feet were closed up to the 15th of the month. The depth of snow at 10,000 feet on open slopes of the northern aspects of the ranges was 18 inches on that date.

May.—Light snow fell down to about 10,000 feet on the 12th and 15th and some sleet on the higher ranges from the 16th to the 18th. During the period from the 16th April to 18th May storms were of almost daily occurrence in Bushahr west of Kilba, and gave more or less snow on slopes above 10 000 feet. From the beginning of May the snow on the southern aspect of the hills melted rapidly, and the snow-line retired to 12,000 feet. In the intervals between the storms the weather was fine and the sky free from cloud. The chief character of the storms was that they were almost daily brought up by south to south-east winds, and as far as observed extended over the whole of the Simla hill tracts west of Kilba.

On the 5th of May there was an accumulation of about 5 feet on the Rupin Pass, of about 6 feet on the Borenda Pass, of 8 feet on the Bulder Pass, of 6 feet on the Shatul Pass from the Pabor Valley to Nachar in the Sutlej Valley and 1 to 3 feet on the Harung Pass.

The snowfall of the season was, in the opinion of the natives of the district, considered to be about twice as much as in years of ordinary snowfall.

(7) CHAMBA.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba State, has sent complete snowfall reports for the past winter, of which the following is an abstract:

December.—Snow fell on the 8th, the 12th, the 19th to the 21st and the 29th to the 31st. The snow-line descended to 7,000 feet on the 12th, to 6,000 feet on the 21st and to 3,000 feet during the last snowstorm of the month. The snowfall was reported to be very heavy on the interior ranges, more especially during the last storm of the month. There was 3 feet of snow on the Padri Pass between Chamba and Badrawar Pass on the 15th of the month.

January.—Snowstorms visited these hill districts on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 26th and 29th. The weather was unusually bright and clear during the month.

February.—Light snow fell on the 2nd and moderate to heavy snow from the 5th to the 7th, the 9th and 10th, the 15th and 16th and the 24th to the 26th.

The snowfall on the 15th and 16th occurred down to 5,000 feet and on the 24th to the 26th down to 7,000 feet.

The snowfall of the month occurred chiefly on the higher and interior ranges above 7,000 feet. On the 15th February there was a depth of 2 feet of snow lying at Kalatop (8,000 feet) and 7 feet at Barmaur (elevation 8,000 feet).

March.—Snowstorms occurred on the 6th and 7th and the 16th on the high ranges. The snowfall did not descend below 9,000 feet on the 16th, and it melted quickly again up to 11,000 feet.

April.—Light snow fell on the 9th, 12th and 13th. A general storm occurred on the 18th when snow fell as low as 6,500 feet in the main Ravi Valley. Thunderstorms were of frequent occurrence and were accompanied by snow on the higher ranges.

May.—Snow fell on the 13th down to about 10,000 feet, but soon melted, and the snow-line on the 15th was about 12,000 feet high.

The Deputy Conservator, writing on the 15th May, says:—" The depth of snow is not known on any of the high passes or ranges. The accumulation of snow down to 10,000 feet on the main ranges and in ravines appears to be rather more than normal, and of course is much greater than at the same time last year. This I attribute to cloudy weather in April and the frequent storms in May.

" The snowfall on the interior ranges is considered to have been somewhat greater than usual and similar in total amount to that of 1895-96. The winter began earlier than usual, but a peculiar feature was the long fine breaks between the storms in the middle of the winter. The total fall was probably below the normal on the lower ranges."

The following statement gives the snowfall as measured at certain forest stations during the past winter in the Chamba State:

Month.	Dalhousie neighbourhood.		West of State.	Tisa Range, north of State.						Valley of Ravi.			
	Kalatop, 8,000 feet.	Surkhigalli, 5,000 feet.	Bhandal, 6,000 feet.	Tisa, 5,000 feet.	Kilangu, 7,000 feet.	Kundi.	Thanela, 7,000 feet.	Chanan, 6,500 feet.	Kilar, 8,000 feet.	Chitrari, 6,000 feet.	Ulansa, 7,000 feet.	Barmaur, 8,000 feet.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
December 1898	9 5	2 0	1 10	4 10	12 10	...	?	...	4 9	5 7	7 6	12 7
January 1899	2 0	0 7	1 7	2 3	5 2	...	?	...	0 2	1 7	2 10	3 7
February "	No			information.		...	?	...	5 6	3 1	9 11	17 0
March "	"				"	...	0 9	...	3 2	0 3	1 0	5 1
April "	"				"	...	...	...	2 3	...	0 2	0 4
May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total December to April 1897-98	13 10	1 0	3 5½	...	...	5 0	9 2	6 11	8 1	4 11	9 8½	8 1
" " " 1896-97	11 10	3 1	6 ½	...	...	?	15 3	9 2½	?	8 8	16 7	28 9
" " " 1895-96	8 0	?	3 10	...	...	?	8 11	3 10	16 6	?	?	?

(8) DALHOUSIE.

The Treasury Officer, Dalhousie, has sent the following report of the snowfall at that station and on the neighbouring hills:

" On the whole the fall of snow this year has been characterised by early commencement and early stoppage. Snow usually falls heavily or moderately in January and February, whereas this year the fall was confined chiefly to December. Out of a total fall of 5 feet, nearly 2 feet fell in the first week of January,

and there has been none since to record. The weather was mild and temperate in the months of January and February, which are usually the coldest months of the year. There is every sign of an early spring, and the prospects of crops around the station seem satisfactory.

"The total fall during past winter was about 5 feet in amount and hence approximately normal.

"No snow has fallen since the 8th January."

(9) KULU.

The following is a summary of reports received from the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu:

January.—Snow fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 30th in the Kulu Tahsil and on the 1st, the 3rd to the 7th and 30th in the Plach Tahsil. The falls of the 6th and 7th descended to 4,000 feet where the total amount was 4 inches.

February.—Snowstorms occurred on the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 14th, 15th, 24th and 25th in the Kulu Tahsil and on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 24th and 25th in the Plach Tahsil. The falls on the 6th and 7th were unusually heavy and descended to an elevation of 3,000 feet where the total fall during the storm was 1 foot.

March.—Light snow fell on the higher ranges of Kulu on the 6th, 7th and from the 9th to the 18th. Some Lahoulis crossed the Rotang Pass in the middle of the month and nearly all passes in this district were open before the end of the month. The snow melted very rapidly during the last fortnight of the month.

April.—Snow fell on four days during the month on the higher ranges above 10,000 feet. The Rotang Pass was closed for three or four days, due to this snowfall.

May.—Rain fell slightly on the 1st, 11th, 12th and 13th in the Kulu Tahsil and on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th in the Plach Tahsil. During this period there was slight snowfall on the higher passes and peaks.

The Rotang Pass was not open for laden animals at the end of the month.

The snowfall of the past winter is generally considered to be heavier than usual.

The following table gives the depth of snow at the end of each month from January to May 1899 and also on the 25th May of the past eight years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow in					Depth of snow on the 25th May							
			January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899	April 1899.	May 1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet	Feet.	Feet.	Feet	Feet.
Kulu	Hamta	14,500	9	10	8	3	½	½	6	1	3	6	7	½	12
	Rotang	13,000	11	12	11	7	5	3	7	8	6	9	9	1	9
	Bhubhu	10,000	4½	7	5	2	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	1	?	*Nil*
Plach	Gargarasan	17,000	8	9	6	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	4	1	4
	Srikand	15,000	13	14	9	6	5	5	8	7	10	12	15	4	32
	Basleo	11,000	6	6	3	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1
	Jalori	10,500	6	6	3	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1

The preceding statement showing the depth of snow on the higher passes on the 25th of May 1899 indicates that it was less than on the corresponding date in the years 1897, 1894, 1893 and 1891, and suggests that it was less than usual at the end of May. This is confirmed by the appearance of the snows on the higher Kulu ranges as seen from Simla.

(B) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

KUMAON.

The following is a statement of the estimated snowfall in this district measured in the same manner as in former years in accordance with arrangements made in the year 1890:

Month.	Fall on Pindari and Panku a Peaks.		Fall on Ralumdhura and Utamdhura Passes.		Fall on Malla Byans, Chandan and Darma.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
16th September to 15th October 1898	3	3	12	0	0	4
16th October to 15th November 1898	2	4	9	0	1	4
16th November to 15th December 1898	*Nil*		18	0	2	4
16th December 1898 to 15th January 1899	11	0	34	6	8	0
16th January to 15th February 1899	No return received.					
16th February to 15th March 1899	0	9	13	0	5	0
16th March to 15th April 1899	1	6	18	0	*Nil*	
Total fall in winter of 1899	?		?		?	
Total fall in winter of 1898	18	8	66	6	0	6
Total fall in winter of 1897	29	9	79	0	17	6
Total fall in winter of 1896	14	0	32	0	9	6
Total fall in winter of 1895	29	8	71	3	18	3
Total fall in winter of 1894	33	3	57	3	33	6

The snowfall of the past winter in Kumaon was considered by the natives of the district to be greater than in the winter of 1897-98.

This is confirmed by the preceding data which also show that the fall was similar in amount to that of the winters of 1896-97 and 1894-95.

(C) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

The following brief reports have been received through the Government of Assam:

Hills north of Lakhimpur.—The snowfall in the interior of the hills is reported to have been heavier than in the preceding winter.

Hills north of Sadiya.—The snow in these hills began to fall unusually early in the season and was very heavy. There was a very heavy fall late in March over the whole of the neighbouring Himalayas.

Hills north of Darrang District.—Almost all the hill people, who have come down this year, state that the snowfall of the past winter was heavy and the winter exceptionally severe.

Hills north of Kamrup.—Snowstorms occurred at frequent intervals during the winter, and the falls were unusually heavy in the months of November, December and the early part of January. The amount of snowfall during the year under report was greater than that of the preceding year.

(D) PERSIA.

The data for this area are very scanty. Weather was much finer and drier than usual throughout the whole season, but more especially in December, January and March, and the rainfall was scanty and in large defect over the whole Persian area. So far as can be judged from the imperfect data, it is almost certain that the snowfall on the higher elevations was as largely below the normal as the precipitation at the stations in the plains.

The following table gives comparative data of the precipitation at several stations in the Persian area and also at Quetta and Kashgar:

Station.	Rainfall.												Rainfall of period, November 1898 to April 1899.		
	November 1898.		December 1898.		January 1899.		February 1899.		March 1899.		April 1899.				
	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
Baghdad	0·70	−0·33	1·13	−0·82	0·26	−1·33	0·14	−2·35	0·55	−1·38	0·34	−0·85	3·12	−7·06	−69
Teheran	0·63	−0·41	0·57	−0·74	1·38	+0·22	0·96	−0·06	0·86	−2·17			4·40*	−3·10	−42*
Ispahan	0·28	−0·81	0·12	−0·73	0·20	+0·03	0·37	+0·33	0·65	−0·56			1·61	−1·35	−45*
Bushire	2·65	+0·49	1·90	−1·31	0·90	−2·45	2·01	−0·50	0·02	−0·85	0	−0·58	7·48	−5·74	−43
Jask	0·15	−0·47	0·02	−0·41	0·10	−0·6	0·38	−0·95	0·73	−0·45	0	−0·06	1·39	−2·95	−68
Quetta	0·03	−0·24	0·41	−0·32	0·02	−2·0	2·01	−0·20	2·11	+0·11	0·10	−1·10	4·68	−3·54	−43
Meshed	0·90	+0·39	0·24	−0·14	0·05	−1·18	1·36	+0·46	2·38	+0·18	0·69	−1·24	5·62	−0·53	−9
Kashgar	0	−0·04	0	−0·27	0	−0·42	0	−0·13	0	−0·25	0	−0·12	0	−1·23	−100

* Rainfall of period, November 1898 to March 1899.

The data establish conclusively that the rainfall at the stations typical of the large area including Mesopotamia, Persia and Baluchistan was much smaller in amount than usual. The winter was unusually dry throughout, and the total precipitation of the period, November 1898 to April 1899, probably barely half the normal fall of the period. No special information has been received of the snowfall on the higher ranges in Persia. It is, however, almost certain that the scanty rainfall was due to special meteorological conditions common to the whole of the Persian area, hills and plains, and hence that the deficiency in the precipitation was as marked on the mountain ranges (which are the chief sources of the water-supply of the rivers and canals upon which cultivation so largely depends in Persia) as in the plains.

PRECIPITATION ON THE OUTER RANGES OF THE HIMALAYAS.

The distribution of the precipitation of the period on the outer ranges of the whole Himalayan area is indicated very clearly by the data of the following table:

Station.	Precipitation.												Precipitation of period, November 1898 to April 1899.		
	November 1898.		December 1898.		January 1899.		February 1899.		March 1899.		April 1899.				
	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Actual.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
Cherat	0	−0·24	0·97	+0·25	0	−2·94	4·31	+1·97	2·43	−2·50	0·69	−1·61	8·40	−5·07	−38
Murree	0	−1·08	1·44	+0·24	0·16	−3·31	3·02	−0·71	2·66	−0·99	2·70	−0·70	9·98	−6·60	−40
Simla	0·13	−0·41	3·09	+2·35	0·76	−1·5	2·23	−0·45	0·26	−1·98	1·14	−0·76	7·61	−2·84	−27
Kotgarh	0	−0·63	1·81	+1·20	0·43	−1·73	1·17	−1·59	0·57	−4·12	...	...	...	...	...
Kilba	0·40	−1·57	4·03	+2·85	1·33	−3·63	3·94	−1·36	1·57	−4·43	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata	0·24	−0·35	4·32	+3·66	2·31	−1·19	3·52	−0·29	1·13	−1·26	2·43	+0·95	13·98	+1·52	+12
Mussooree	2·25	+1·85	5·02	+3·95	2·11	−0·72	2·66	−0·23	0·65	−1·93	1·61	+0·19	14·30	+3·12	+28
Ranikhet	0·90	+0·57	2·51	+1·98	1·32	−1·62	1·97	+0·02	0·13	−2·11	1·82	+0·71	8·65	−0·45	−5
Katmandu	* 0	−0·18	0·59	+0·34	1·34	+0·54	0·65	−0·43	1·22	−0·01	2·02	−0·07	5·83	+0·19	+3
Darjeeling	0·75	+0·55	0·55	+0·33	0·41	−0·26	0·51	−0·43	2·79	+1·14	5·11	+0·50	10·12	+1·83	+22
Gangtak	1·98	+0·55	1·44	+0·90	2·53	+1·84	4·08	+1·79	9·37	+4·32	8·27	−2·06	27·67	+7·34	−36
Yatung	0·02	−0·23	0·08	+0·03	2·05	+1·75	1·21	+0·83	1·51	−1·61	4·06	−0·90	8·94	−0·13	−1

The precipitation of the period was in considerable to large defect at the hill stations on the outer and middle ranges of the Punjab Himalayas. The deficiency probably averaged about 40 per cent. and was larger, both in actual amount and relatively to the normal, at Kilba than at Simla. The precipitation was in moderate excess, on the average of the three stations, on the outer ranges of the North-Western Provinces Himalayas and in large excess in Sikkim. The distribution of the rainfall, as indicated by these stations, is in full accordance, it will be seen, with the snowfall reports.

SUMMARY OF THE SNOWFALL DATA.

The whole of the available data bearing on the character and amount of the snowfall in the mountain regions to the north and north-west of India have been given above. They have been given in fuller detail than usual, as the conclusions are opposed to statements that have appeared in various quarters with respect to the snowfall of the past winter. The data are very consistent and show clearly a gradual transition in the amount and character of the distribution from west to east. The winter snowfall and precipitation was very largely below the normal in Persia, Afghanistan, Chitral and Baluchistan, in slight defect in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas (due almost entirely to less precipitation than usual on the lower ranges combined with normal or slightly heavier fall on the interior ranges), in slight to moderate excess in Kumaon and Garhwal (or the Himalayas of the North-Western Provinces) and in large excess in the Eastern Himalayas of Sikkim and Assam.

The chief features of the snowfall of the cold weather were:

(1) The winter commenced somewhat earlier than usual in Afghanistan and Kashmir. Weather was unusually fine and free from winter storms in Afghanistan and Baluchistan from November to February.

(2) The number of cold-weather disturbances from November to January was considerably less than usual. Most of the storms in this period originated either in Baluchistan or India and not in Persia, and were hence of slight intensity. One storm, that of the 29th December to the 1st January, was severe and gave heavy and general snowfall in the Western Himalayas. The snowfall up to the end of February in that area was considerably below the normal on the whole and was nowhere excessive.

(3) The number of depressions in February, March and April was much larger than usual. Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Chitral and North Kashmir had frequent light to moderate precipitation during the period. A disturbance of moderate intensity extending from the 4th to the 6th February gave moderate to heavy snow in Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas. The snowfall during this period was in slight to moderate excess in the Western Himalayas, chiefly due to the frequent falls in March and April, the excess being probably most marked on the interior and higher ranges.

(4) The chief feature of the season was the frequent moderate falls in April over the whole of the Western Himalayas west of Kumaon. The fall was moderately heavy in the Simla hill districts and Lahoul. Snow fell down occasionally to 9,000 to 10,000 feet and caused extensions of the snow-clad surface in the hills for brief periods which affected the meteorological conditions in Upper India. The snow melted very rapidly during the hot weather of the last fortnight of May, and the snow-line on the 31st of May was at a mean elevation of from 13,000 feet to 14,000 feet in the Punjab Himalayas and 15,000 feet in Ladakh.

(5) The snowfall of the past season up to the end of May was, so far as can be judged from the data, much below the normal in Persia and Baluchistan and in moderate to considerable defect

in Afghanistan as represented by Kabul, Wana, the Kurram Valley, the Khyber Pass and the neighbouring mountain ranges.

(6) The total fall of the period up to the end of May was probably about normal in amount or in slight excess on the higher and interior ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas. This appears to be fully established by the information received from Kashmir, Chamba and the Simla hill districts. The precipitation of the period was, on the other hand, in considerable to large defect on the outer and middle ranges. There were only two periods of heavy snowfall in the Upper India Himalayas, *viz.*, from the 29th December to the 1st January and the 4th to the 6th February. During the early part of the season the intervals of fine, dry, clear weather between the storms were much more prolonged than usual. On the other hand, weather was more frequently disturbed in March and April than usual, and numerous light falls of snow were received on the interior ranges. So far as can be judged from the actual data received, the accumulation on the higher elevations in Kashmir, Lahoul, Chamba and the Simla hill districts was probably about normal in amount, and in Kulu and probably Ladakh was somewhat less than the normal. There is, hence, no abnormal extension of the snow-clad surface, the snow-line at the end of the period being at about 13,500 feet.

(7) The data for Garhwal and Kumaon (including those of the hill stations of Mussooree and Ranikhet) establish that the snowfall of the period was above the normal and probably to a moderate extent.

(8) No information has been received for Sikkim and Nepal.

(9) The information relative to the snowfall in the Assam Himalayas is as usual scanty, but appears to indicate that the fall was considerably heavier than usual over the whole of the Assam Himalayas.

The snowfall accumulation in May 1898 was unusually small, due to the abnormally dry weather of the preceding winter. Little or no snow fell during the south-west monsoon period from June to August 1898, and the accumulation on the higher ranges in the Western Himalayas at the end of August was probably less than at the corresponding period of the previous 10 or 15 years. A very early and heavy fall occurred in the fourth week of September which brought down the snow-line in Kashmir to about 8,000 feet. No further snow fell until the end of December. The falls were much less frequent than usual and with long intervals of bright clear weather in January and February. Frequent light snow was received in March, April and the first fortnight of May, chiefly on the higher ranges. The whole of the available data indicate that the extent of the snow-clad surface and the depth of the accumulation are abnormally small on the higher ranges in Afghanistan and Chitral, and that they are probably somewhat less than usual in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas. The height of the snow-line is also probably somewhat higher than usual in the Upper India Himalayas. The snowfall conditions in Upper India and the Persian area are hence favourable to an early and strong monsoon and to its extension to its utmost limits in the Punjab. The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas has, on the other hand, been much heavier than the normal. It is, however, uncertain how far heavy snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas affects the strength and extension of the monsoon currents, as sufficient data of a trustworthy nature are not yet available for discussing this question for that area. Theory appears to indicate that it would tend, under the conditions of the present year, to diminish the rainfall in North-Eastern India and give increased rain to North-Western India.

ABNORMAL FEATURES OF THE METEOROLOGY OF INDIA DURING THE PREVIOUS EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The meteorology of the dry monsoon (January to May) 1898 was very similar in several respects to that of the corresponding period of the present

year. The most important features of the meteorology of India during the first five months of 1898 were as follows:

(1) The snowfall of the winter of 1897-98 was much less than usual over the whole of the Western Himalayas and probably also in Afghanistan, Chitral and in Baluchistan. There was a heavy and somewhat abnormal fall in the second week of May over the whole of the Western Himalayas.

(2) The pressure conditions in India during the first five months of 1898 were such as accompany higher temperature in Northern India and less snowfall than usual in the Western Himalayas and probably also the Eastern Himalayas. The chief features, which were remarkably persistent, were (*a*) general deficiency of pressure, (*b*) local deficiency in Northern India and Burma, most marked in Bengal and Burma, and (*c*) local excess in Western India, greatest in Sind, Kathiawar and the Konkan.

(3) The temperature conditions during these five months were such as usually accompany a more open and drier winter than usual and scanty snowfall in the Himalayan area. Temperature was largely in excess in April and in moderate excess in May. The excess in these months was, on the whole, most pronounced in North-Western India and the North Deccan.

(4) The air was throughout nearly the whole season much drier than usual and skies remarkably free from cloud.

(5) The air movement was more vigorous than usual in March and April, due to the intensified thermal conditions of the period in the interior of India.

(6) Some of the abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the period were related to abnormal conditions prevailing in Persia and South Eastern Europe. Anti-cyclonic conditions obtained to a most unusual degree in Southern Europe in November, December and February, and, as a consequence, cool dry north-west winds prevailed in Persia with remarkable persistence from November to February. This abnormal air movement extended across Baluchistan and the north of the Arabian Sea and undoubtedly contributed to the unusual dryness of the air and freedom from severe cold-weather storms of the period in Northern and Central India.

It was stated in the south-west monsoon forecast published in the *Gazette of India* for 3rd June 1898 that the meteorological conditions in India immediately antecedent to the monsoon were, on the whole, favourable over the greater part of India; and hence that if, as was anticipated from information received form South Africa, Zanzibar and Mauritius, the conditions over the sea area to the south were favourable, normal or favourable rain might be expected over the greater part of the area. This anticipation was fortunately verified.

The general conclusions in the forecast were "that the rainfall may be deficient to a slight or moderate extent, depending chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon, in Sind, Cutch, the North and West Punjab and West Rajputana; that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula, except perhaps Berar, Khandesh and the West Deccan, and may be in moderate excess in the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and the eastern states of Central India. It will probably be normal or in excess in Burma, Assam and perhaps in East and North Bengal, and may be in slight defect in West Bengal."

The south-west monsoon currents in 1898 were, on the whole, favourable as rain-distributing winds.

The south-west monsoon rains commenced somewhat later than usual on the Malabar and Konkan Coasts and almost simultaneously on the 9th and 10th

along the whole west coast. They began on the 16th, and hence about the normal date on the Bengal Coast.

The humid currents extended rapidly into the interior and gave general rain in Northern and Central India between the 11th and 18th. The first burst of monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea was very feeble and the current fell off rapidly on the 17th and 18th. It withdrew temporarily from Upper India on the 19th, and the break in the rains gradually extended over practically the whole of India during the next four days. North and East Bengal received a heavy downpour on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The break was general from the 25th to the 28th on which day rain recommenced in North-Eastern India and extended over the greater part of the country by the end of the month.

The rainfall of the month was less than usual in Burma, Assam, Arakan, Berar, Khandesh and the greater part of Madras and was practically normal over the remainder of India.

The Bombay current was steady throughout July and was above its normal strength from the 13th to the 23rd and again from the 2 th to the end of the month. The Bengal current was strong but somewhat unsteady, and three storms formed during the month in the north of the Bay of Bengal.

The first storm (lasting from the 2nd to the 8th) advanced from the head of the Bay along a west by north track to Lower Sind. The second lasting from the 16th to the 21st formed in Central Bihar and advanced almost due westwards to Sind. Both these storms gave moderate to heavy rain in the districts over which they passed. The third storm formed off the coast of North Madras on the 22nd and broke up in the North Deccan on the 26th. The rainfall of the month was above the normal over the greater part of India, including Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, the Bombay Coast, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and North Madras. There was a moderate deficiency in Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Central and North Bengal and Bihar. The rainfall of the month was hence abundant and favourably distributed.

The Bombay current was considerably weaker than usual in August, and the rainfall of the month was more or less below the normal over the whole area chiefly or entirely dependent on that branch of the monsoon current. The rainfall of the month in that area was, relatively to the normal, most deficient in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore The Bay current was of normal strength, but was determined more largely to North-Eastern India than usual, and the rainfall of the month was in general excess in Burma (except perhaps Upper Burma), Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. The excess was, on the whole, most pronounced in Tenasserim (67 per cent), Arakan (70 per cent), the North-Western Provinces (58 per cent.), East Bengal (63 per cent) and Assam (24 per cent.).

The Bombay current was slightly stronger than usual in September, but was, as in August, diverted from Upper India and determined more largely than usual to the Peninsula. The rainfall of the month was, hence, very deficient in North-Western India, almost as largely as in August. It was, on the other hand, in moderate to large excess over the centre and south of the Peninsula and in slight to moderate defect in the north of the Peninsula. The Bay current was of normal strength, but was, as in August, more largely directed to North-Eastern India than usual. The distribution of the rainfall was partly determined by the two cyclonic storms of the month which advanced along a more northerly track than usual from the Bay into Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The rainfall of the month was excessive in Bihar and more or less above the normal in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces.

The Peninsula (chiefly the southern districts) received moderate rain during the first nine days of October. A storm formed in the Bay on the 9th and 10th which proceeded along a northerly track and gave very heavy rain in North Madras and Bengal from the 10th to the 15th. This was the conclusion of the

monsoon rains of 1898 in North-Eastern India. Fine dry weather prevailed over the whole of India until the 23rd when rain recommenced in Southern India and continued during the remainder of the month. A cyclonic storm formed in the south-west of the Bay on the 4th and 5th of November. It advanced westwards across the South Coromandel Coast on the 6th. Its advance gave moderate to heavy rain over the southern and central districts of the Peninsula from the 6th to the 14th. Dry weather set in on the 16th and continued until the 25th when showery weather recommenced. A disturbance formed in the extreme south-west of the Bay on the 28th and 29th. Its advance westwards was followed by heavy and general rain over Southern India from the 30th of November to the 2nd of December when dry weather was re-established.

The rainfall during the retreating south-west monsoon period was hence abundant and favourable over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and the Deccan, and the excess was large in the coast districts from Nellore southwards.

The following statement gives rainfall data of the south-west monsoon and retreating south-west monsoon periods in thirteen larger provinces:

Province or Division.	South-west monsoon period, June to October 1898.				Retreating south-west monsoon period, November and December 1898.			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	97·60	93·84	+3·76	+4	0·33	2·96	−2·63	−89
Assam	72·75	73·26	−0·51	−1	0·63	1·30	−0·67	−52
Bengal	68·19	59·84	+8·35	+14	0·09	0·91	−0·82	−90
Chota Nagpur	52·52	47·49	+5·03	+11	0·23	0·71	−0·48	−68
Bihar	52·49	43·50	+8·99	+21	0·03	0·31	−0·28	−90
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	41·75	34·70	+7·05	+20	0·49	0·40	+0·09	+23
Punjab	12·85	15·15	−2·30	−15	0·63	0·57	+0·06	+11
Central Provinces	45·61	45·80	−0·19	0	0·09	0·79	−0·70	−89
Central India	36·70	40·95	−4·25	−10	0·28	0·73	−0·45	−62
Rajputana	12·16	18·66	−6·50	−35	0·45	0·37	+0·08	+22
Berar	26·31	37·48	−11·17	−30	0·12	1·18	−1·06	−90
Bombay	41·59	41·27	+0·32	+1	0·76	0·89	−0·13	−15
Madras	34·84	34·20	+0·64	+2	11·87	7·55	+4·32	+57

Although the rainfall was in considerable defect in Berar and North Bombay, it was favourably distributed in every respect. The same was the case over a large part of the Punjab, and the only areas in which the rainfall was insufficient for the crops were parts of Rajputana (chiefly the western and central districts) and of the South and South-East Punjab.

The preceding data indicate generally the favourable character of the rainfall of the monsoon period from the end of May to the middle of October over the whole of India.

They also show that Madras received favourable and satisfactory rain during the period of the retreating monsoon. The rainfall during that period was, on the other hand, very scanty over the whole of North-Eastern and Central India and the North Deccan. Over the greater part of that area the total rainfall of the period was less than 20 per cent. of the normal.

The later or retreating south-west monsoon rains terminated in Southern India slightly earlier than usual in the beginning of December. The cold weather rains began in the last week of December in the Punjab and the adjacent mountain districts to the north and east.

November 1898 was even finer and more settled than usual in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan and the mountains to the north-west and north of the Punjab, and little or no snow fell in the Himalayan area during the month. Temperature was in considerable excess in the Central Provinces, Berar, North Bombay and Central India.

December was also finer than usual over the greater part of Northern India. Fine weather held steadily until the last week of the month when a disturbance gave moderately heavy snow in the Punjab hill districts. The chief feature of the month was the abnormally high temperature in the large central area including Khandesh, the Deccan, Berar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces in which it ranged between 4° and 8° above the normal. The month was practically rainless except in South Madras which had moderate to heavy rain and in the greater part of North-Western India which had light to moderate rain.

The following is a brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months:

January was remarkably free from cold-weather storms. Weather was disturbed at the commencement of the month, and snow fell from the 2nd to the 6th in the Punjab hills. The fall was heavy in the Simla hills and in Almora. Fine clear weather prevailed generally during the remainder of the month, and the chief features of the meteorology of the month were abnormal dryness of the air, deficient cloud and scanty rainfall. A strongly marked cool wave affected Northern India after the snowfall of the first week of the month. A second cool wave advanced across Northern India between the 15th and 18th. The mean temperature of the month, both by day and night, was more or less below the normal over nearly the whole of India. The deficiency was considerable over the whole of Northern and Central India, ranging between 2° and 5° for the month.

February was somewhat more disturbed than usual, due to a succession of five depressions and cold-weather storms which advanced across Northern India during the period. With one exception, they were very feeble and gave very little rain in the plains except in Upper India, Bengal and Assam. The rainfall of the month was hence very scanty and below the normal—more especially in Upper India. Pressure was in considerable defect over the whole of India by amounts averaging ·04 inch. Temperature was above the normal except in parts of Burma. The excess was considerable in North-Western India, ranging between 2° and 5°, and was small in North-Eastern India and the Peninsula. The air was much drier than usual—more especially in the interior, including Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and North Deccan.

March.—A series of shallow depressions similar to those of the preceding month advanced across Northern India. They gave little or no rain except in Baluchistan, the North Punjab, the Punjab hills, Bengal and Assam. The month was much drier than usual—more especially in Berar, the Central Provinces and Deccan. Temperature was in general excess, the variations from the normal being small in the Peninsula, Burma and Bengal and moderate to considerable in amount (2° to 5°) in North-Western and Central India. The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·01 inch below the normal. Pressure was, as in January, relatively in slight defect in North-Eastern and Southern India and in slight excess in North-Western and Central India. The abnormal temperature features of the month were similar to those of the preceding month.

April.—The mean pressure of the Indian area only differed by ·001 inch from the normal. The abnormal features of the month were practically opposite to those of the preceding month. Pressure was locally in defect over the greater part of North-Western India and also in Burma and in excess in North Eastern India. The chief feature of the weather of the month was the occurrence of

unusually heavy rainfall over the south and centre of the Peninsula, accompanying series of thunderstorms of unusual frequency and intensity. The rainfall of the month was hence very largely above the normal over the whole of Madras, the Deccan and West Coast and to a less extent in North-Eastern India. Temperature was hence considerably below the normal over the whole of the interior of the Peninsula by amounts ranging between -° and 5°. It was in slight excess in Upper India and in moderate excess in Burma.

May—The mean pressure of the Indian area was slightly below the normal (·018 inch). Pressure was, relatively to the general condition, more or less in defect in North-Eastern India and Burma and in Upper India and was in excess in the remainder of India. This contrast of conditions between Upper and North-Eastern India and Western India, it may be noted, almost invariably obtains in years of strongly marked hot-weather conditions—more especially after milder winters than usual in the Western Himalayas. The local deficiency was most marked in Bengal and the West Punjab, and the local excess greatest in the western half of the Peninsula. The following gives data for stations in the areas of greatest excess and deficiency of pressure:

Station.	Pressure anomaly in May.			Station.	Pressure anomaly in May.		
	1899.	1898.	1897.		1899.	1898.	1897.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Saugor Island	—·041	—·013	—·010	Khandwa	+·032	+·023	+·021
Chittagong	—·032	—·008	+·001	Ratnagiri	+·033	+·027	+·033
Narayanganj	—·030	—·009	—·005	Goa	+·039	+·034	+·034
Mymensingh	—·031	—·012	—·008	Mangalore	+·032	+·013	+·018
Dhubri	—·035	—·017	—·004	Coimbatore	+·030	+·005	+·007
Peshawar	—·046	—·002	+·011				
Dera Ismail Khan	—·042	?	—·017				
Mooltan	—·043	+·008	—·027				

The pressure variations in May 1887, May 1894, May 1895, May 1896, May 1897 and 1898 were similar in general character to those of the corresponding month of the present year, the chief difference being that they were slightly more marked in the present year than in those preceding years. The large local deficiency in the West Punjab is a special feature of the present year.

The position of the trough of low pressure varied very considerably during the month. At the end of the month its axis was defined by the stations of Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Allahabad, Sirsa and Dera Ismail Khan, and was hence further north than usual.

The mean temperature of the month was in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India. The excess was large in the Punjab, North Bengal and Cachar. The excess averaged 5°·3 in the Punjab, 3° in North Bengal and 2½° in Cachar. It was in very slight defect in the Peninsula and in slight to moderate defect in Burma, due to the frequent general rain during the month in that province.

Frequent rain was received in Burma and occasional rain (much below the normal) in Assam and parts of Bengal.

The rainfall of the month was in excess in Burma and in considerable to large general defect in parts of Bengal and in Assam.

The meteorology of India during the past five months has been characterized by strongly marked abnormal features.

The following states the most important:

(1) Pressure was from January to May below the normal over the Indian area, as is shown by the following statement:

Month.	MEAN 8 A.M. PRESSURE ANOMALY OF INDIAN AREA.					
	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January . .	—·003	+·017	—·003	—·003	—·009	—·020
February . .	—·040	—·077	—·036	—·012	+·009	+·010
March . .	—·010	—·013	—·020	—·022	—·018	—·017
April . .	—·001	—·017	+·038	—·032	+·013	—·019
May . .	—·018	—·008	—·005	+·013	—·007	—·023

(2) Pressure has been, during the greater part of the period, in slight defect in Northern India and Burma. The following table gives data in illustration of this feature:

Division.	MEAN 8 A.M PRESSURE ANOMALY IN								
	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	May 1899.	Mean of period.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Burma . . .	—·004	+·003	+·007	—·003	+·012	—·006	—·011	—·009	—·001
Assam . . .	+·015	+·003	—·019	—·007	+·003	—·002	+·010	—·026	—·003
Bengal . . .	+·004	+·008	+·002	—·005	—·007	—·014	+·008	—·023	—·003
Bihar	+·005	0	—·016	—·002	—·007	—·016	+·013	—·016	—·005
Chota Nagpur . .	+·006	+·001	—·008	—·020	—·003	—·010	+·013	+·001	—·003
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	+·004	—·008	—·010	—·003	—·012	—·009	+·007	—·003	—·004
Punjab . . .	—·006	—·003	—·008	+·010	—·009	+·003	—·003	—·020	—·005
Rajputana . . .	—·005	—·016	—·017	+·009	—·007	+·017	—·020	+·008	—·004

(3) Pressure has been generally in local excess in the Peninsula, Kathiawar, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India, and there was a marked tendency to the establishment of an area of locally high pressure in Berar and the western districts of the Central Provinces in February, March and May. The area of greatest excess has varied slightly from month to month.. The following gives data:

Division.	MEAN 8 A.M. PRESSURE ANOMALY.								
	October 1898.	November 1893.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	May 1899.	Mean of period.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Kathiawar (Rajkot) .	—·013	—·023	+·004	+·017	+·002	+·022	—·018	+·024	+·002
South-West Rajputana (Deesa) . . .	—·004	—·016	—·006	+·013	—·005	+·014	—·029	+·022	—·001
Central India . .	+·006	—·007	—·006	+·005	+·007	+·016	—·004	+·016	+·004
Central Provinces .	+·014	+·009	+·002	+·003	+·005	+·013	+·005	+·009	+·008
Berar . . .	—·008	+·007	+·009	+·012	+·021	+·025	+·021	+·026	+·016
West Coast . .	—·018	—·004	+·002	—·003	+·011	+·003	—·001	+·029	+·002
Bombay Deccan .	—·002	+·002	+·003	—·004	+·006	+·009	+·001	+·028	+·005
South India . .	—·012	—·002	+·015	—·011	+·003	—·002	—·008	+·020	0
Ceylon . . .	—·028	—·020	—·006	—·008	+·014	0	—·011	+·021	—·005

These conditions were established at the end of the rains in December and have been fairly persistent up to the present time.

(4) Pressure was generally in relative excess at the hill stations, or the vertical pressure anomalies were positive in February, March and May and in relative defect in January and April. On the mean of the period—January to May—pressure has been in moderate to considerable relative excess. The following gives data for seven pairs of stations:

Pair of stations.	MEAN 8 A.M. VERTICAL PRESSURE ANOMALY IN					
	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	May 1899.	Mean of period—January to May 1899.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Leh and Lahore . . .	+·019	+·118	+·063	—·013	+·075	+·052
Simla and Ludhiana . . .	—·043	+·046	+·042	—·001	+·047	+·018
Murree and Peshawar . .	—·040	+·020	+·007	—·007	+·058	+·008
Chakrata and Roorkee . .	—·024	+·048	+·048	—·005	+·047	+·023
Ranikhet and Bareilly . .	—·026	+·035	+·038	—·006	+·025	+·013
Darjeeling and Dhubri . .	—·032	+·021	—·012	—·033	+·039	—·003
Quetta and Jacobabad . .	+·010	+·057	+·035	+·032	+·043	+·035

(5) Temperature is, on the mean of the whole period, in excess over North-Western India. It was in general excess in February, March and May. The excess was moderate to considerable in North-Western India and large in Upper India in May. The disturbed weather of January and April reduced it below the normal. The following gives comparative data of the variations of the mean daily temperature for the whole of Burma, Northern and Central India and the Peninsula, month by month, from January to May 1898.

Province or Division.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.					
	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	May 1899.	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	0	—0·4	+0·9	+1·0	—1·2	+0·1
Assam	—2·7	+0·1	—0·1	—1·2	+1·9	—0·4
Bengal	—2·8	+0·7	+1·2	—0·8	+1·7	0
Orissa	—1·2	+1·1	+1·7	—1·7	0	0
Bihar	—3·3	+1·2	+1·2	—1·7	+1·6	—0·2
Chota Nagpur	—2·6	+1·5	+3·0	—2·1	+0·6	+0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3·4	+2·2	+2·6	—1·2	+1·8	+0·4
Punjab	—3·2	+2·4	+2·9	0	+5·3	+1·5
Sind	—3·1	+2·4	+1·1	+1·4	+1·9	+0·7

Province or Division.	Variation from normal of mean daily temperature.					
	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	May 1899.	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Rajputana	−3·0	+3·1	+3·1	+0·9	+2·7	+1·4
Gujarat	−3·6	+1·4	+0·2	+0·4	−0·6	−0·4
Central India	−4·0	+1·7	+1·9	−0·1	+0·3	0
Central Provinces	−2·4	+1·4	+1·8	−1·3	+0·5	0
Berar	−2·1	+1·4	+2·5	−1·3	+0·3	+0·2
West Coast	−1·3	+0·2	+0·4	−1·1	0	−0·4
Bombay Deccan	−2·3	0	+0·7	−2·5	−0·6	−0·9
Mysore	0	+0·9	+0·3	−1·5	−1·8	−0·4
Madras Coast	+0·1	+0·5	−0·4	−0·4	+0·8	+0·1
Madras Deccan	+0·1	+1·3	0	−2·6	−0·7	−0·4
South India	−0·8	+0·1	−0·9	−3·8	−0·4	−1·2

(6) The air has been much drier than usual during the greater part of the period over nearly the whole of the interior and more especially in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and Deccan. The decreased humidity was in part due to increased temperature and in part to the presence of a smaller amount of aqueous vapour than usual in the air.

The following gives comparative data for fourteen representative stations:

Station.	Variation from normal of mean relative humidity (i.e., percentage of saturation).						Mean of period.
	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	April 1899.	
Hazaribagh	−4	−2	+1	−2	−9	+4	−2
Allahabad	−7	−9	−3	−6	−6	+1	−5
Roorkee	0	+3	−5	−7	−10	−5	−4
Meerut	−4	−4	−13	−4	−7	−5	−6
Lahore	−5	−2	−9	−3	−9	0	−5
Jeypore	−12	0	−15	−7	−9	−1	−7
Jacobabad	−4	−1	−10	+3	−1	−6	−3
Kurrachee	−12	−13	−11	+2	+2	−3	−6
Deesa	−3	+8	−10	−4	−5	−3	−3
Mount Abu	−1	+4	−9	−4	−7	−2	−3
Khandwa	−8	−6	−15	−11	−13	−3	−9
Akola	−10	−7	−17	−5	−10	+9	−7
Hyderabad (Deccan)	−3	0	−10	−5	−10	+4	−4
Bellary	−5	−2	−12	+3	−3	+3	−3

(7) The distribution of cold and hot weather rainfall has been unusual. The rainfall of both seasons was slightly above the normal in Bengal and Bihar. The cold weather rainfall was in considerable to large defect in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar. Over the greater part of that area practically no rain fell. The rainfall was in excess in the hot weather season over nearly the whole of Northern India and Burma. The excess was considerable (over 30 per cent.) in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Sind and Berar.

The following gives comparative data showing its distribution in both seasons:

Province or Division.	Cold weather rainfall (January and February 1899).				Hot weather rainfall (from 26th February to 30th May 1899).			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Varia tion from normal.	Percentage vari- at ion from normal.	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percent- age varia- tion from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	0·06	0·21	−0·15	−71	8·59	6·96	+1·63	+23
Assam	2·78	2·18	+0·60	+28	24·73	27·16	−2·43	−9
Bengal	1·80	1·35	+0·45	+33	10·52	9·13	+1·39	+15
Bihar	1·70	1·25	+0·45	+36	3·12	2·12	+1·00	+47
Chota Nagpur	0·98	1·41	−0·43	−30	4·05	3·04	+1·01	+33
Orissa	0·46	1·18	−0·72	−61	7·85	4·45	+3·40	+76
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0·89	1·17	−0·28	−24	1·32	1·06	+0·26	+25
Punjab	0·77	1·87	−1·10	−59	1·00	2·16	−1·16	−54
Sind	0·01	0·71	−0·70	−99	0·87	0·42	+0·45	+107
Rajputana	0·01	0·56	−0·55	−98	0·37	0·65	−0·28	−43
Central India	0·19	0·98	−0·79	−81	0·30	0·54	−0·24	−44
Gujarat	0	0·08	−0·08	−100	0·11	0·09	+0·02	+22
Central Provinces	0·34	0·77	−0·43	−56	1·21	1·18	+0·03	+3
Berar	0·23	0·65	−0·42	−65	1·47	0·56	+0·91	+163

Summary.—The following is a summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months, which are most likely to influence the advance of the monsoon currents and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall:

(1) The snowfall of the past winter has undoubtedly been much less than usual over the whole of the Western Himalayas and also in Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia. It was probably in local excess in Kashmir and also in Kumaon and Garhwal. The snowfall was distributed fairly throughout the season, and there is no abnormal accumulation at the end of May except perhaps on the higher ranges in Kashmir.

(2) The snowfall of the past winter has been heavier than usual in the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas.

(3) The pressure conditions in India during the past five months were such as accompany higher temperature in Northern India and less snowfall than usual in the Western Himalayas. The chief features, which have been fairly persistent, are (*a*) general

deficiency of pressure, (*b*) local deficiency in Northern India and Burma, most marked in Bengal and the Punjab, and (*c*) local excess in the Peninsula and Central India, greatest in Berar, the Konkan, Malabar and West Deccan.

(4) The temperature conditions during the past five months were such as usually accompany a drier winter than usual in the Himalayan area—more especially in the lower and middle ranges. Temperature was in moderate excess in February and March in Northern and Central India and in large excess in Upper India in May.

(5) The air has been throughout nearly the whole season much drier than usual and skies remarkably free from cloud.

(6) The air movement was more vigorous than usual in March and May, due to the intensified thermal conditions of the period in the interior of India.

(7) The snowfall in the Western Himalayan area has been of such a character as not to impress any conditions upon the pressure distribution, temperature and air movement in Northern and Central India unfavourable to the early or full extension of the monsoon currents in their progress northwards from the Equator.

(8) The influence of heavy snowfall in the Assam Himalayas has not yet, in the absence of sufficient reliable data, been investigated.

It may be noted that some of the abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past seven months have been related to abnormal conditions prevailing in Persia and South-Eastern Europe. Anti-cyclonic conditions obtained to a most unusual degree in Southern Europe from November onward, and, as a consequence, cool dry north-west winds prevailed in Persia with remarkable persistence from November to February. This abnormal air movement extended across Baluchistan and the north of the Arabian Sea into North-Western India, and undoubtedly contributed to the unusual dryness of the air and freedom from severe cold-weather storms of the period in Northern and Central India.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

During the past twenty-one years the snowfall in the Himalayas was below the average in the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1890, 1892, 1896 and 1898. The deficiency in 1890 and 1892 was very large, and these years are not strictly comparable with the present year.

The conditions of the years 1881 and 1896 also differed largely from those of the present year and are not comparable.

The following gives a very brief statement of the chief features of the meteorology of the years 1879, 1880, 1882, 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1895:

1879.—The snowfall was very light and considerably below the normal in the North-Western Himalayas. Very heavy snow had fallen during the preceding winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78. Pressure was generally in defect, the deficiency being greatest in April and May, when it averaged ·03 inch for the whole of India. The local variations of pressure were not strongly marked or persistent.

In the month of May pressure were locally in defect in the west of the Peninsula, more especially in the Gulf of Cambay, and was in excess in Upper India. Temperature was in excess in January, February, April and May. The excess was large in amount in April and May, and averaged 4° in the Punjab, where it was greatest. The rains set in over Bengal fully on the 14th June and commenced at Bombay on the 1st, but were not strong before the 24th The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was more or less in excess over the whole of India, except the Punjab, where it was in moderate defect, and in parts of Bengal and Madras, where it was slightly below the normal. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 29th September.

1880.—The winter snowfall was in moderate defect in the Western Himalayas and the cold-weather rainfall below the normal to a moderate extent in Northern India. Pressure was in general defect from January to May. The deficiency was largest in January (·033″) and averaged ·023″ for the whole period. Pressure was locally in excess in the Peninsula, the excess being most marked at the west coast stations from Bombay to Calicut. It was locally deficient in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the Punjab, where it averaged ·05″. These large local pressure variations were fairly persistent from March to May. The excess was most marked in the Punjab during the whole period. It averaged 7½° in March, 6° in April and 3½° in May. The rains commenced on the 2nd of June in Bengal and on the 6th at Bombay, but both currents were at first feeble. Very heavy rain fell in the Punjab in July, and the weather was stormy with much snow in the hill districts. This was followed by a prolonged break in the rains, lasting throughout nearly the whole of August. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 24th September. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was largely in defect in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India and in moderate defect in the Central Provinces and Berar. It was in excess in North-Eastern India, Burma and Madras.

1882.—The snowfall of the winter of 1881-82 in the Western Himalayas was below the normal (probably to a slight extent) and the winter rains in Northern India in moderate defect. The variations of pressure and temperature from the normal during the pre-monsoon period—January to May—were small and apparently of little importance. They, however, indicated the prevalence of approximately normal conditions. The rains commenced on the 2nd June at Bombay and on the 11th June in Bengal. The Bombay current was strong and gave very heavy rain in June and July. The Bengal current was feeble in these two months, but was vigorous in August. The rains ceased on the 15th September in Upper India The rainfall in the districts and provinces dependent on the Bombay current was abundant, whilst North-Eastern India (*i.e.*, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the North-Western Provinces) obtained smaller amounts than usual. The deficiency was small, except in some parts of Bengal.

1887.—The cold weather was unusually free from cold-weather storms. Although little rain fell in the plains of Northern India, moderately heavy snow is stated to have fallen in January and March in the Western Himalayas. March and April were warmer than usual in North-Western India and the Central Provinces, and May was an excessively hot month in Upper and Central India. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect on the average of the whole of India during the period—January to May. It was, relatively to the general condition, in considerable defect in Northern India in May, the deficiency being large in Upper India (—·05″) and moderate in North-Eastern India. It was in considerable excess in the west of the Peninsula, the excess averaging ·06 inch in the Konkan and Malabar coast districts. The mean temperature of the month of May was 6° above the normal in the Punjab and 3° in the North-Western Provinces. The Bengal current set in earlier than usual at the end of May and the Bombay current about the normal time in the first week of June. Both currents gave fairly steady rain during the months of June, July and August. They retreated from Upper and Central India at the end of the third week of September. The monsoon rainfall was in slight defect in Arakan, Bengal, Assam and Orissa, normal in Burma and the Deccan and in excess over nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India and the Central Provinces.

1890.—The cold weather of 1889-90 was unusually dry in Northern India, and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains much below the normal amount. The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was also in slight to moderate defect. No rain fell in Rajputana in January and February 1890, and the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab received total average amounts of one-fifth and one-third of the normal amounts respectively. Temperature was considerably above the normal in January and February, the excess being greatest in Upper India, where it averaged 2½°. The hot weather was also drier than usual, and temperature was in moderate excess, averaging in the

Punjab, where it was greatest, 1½°. Pressure was generally in defect over India during this period by moderate amounts. Pressure was locally in defect in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the north of the Bay. It was locally in excess in the Peninsula and North-West India, the excess being largest in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Berar and the North Bombay Deccan, where it ranged from ·03 inch to ·044 inch. The rains commenced on the Bombay Coast on the 1st June and in Bengal feebly on the 7th and fully on the 19th. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period (June to October) was more or less in excess in Northern India, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, the excess being greatest in Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. It was in moderate defect in Burma, Southern India and Ceylon and in large defect in Gujarat, Sind and Cutch and to a less extent in Western Rajputana. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 27th of September.

1892.—The cold-weather rainfall of 1891-92 was abnormally small in amount and in large defect in Upper India. Pressure was in general defect at the level of the plains and was in considerable relative excess at the hill stations. Temperature was above the normal over the whole of India during the cold-weather by amounts averaging 2°. The excess was greatest in the Central Provinces, Berar and Central India. The air was much drier than usual and cloud in general defect.

The hot-weather conditions were very strongly marked. Temperature was in general excess and was most largely above the normal in Upper India, where the maximum temperature of the whole period—March to May—averaged about 6° above the normal and the minimum temperature 3½°. Burma and Assam received much heavier rain than usual and Bengal its normal amount. Over the remainder of India with the exception of the west coast districts the season was unusually dry and the rainfall very small in amount and much below the normal of the period.

The chief features of the pre-monsoon distribution of pressure were a considerable local deficiency in Northern India, greatest in amount in Upper India and a moderate to considerable local excess in the west of the Peninsula and North Bombay.

The rains commenced in the first week of June on the west coast and advanced very rapidly to Upper India. The advance was not permanent and the current withdrew from North-Western and Central India on the 17th and 18th. A first advance of the monsoon winds occurred in Bengal in the second week of the month. This was followed by their withdrawal in the third week of the month, and dry westerly winds prevailed over the Gangetic Plain until the end of the month. The permanent advance of the monsoon currents took place in the first week of July on the west coast and in the second week in Bengal. The currents extended rapidly over the whole of India and prevailed with unusual steadiness during the remainder of July and in August and September. The rainfall of the monsoon period—June to September—was more or less considerably in excess in the whole of India, with the exception of East, South and Central Bengal and Burma.

1894.—Moderate to heavy snow fell in the Western Himalayas in January and February. The snowfall in Baluchistan and Afghanistan was less than the normal. The snowfall did not come down to so low an elevation as in the preceding winter. Little or no rain fell in April and May. Temperature which was below the normal to a slight extent in Northern India during the cold weather increased rapidly in April and May and was largely in excess in the latter month, the area of greatest excess including Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Pressure was in May locally in considerable defect in Northern India and in considerable excess in the western half of the Peninsula. The south-west monsoon rains set in somewhat later than usual during the first four days of June on the Malabar Coast. The monsoon currents advanced with unusual rapidity into the interior of Northern India and monsoon conditions were established over the whole of India before the end of the third week of the month. The rainfall was in general excess. It was very unequally distributed in June and July, due to the occurrence of a series of cyclonic storms of unusual

intensity. Those districts which received deficient rain in June and July, as a rule, obtained abundant and well-distributed rain in August and September, and the rainfall for the complete period—June to September—was on the whole favourable and well-distributed. The rains were, however, prolonged to the first week of November in the North-Western Provinces, and that area received a succession of downpours such as had not been experienced in those months during the previous fifty years.

1895.—The winter began earlier than usual in Baluchistan and Upper India. Numerous feeble disturbances in December and January gave heavy snow in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas. February was dry and temperature from 2° to 5° above the normal in Upper India. Weather was disturbed and showery over the hills in Upper India in March, but was abnormally dry in Cachar and East Bengal. It was disturbed with frequent series of thunderstorms in April in the Deccan and Southern India, and the rainfall of the month was in very large excess in these two areas. Burma received heavy rain in the last week of April (from a cyclonic storm) and in May. Pressure in May was in relative defect in Northern India and in excess in the Peninsula. The deficiency was greatest in the Punjab and the excess greatest in the Konkan and Malabar. Temperature was generally in excess—more especially in the Punjab (+6°) and Rajputana (+4°). The rains commenced nearly a fortnight later than usual on the Bombay Coast, and the monsoon currents were unusually feeble and unsteady.

The rainfall was in general defect in July. The currents withdrew from Upper India in the first week of September and from Bengal and Burma in the second week of October, and hence considerably earlier than usual over the whole of Northern and Central India. The monsoon rainfall was in defect over nearly the whole of India, and the deficiency was considerable in Upper and Central India.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE INDIA MONSOON AREA AND INDIAN OCEAN.

The rainfall of the past year averaged 0·43 inch or one per cent. above the normal for the whole Indian area. It was pointed out in last year's forecast that the six years—1892-97—had been characterized by a cyclical variation of rainfall more prolonged in its period and of larger amount than has probably occurred in India during the present century. It was also stated in the forecast that the cycle was probably completed in 1897, and that a period of fairly normal conditions might be expected for some years in the Indian monsoon and the south-east trades region. This inference was in accordance with fact last year.

The experience of the cyclical period—1892-97—in India emphasized the necessity of considering the variations in the strength of the south-east trades circulation.

Theory indicates that any large and persistent variation in the strength of the south-east trades would be reproduced in the strength of the south-west monsoon. The variations in the strength of the south-east trades have been probably the chief or primary factor in determining the variations in the south-west monsoon in India during the past seven years. It is hence desirable to ascertain the chief meteorological features of the areas dominated by the south-east trades during the past three or four months, in the hope that this information may give a valuable indication, at the present time, of the probable strength of the approaching monsoon. The following is a summary of the information received, partly by telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Cape Town and partly from the logs of ships regarding this important factor:

Seychelles.—The weather telegrams received during May from this station indicate that pressure was slightly higher than usual during the month, but normal at the end of the month. Winds were unsteady at the beginning of the month, but steady from south-east and stronger than usual during the last fortnight of the month. The weather at the end of the month was squally and showery. Vessels arriving from Madagascar reported stronger south-east trades than usual.

Zanzibar.—Pressure was above the normal to a slight extent throughout the month. Winds were normal in direction and somewhat stronger than the normal.

Mauritius.—Pressure was normal during the month, and gradients were normal or very slightly stronger than usual in the south-east trades region at the end of the month. Winds averaged about 20 per cent. above their normal velocity. The rainfall of the month was below the normal.

Logs of ships.—The information received up to the end of May from ships crossing the Equatorial belt of the Indian Ocean is very scanty. At the beginning of April south-east trade winds extended as far north as Lat. 8° S., and hence considerably further north than at the same date in the previous year. They advanced to Lat. 3° S. in the first week of May and to the Equator in the third week of the month. Light variable winds as usual obtained over a wide belt to the north of the south-east trades region and light to gentle north-west to west-south-west winds over the south and centre of the Arabian Sea up to the 15th May.

The mail steamer *Clyde* had moderate to strong monsoon winds in the last week of the month between Long. 54° and 59° E. The S.S. *Devonshire* on her passage from Mombassa to Bombay had squally weather with unsteady winds and much rain, thunder and lightning as far north as Lat. 5° N. in the south-west of the Arabian Sea. The China mail steamer *Coromandel* in her passage from Penang to Colombo (from the 20th to the 24th May) had moderate to strong south-west winds and frequent heavy rain squalls.

The information indicates that the south-east trades were probably slightly stronger than usual at the end of the month, and that conditions were favourable for their early extension as south-west monsoon winds into the Arabian Sea.

FORECAST OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON OF 1899 IN INDIA.

In the preceding pages have been given, for future reference, the whole of the available data utilized in the preparation of the forecast.

Brief summaries of the more important features of the snowfall in the Himalayan area during the past winter, of the meteorology of India and the adjacent countries to the north-west and of the Indian Seas and the south-east trades region are given in pages 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, and 29.

Ordinary readers are referred to these summaries as containing the more important facts upon which the forecast is based.

As was pointed out in last year's forecast, the remarkable period (chiefly shown by cyclical variation of rainfall) through which India has recently passed terminated in 1897, and a period of fairly normal conditions appears to be now probable for two or three years at least.

The information from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius, although very limited, indicates that the strength of the south-east trades, which is an important factor is above the normal, but to what extent cannot be judged.

The summary of the snowfall information indicates that in the Eastern Himalayas the snowfall has been greater than usual. Similar heavy snowfall was reported to have been received in the Assam Himalayas in the years 1887 and 1893. The monsoon rains were heavier than usual in both years, generally in India and also locally in Assam in 1893. In the absence of more definite and accurate information, it can only be accepted as probable that heavy snowfall in the Assam Himalayas exercises little influence on the distribution of the monsoon rainfall.

The snowfall in the Western Himalayas has undoubtedly been, on the whole, more or less below the normal. The deficiency was marked in the lower and middle ranges, and the extent of snow-clad surface is at the present time hence almost certainly not above and is probably below the normal. This is strongly confirmed by the pressure and temperature conditions in Upper India. The only unfavourable feature has been the frequent occurrence of light snow in March and April. Untimely snow in April and May chiefly affects the Bombay current. It usually retards the advent of that current more or less, and affects its strength unfavourably during the early stages (chiefly in the month of June). It is, however, very probable that any influence this late snowfall in April may have is very slight.

The most noteworthy feature of the past cold weather has been the scanty rain and snow in Baluchistan and Afghanistan and also in Persia. The precipitation in the Persian area (which occurs chiefly in the winter) has, so far as can be judged from the data of the four stations which supply the Meteorological Department with observations and weather telegrams, been more or less below the normal continuously during the past five years. The deficiency has been large and marked during the past two years. The conditions in Persia apparently exercise little direct influence on the distribution of the monsoon rainfall. They have, however, an important bearing, as they indicate that the deficient snowfall in the Western Himalayas, Afghanistan and Baluchistan during the past winter has not been due to local conditions in North-Western India, but to conditions extending over a very much larger area and hence probably of great persistence and importance.

Taking the above facts into consideration, it is very probable the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength.

Judging only *from the conditions in India itself and the known conditions in the Indian Seas*, it is on the whole very probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and probably they will be somewhat stronger than usual. The Bombay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bay current, but the probabilities for this are small, not exceeding 2 to 1.

Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years of similar conditions (more especially 1880, 1887, 1892 and 1894) indicates that it is probable they will set in about the normal dates on both the Bengal and Bombay Coasts.

The rains will probably commence not later than the end of the first week of June on the Bombay Coast and in the latter part of the second week or the beginning of the third week of June on the Bengal Coast.

The chief features or local conditions in India which have to be taken into account in estimating the probable distribution of rainfall during the approaching monsoon due to normal or slightly stronger monsoon currents than usual are:

(1) The distribution of the winter snowfall in the mountain areas to the north and north-west of India (*vide* page 14).

(2) The abnormal features of the pressure, temperature and humidity conditions of the past five months and more especially in May (*vide* pages 21-25).

(3) Heavy local rainfall in Burma and Bengal in April and May 1899 and in the Peninsula in April. The former generally accompanies drier seasons than usual in Upper India, and although of unusual amount in the present year, it is not exceptional in character and is hence of no especial importance. Heavy rainfall in the Peninsula occurred in April 1878, May 1886 and April 1895. The rainfall of the monsoon of 1895 was chiefly determined by the causes producing the cyclical variation of 1892-97 and was considerably below the normal. The rains in 1878 and 1886 were generally favourable and in excess.

The following inferences respecting the distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1899 are deduced from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years and are based chiefly on the facts and data stated above:

(1) The conditions in the Indian Seas and the Indian Ocean are, so far as can be ascertained, satisfactory and favourable, and indicate that the conditions in the south-east trades region are at least normal, and that the air movement in that area is somewhat stronger than usual.

(2) Conditions are favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably commence slightly before or about the normal date in Bengal (*i.e.*, the 15th of June).

(3) Conditions are favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Arabian Sea. They are also slightly more favourable in that sea than in the Bay. The influence of the late snowfall in April will very probably be very slight, and, so far as can be judged, the monsoon ought to set in on the Bombay Coast before the 8th of June.

(4) Conditions are favourable in Burma, and it will probably receive at least normal rain. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in Lower Burma than in Upper Burma.

(5) Conditions are slightly unfavourable in North Bengal and Assam. The rainfall on the mean of the whole area will very probably not be above the normal and probably be in slight to moderate defect.

(6) Conditions are favourable in West, South and East Bengal—more especially in the two latter areas, and the rainfall of the south-west monsoon period will be very probably normal and probably in excess in South and East Bengal, and normal or in slight defect in West Bengal and Orissa.

(7) Conditions are slightly unfavourable in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, due to the deficiency of pressure in Bengal and Assam, and the rainfall on the average of the whole area will very probably not be above the normal and probably be in defect to a slight extent. Conditions are slightly more favourable in Chota Nagpur than Bihar.

(8) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable for normal rain in the North-Western Provinces. There is a slight probability, based chiefly on the pressure conditions in the Punjab, that the rainfall of the whole area may be in slight to moderate excess. It is more probable the rainfall will be in excess in the western than the eastern districts.

(9) Conditions are favourable in the Punjab. The pressure conditions of May (more especially the deficiency in the West Punjab) strongly resemble those of May 1880, 1892 and 1894. Comparison with these years indicates that the monsoon rainfall of the present year will probably be above the normal. The character of the rainfall in this area, however, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and not on the local conditions, and these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon turns out to be much weaker than is anticipated in the forecast, in which case the rainfall may be below the normal to a moderate extent in the West and Central Punjab and normal or in slight defect in the East Punjab.

(10) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable in Rajputana—more especially in the eastern and central districts, due to the same conditions as in the Punjab. The monsoon rainfall will hence very probably be at least normal in the eastern and central districts and probably in moderate excess. It will probably be about normal in the western states. The rainfall in these areas, as in the Punjab, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and hence, if the Bombay monsoon current be weak, the rainfall will be normal or in slight defect.

(11) Conditions are about as favourable in Central India as in the North-Western Provinces, and it is probable that it will receive at least normal rainfall. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in the eastern than the western states.

(12) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable in the Central Provinces and to a slightly less extent in Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are more

favourable in the eastern than the western districts of the Central Provinces, and it is hence probable that the eastern districts may receive rainfall in slight to moderate excess of the normal.

(13) Conditions are not quite so favourable in Berar and Khandesh, and the rainfall in these areas will probably not be above the normal and may be in slight defect. They are also slightly unfavourable in the West Deccan, and that area will very probably not receive more than its normal fall and probably less.

(14) The conditions in the west coast districts are such as are in normal monsoons associated with at least normal rainfall. It is hence very probable that the rainfall of the present year's south-west monsoon will be at least normal in those districts, and probably it may be in slight to moderate excess.

(15) The variations of the rainfall in the North Madras coast districts are in at least five years out of six similar to those of Orissa and the Central Provinces. Conditions appear to be on the whole favourable, and it is probable those districts will receive about normal rain.

(16) A comparison of the conditions in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall during the period—June to August—will probably be in slight defect—more especially in Mysore. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in the southern half of the Peninsula during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence.

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be slightly stronger than usual, and that they will require to be suitably modified, if the monsoon currents should be weaker than usual. It should also be noted that the chances for an inference stated to be very probable are at least 5 to 1 and for an inference stated to be probable are at least 5 to 2.

The general conclusions are, 1st, that the rainfall over the Indian area during the approaching monsoon will on the average of the whole area probably be slightly above the normal, 2nd, that it may be in slight to moderate local defect in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, 3rd, about normal in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, West Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad, and 4th, in slight to moderate excess in Lower Burma, South Bengal, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India.

As already pointed out, these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon currents should turn out to be considerably stronger or weaker than was anticipated in the forecast from the very imperfect and scanty data available on this point.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such an event.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Observatories in India.

SIMLA;
Dated 6th June, 1899.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 3rd, 1899.

Throughout the present week pressure has been low over Northern India and high in the extreme south-east, south and south-west At first gradients were steep and the winds strong, but as the week advanced, pressure increased in the north and decreased in the south, and barometric readings became more uniform. The most marked and the most important feature in the weather during the week under review has been the abnormally high pressure which has held steadily over a large part of North-Western and Western India during the greater part of the week. This area of abnormally high pressure apparently interrupted the flow of monsoon winds towards India, and the week was noticeable for a marked absence of rain along the west coasts of India and of Ceylon. On the opposite side of India conditions were less abnormal. Southerly winds from the Bay blew steadily over Burma and into Assam and North Bengal, and all over the area affected by these winds rain fell daily and in some cases heavily. With the exception of this region, the weather was fine, and consequently the heat was very generally greater than usual, as at this season a good deal of cooling rainfall is anticipated as the monsoon current advances northward along the west coast.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, May 28th.*—A small depression, in which the barometer read about 0·30 inch below the normal, lay over the Central Punjab, while pressure was high and about the normal in Malabar and Ceylon. Pressure differences were consequently large, and the winds, which blew from cyclonic directions in the Punjab, from west across India, from south-east in Burma and from east along the foot of the hills, were strong to a gale in force in some places. The weather was disturbed and showery over Burma, Assam, North Bengal and the south-west of the Peninsula. The amounts were large in Deltaic Burma. The heat was less than usual over North Bombay, the west of the Central Provinces and a large part of the Peninsula as well as over Lower Burma. Elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Monday, May 29th.—Pressure had increased fast in the North and West Punjab, and the depression noticed over that province had been pushed southward, but elsewhere there had been no important change, and pressure differences were still large. Northerly winds had appeared over the West Punjab, but in other parts of the country there had been no important change. The force remained high. The weather remained showery over Burma, East and North Bengal, Assam and the south-west of the Peninsula. The heaviest rainfall was reported from Tenasserim. The heat was greater than usual over West and South-West Bengal, North-West India, the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast, but was less than the normal elsewhere.

Tuesday, May 30th.—Pressure had increased everywhere. The change had been brisk to rapid in the north and centre and slight in the south, so that, though the general conditions of pressure were unchanged, the pressure differences had diminished. The winds were lighter than on the two preceding days, but an important change was in progress along the west coast where the wind direction was shifting toward north, and pressure had risen to above the normal. Cloudy, showery, weather had continued over Burma and North-East India and the south-west of the Peninsula, and unsettled weather with light thundershowers was reported from the North-West Himalayas. The mean temperature was low over the Indus Valley, North Bombay, Central India and part of the west of the Peninsula as well as over Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Wednesday, May 31st.—Pressure had again increased. The rise had been greatest at some western stations, and the barometer read higher than usual over a large part of Western and North-Western India. There had been further northing in the winds over the Peninsula, etc., where the direction was nearly due north along the coast and north-west over the Central Provinces and the centre and east of the Peninsula. In most other places the winds were little changed, but over the Gangetic Plain calms and variable airs prevailed. Showers continued to be reported from Burma, Assam, parts of Bengal and the North-West Himalayas and the south-west of the Peninsula. The rainfall amounts were again heavy over Deltaic Burma. Elsewhere the weather was fine. The temperature distribution was little changed; the heat was generally less than usual over a large part of North-Western and Western India and Lower Burma and generally greater than usual elsewhere.

Thursday, June 1st.—Pressure had increased over North-West India and over Burma, but had decreased in the intervening region. Pressure remained abnormally high over a large part of Western India. North-westerly winds continued over the Peninsula, westerly winds in North Bombay and the South Gangetic Plain, south-westerly to south-easterly winds over Burma and Lower Bengal and easterly winds close to the hills. The westerly and north-westerly winds were fresh to strong. The weather had become finer, and the rain ceased along the west coast and over the North-West Himalayas, but showers continued to be reported from Burma and North-East India. The mean temperature remained low over North Bombay, part of the west of the Peninsula and over Lower Burma. Elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Friday, June 2nd.—Pressure had changed irregularly, but had on the whole fallen. Pressure remained lowest over Northern India and highest in the extreme south, but there was apparently at the same time an area of relatively low pressure and of unsettled weather over the Bay in about Lat. 14°N. The winds were practically unchanged, the most marked features of the wind circulation being the north-westerly winds over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and the southerly winds in Burma. The force had fallen, and along the west coast the wind was unusually light. Showery weather continued in the north-east, but elsewhere the weather was fine, and along the west coast there was none of the usual heavy rain. Temperature conditions were little changed and, except in Burma, the West Punjab and a large part of Bombay, where the weather was cool, the heat was greater than usual.

Saturday, June 3rd.—The barometer had fallen over the Indus Valley, but had changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. Pressure had become more uniform over the west of the Peninsula, but elsewhere there had been no important change. The northerly winds along the west coast had died down and been succeeded by variable south-westerly to south-easterly winds. In the Central Provinces and the centre and west of the Peninsula north-westerly winds continued, while in Burma and Bengal southerly and south-easterly winds were again reported. There had been no general rain except in Burma and Assam, but one or two showers were reported from the Peninsula. The air had become very dry in Upper India. Temperature had changed irregularly, and the variations from the normal were large in some parts of the country. The principal were —10·3° at Quetta, —6·6° at Jacobabad, +8·5° at Chanda, —5·6° at Coconada and —3·3° at Silchar.

Temperature.—There has, as mentioned above, been very little rain over India except in the north east, and the mean temperature of the whole country has been very generally excessive. It was, however, remarkable that an area of very low temperature appeared during the week over Baluchistan, and these low temperatures, carried by the north-north-westerly wind which prevailed over Western India, extended southward over the greater part of Bombay, so that, notwithstanding the absence of the usual rainfall along this coast, the heat remained less than usual. In Burma the temperature was lower than usual, particularly at the commencement of the week, but in the remaining provinces the heat was excessive, the greatest excess being reported from Chota Nagpur.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

Province.	28th May to 3rd June 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st June	2nd	3rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—4·0	—0·3	—1·0	—0·2	—0·2	—0·5	+0·1	—0·9
Assam	—0·1	—0·3	+1·6	+3·0	+3·8	+2·4	—0·9	+1·4
Bengal	+1·1	—0·4	+1·1	+2·1	+3·4	+2·8	+1·8	+1·7
Orissa	+4·7	+3·6	+6·1	+4·6	+2·0	+0·2	+1·4	+3·2
Bihar	+0·6	+0·9	+0·7	+4·4	+4·9	+4·3	+4·6	+2·9
Chota Nagpur	+7·9	+7·0	+6·8	+6·5	+6·9	+5·7	+6·6	+6·8
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+5·6	+3·8	+3·1	+2·1	+2·4	+2·9	+1·9	+3·1
Punjab	+10·3	+5·6	+2·5	+1·9	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1	+3·0
Sind	+1·7	+2·2	+0·6	+0·7	—0·1	—1·1	—0·7	+0·5
Rajputana	+2·5	+1·4	+0·1	—0·7	+0·9	+1·4	+1·1	+1·0
Gujarat	—1·5	—1·7	—1·4	—1·9	—2·5	—0·6	—0·8	—1·5
Central India	+0·2	—0·2	+0·8	+0·7	+0·3	+1·9	+0·4	+0·6
Central Provinces	+1·1	+1·3	+2·2	+2·1	+4·4	+5·2	+5·8	+3·2
Berar	—0·3	0	+1·4	+0·5	+2·1	+3·5	+4·5	+1·7
West Coast	—0·9	—1·1	—0·9	0	+0·7	+1·0	+1·0	0
Bombay Deccan	—1·4	—1·4	—0·4	—0·2	0	+1·0	+1·0	—0·2
Mysore	—1·6	—1·6	—1·8	—0·8	+1·4	+2·8	+0·5	—0·2
Madras Coast	+2·0	+4·2	+3·3	+1·7	+2·0	+1·4	—0·8	+2·0
Madras Deccan	—2·0	—1·2	—0·3	—0·7	+1·8	+4·0	+1·2	+0·3
South India	—3·1	—0·8	—0·2	—0·6	+1·5	+3·4	+1·0	+0·2
Mean for whole of India	+1·1	+1·1	+1·2	+1·3	+1·8	+2·1	+1·5	+1·4

The mean temperature of the whole country on each day of the week was above the normal, the excess having been greatest on June 1st and 2nd.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

May 28th	. . . . . .	118·0°	at	Jacobabad.
„ 29th	. . . . . .	114·2°	„	Do.
„ 30th	. . . . . .	112·7°	„	Do.
„ 31st	. . . . . .	112·2°	„	Do.
June 1st	. . . . . .	113·2°	„	Mainpuri.
„ 2nd	. . . . . .	113·6°	„	Cawnpore.
„ 3rd	. . . . . .	114·2°	„	Chanda.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been less general and less heavy than during the preceding week. Practically no rain fell over West Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab (except on and near the Hills), the central parts of India, North Bombay and some east coast districts. Rain was hence confined to Burma, Assam and Bengal proper, all of which districts were under the influence of the southerly and south-easterly winds, which blew up from the Bay bringing much moisture with them and to the west and south-west of the Peninsula which districts were under the influence of slight intermittent advances of moist wind from the Arabian Sea. In addition to the above, there were occasional showers during the week over the Punjab Hills and at some places in Madras, but these showers, which ordinarily accompanied dust or thunder storms, were local and generally light, so that they were only of slight importance. The rainfall returns show that during the week rain fell in Burma on each day; in Assam on each day; in East Bengal principally on the 2nd and in other parts of Bengal principally on the 29th, 30th and 31st; in the Punjab Hills on the 29th and 30th; in the west of the Peninsula on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st and in the Madras districts on the 28th. The rainfall table at the

close of the summary shows that effective rain fell during the week in twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions, while in the other twenty-eight divisions the rainfall was either actually or practically *nil*. Within the region of effective rainfall the average actual falls ranged from 10·04 inches in Tenasserim, 9·00 inches in Arakan, 7·76 inches in the Surma division of Assam, 7·57 inches in the Hill division of Assam, 6·34 inches in Deltaic Burma and 5·27 inches in the Bengal Hills, to 0·12 inch in Orissa, 0·13 inch in the North Punjab and Khandesh, 0·15 inch in the Bombay Deccan and 0·12 inch in Central Madras. Except in Tenasserim and parts of Assam and Bengal, where the rainfall as shown above was heavy, the average actual rainfall was lighter than usual, the principal cases of deficiency having been between one inch and one inch and a half in Central Burma, Upper Burma, Arakan, the Assam Valley, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Malabar and Coorg. On the other hand, there was an excess of over two inches in the Surma Valley and of over one inch in Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma and the Bengal Hills.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma . . .	Moulmein	10·04 inches.
	Kyaukpyu	12·43 „
Assam . . .	Cherra Poonjee	20·87 „
	Sunamgunj	15·56 „
Bengal . . .	Netrokona (Mymensingh) . .	8·35 „
	Matabhaza (Cooch Behar) . .	12·82 „
Malabar . . .	Cannanore	6·12 „
Konkan . . .	Bhatkal (Karwar)	8·09 „
Madras . . .	Tirupathur (Madura) . . .	2·22 „

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the whole period from February 26th to June 3rd. The total actual fall has been short of the total normal fall by 20 per cent. or more in South Bihar, the west submontane division of the North-West Provinces, the hill division of the North-West Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, the west and central divisions of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana and Hyderabad (South). In all the other divisions the rainfall was about normal or more or less in excess. In Western Rajputana no rain whatever has fallen throughout the whole period, and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the West and South Punjab the total amount for the whole period has been insignificant. March was a dry month almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Sind on the one side and Assam and North Bengal on the other and on the 1st of April only six divisions exhibited any excess of rain, while many divisions had received either no rain whatever or only insignificant amounts. April was a much more disturbed month—more especially over the Peninsula, and at the end of the month the rainfall showed an excess except in Burma, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the central districts and North Bombay. May was wetter than usual in the north east, but elsewhere the rainfall was about normal, though quite at the close of the month the burst of rain which occasionally occurs along the Malabar Coast was wanting on this occasion.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 3rd, 1899.			Rainfall data from February 26th to June 3rd, 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to June 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	10·04	8·11	+ 1·93	28·24	26·86	+ 5
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	6·34	4·50	+ 1·84	28·51	15·33	+ 86
	3. Central do.	1·86	2·90	− 1·04	9·97	9·05	+ 10
	4. Upper do.	1·22	2·32	− 1·10	10·03	8·60	+ 17
	5. Arakan	9·00	10·48	− 1·48	28·16	26·99	+ 4
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	2·05	2·52	− 0·47	24·12	17·56	+ 37
	7. Assam Surma	7·76	5·58	+ 2·18	45·10	44·55	+ 1
	8. Do. Hills	7·57	7·31	+ 0·26	40·75	41·29	− 1
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1·67	2·80	− 1·13	25·02	23·98	+ 4
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·43	1·64	− 1·21	14·72	11·47	+ 28
	11. Central do.	0·69	1·74	− 1·05	7·27	8·31	− 13
	12. North do.	3·90	3·62	+ 0·28	16·68	16·48	+ 1
	13. Bengal Hills	5·27	3·43	+ 1·84	26·60	18·87	+ 41
	14. Orissa	0·12	1·00	− 0·88	9·60	6·44	+ 49
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·05	0·87	− 0·82	4·99	4·67	+ 7
	16. South Bihar	0	0·71	− 0·71	2·08	2·62	− 21
	17. North do.	0·23	1·05	− 0·82	6·11	4·51	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·22	− 0·22	1·53	1·03	+ 48
	19. South Oudh	0·01	0·16	− 0·15	1·34	1·09	+ 23
	20. North do.	0·05	0·31	− 0·26	2·35	1·71	+ 37
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·70	0·85	− 18
	22. Do. West	0	0·17	− 0·17	1·09	1·19	− 8
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·01	0·41	− 0·40	2·94	1·89	+ 56
	24. Do. West do.	0·02	0·33	− 0·31	1·79	2·39	− 25
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·70	− 0·70	3·63	6·80	− 47
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·22	− 0·22	0·59	1·48	− 60
	27. South do.	0	0·16	− 0·16	0·35	1·55	− 71
	28. Central do.	0	0·16	− 0·16	1·53	2·67	− 43
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·01	0·18	− 0·17	0·94	2·67	− 65
	30. Do. Hills	0·34	0·82	− 0·48	3·04	7·35	− 59
	31. North Punjab	0·13	0·22	− 0·09	2·82	5·30	− 47
	32. West do.	0	0·11	− 0·11	0·37	1·45	− 74
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	2·66	4·13	− 1·47	18·97	14·71	+ 29
	34. Madras South-Central	0·67	1·07	− 0·40	9·84	8·09	+ 22
	35. Coorg	1·32	2·73	− 1·41	9·68	10·80	− 10
	36. Mysore	0·34	0·96	− 0·62	7·26	5·39	+ 35
	37. Konkan	0·79	1·49	− 0·70	4·89	2·62	+ 87
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·15	0·85	− 0·70	3·88	3·04	+ 28
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·13	0·86	− 0·73	1·76	1·75	+ 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·01	0·49	− 0·48	1·48	1·18	+ 25
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·48	− 0·48	0·84	1·29	− 35
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·34	− 0·34	0·74	1·56	− 53
	44. Do. do. East	0·04	0·39	− 0·35	2·49	2·38	+ 5
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·17	− 0·17	0·11	0·33	− 67
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·09	0·49	− 82
	47. Sind	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·87	0·48	+ 81
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	4·98	3·90	+ 28
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·01	0·58	− 0·57	0·38	1·46	− 74
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·03	0·58	− 0·55	0·81	1·47	− 45
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·27	− 0·27	0	1·28	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·25	0·62	− 0·37	6·01	3·66	+ 67
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0·30	0·95	− 0·65	6·90	5·75	+ 20
	53. Hyderabad South	0·03	1·10	− 1·07	2·00	3·59	− 44
	54. Madras Central	0·12	0·56	− 0·44	3·65	2·81	+ 30
	55. East Coast Central	0·01	0·37	− 0·36	4·87	2·39	+ 107
	56. Do. South	0·23	0·50	− 0·27	7·35	4·31	+ 71
	57. Madras South	0·21	0·34	− 0·13	8·16	5·25	+ 55

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *8th June, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

K

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—There was moderate rainfall on the West Coast and on the hills and scattered showers elsewhere. The rainfall to date has generally exceeded the average. The water-supply is normal for the season and is improving in parts. Ploughing is general and sowing has begun on the West Coast. The standing crops are in good condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is available. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th June.*—There was rain in ten districts during the week, but the fall was generally light. Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally, and sowing is going on in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in seven and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th June.*—There was good general rain in the north and east of the Province; in other parts hot weather prevailed throughout the week and only scattered showers are reported. The general agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, but want of rain is felt in some districts. Ploughing and early sowings are proceeding and autumn rice and jute already sown are doing well. Sugarcane and other crops in the ground are in good condition. In the Sadar sub-division of Dacca the young paddy plants are being destroyed by locusts and insects, and insects have also appeared in places in Backergunge. Prices continue almost stationary. There is no want of fodder, except in one thana in Manbhum, as previously reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Except for slight showers in a few districts, the weather during the week has been clear. Harvesting of extra crops continues in parts. Irrigation of indigo and sugarcane and weeding of the latter continue. Preparations for the autumn crop sowings are still in progress. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in a few districts, but otherwise they are stationary to falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. Harvesting of the spring crops is nearly finished, and watering of extra spring crops and weeding of sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton are in progress. Rain is badly wanted for autumn sowings. The outturn of the spring crops is reported average or below average. Prospects of the extra spring crops are fair. The standing autumn crops are generally in fair condition. Cattle are getting lean, owing to the scarcity of fodder in Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan; their condition is reported good from other districts. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Hissar, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices—especially of wheat—are rising in Umballa, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi; falling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16½ to 22½; gram 20 to 21; maize 28 to 33; barley 32; bulrush-millet 18 to 26; great millet 24; and rice 13½ to 14½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather has been very hot and occasionally cloudy. 3,522 and 2,237 persons are in receipt of relief in the Saugor and Damoh districts, respectively. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress, and sowing of rice has commenced in parts of Bhandara and Sambalpur. Scarcity of water continues to be felt in parts of Saugor, Mandla, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, Nagpur, and Raipur. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven districts. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has fallen in some districts and has risen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 21, gram 37, rice 21, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 13, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 21 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in most districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy continues in parts of Pakôkku, Minbu, the Singu township of Mandalay, Katha, and Lower Chindwin, and is completed in the Yesagyo township of Pakôkku, Bhamo, and the Upper Chindwin. Sowing of paddy on the hill-sides of the Northern districts continues. Ploughing and sowing of early sesamum, cotton, and peas; and ploughing for early paddy crops continue in most districts. The early crop is being transplanted in Kyaukse. The condition of standing crops is generally good, but dry weather paddy has been injured by excessive rain in Minbu, the Bhamo sub-division of Bhamo, in three townships of Katha, and in the Legayaing sub-division of the Upper Chindwin. Price of paddy has fallen largely in Akyab; slightly in Myingyan; and has risen in Thaton and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary and generally below normal, except in Amherst and the Upper Chindwin.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather is wet. Ploughing for late rice; sowing of early rice; planting of sugarcane; and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Prospects of tea are fair, but blight is prevalent in parts of Darrang and Sibsagar. Early rice is partly damaged by insects and rain in Nowgong. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dhubri 16, Sylhet 21, Gauhati 17, Tezpur, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 12, and Nowgong 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—48 cents in the Civil and Military station and rain general in the Province. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar and Shimoga and fallen in Bangalore, Hassan, and Kadur. Paddy has been sown in Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug.

COORG: Rainfall—66 cents. Ploughing for rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th June.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and cloudy. Preparation of land for the monsoon crop continues. Fodder is scarce in the Wun district. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of five districts. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week—3 cents. The winter rice harvest is over. Preparations for the autumn sowings are going on. Prices of grain are steady. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *jowari* 25¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Partial rain fell during the week in the Bhopal Agency. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rainfall—11 cents in Bikanir. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Agricultural stock is in fair to good condition, but is getting lean and emaciated in Kherwara. Fodder is scarce throughout the greater part of Rajputana. Prices are rising in two States, and there is a slight rise in Ajmere; they are fluctuating in Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Seven persons emigrated from Ajmere during the week. The total emigration from Merwara to date numbers—4,431. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 617, Merwara 5,292, and Marwar 950. There are also 311 on ordinary works and 237 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices—Ajmere 18⅝, Beawar 18⅛, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather is fine. Prospects of spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th June.*—No rain. Prices are generally stationary. Prices—wheat from 16 to 19 and maize 25 to 29 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. The spring crops are still being threshed and housed in some places. Sowings of autumn crops are still going on. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rainfall—0·95 inch. The weather is very warm. Wheat is being harvested. Rice—9½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 28TH MAY 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH MAY 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 28th May 1898.			Week ending 27th May 1899.			Earnings from 1st January to 28th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 27th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	13,32,025	766	1,747	11,77,000	674	2,67,09,262	2,64,61,000	...	2,48,262
Bengal Central	162	125	26,831	215	125	29,200	234	4,46,396	4,33,000	...	13,396
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,48,925	172	1,186	1,37,000	116	35,54,358	39,38,000	3,83,642	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,45,526	182	868	1,54,000	177	29,17,172	31,52,000	2,34,828	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,718	177	21	2,800	133	92,946	66,600	...	26,346
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	1,140	127	9	1,400	156	21,933	33,300	11,367	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	7,03,078	387	1,815	4,45,000	245	98,13,701	1,02,54,000	4,40,299	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	648	38	17	800	47	13,042	15,000	1,958	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,80,535	173	1,023	1,64,000	160	34,01,276	33,08,000	...	93,276
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,810	108	54	4,800	89	96,803	92,400	...	4,403
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,34,313	116	1,165	1,22,000	105	25,11,586	24,23,000	...	88,586
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	33,621	114	296	21,900	74	6,74,075	3,99,000	...	2,75,075
Bengal and North-Western system	162	854	1,71,082	200	1,082	1,88,000	174	30,15,281	33,48,000	3,32,719	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	36,289	157	231	27,100	117	4,98,236	5,27,000	28,764	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	22,919	80	431	29,400	68	5,39,178	6,85,000	1,45,822	...
Burma	223	936	1,65,806	177	936	1,66,000	177	44,46,458	39,55,000	...	4,91,458
Total	266	10,253	31,12,266	303	11,009	26,70,400	243	5,87,51,703	5,90,90,300	3,38,597	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	9,03,917	313	2,962	7,70,000	260	1,71,22,142	1,41,76,000	...	29,46,142
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,22,849	220	1,013	2,49,000	246	42,42,505	46,06,000	3,63,495	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	2,67,333	327	834	2,50,000	300	57,38,653	50,69,000	...	6,69,653
East Coast (b)	116	536	72,673	136	795	83,600	105	13,42,043	17,65,000	4,22,957	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	25	1,852	74	25	1,600	64	39,093	34,900	...	4,193
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	...	...	(c)		(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
Total	261	5,278	14,68,624	278	5,629	13,54,200	241	2,84,84,860	2,56,57,300	...	28,27,560
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	8,02,711	538	1,491	6,28,000	421	1,68,50,177	1,71,81,000	3,30,823	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	5,35,901	1,162	461	3,88,000	842	71,94,250	72,69,000	74,750	...
Madras	258	840	2,45,710	292	843	1,75,000	208	45,59,382	38,16,000	...	7,43,382
Total	480	2,792	15,84,322	567	2,795	11,91,000	426	2,86,03,809	2,82,66,000	..	3,37,809
Total (Guaranteed and State)	297	18,323	61,65,212	336	19,433	52,15,600	268	11,58,40,372	11,30,13,600	...	28,26,772
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	31,298	193	162	24,400	151	7,64,613	5,71,000	...	1,93,613
Tarkessur	320	22	5,336	243	22	5,300	241	1,60,547	1,44,000	...	16,547
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	64,308	161	423	35,600	84	5,45,158	5,52,000	6,842	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,300	64	...	41,200	41,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	(f) 6,800	6,800	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	25,800	25,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	10,152	154	66	8,000	121	1,82,605	1,90,000	7,395	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	500	28	...	(g) 6,900	6,900	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	4,518	126	36	4,400	122	70,583	62,300	...	8,283
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	16,977	218	78	16,600	213	3,35,992	3,68,000	32,008	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	59	55	3,987	76	55	4,800	87	65,611	75,700	10,089	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	19,369	380	51	19,000	373	2,88,802	2,74,000	...	14,802
Bársi	156	21	3,229	154	21	3,200	152	74,702	80,500	5,798	...
Total	135	891	1,59,174	179	1,026	1,25,900	123	24,88,613	23,98,200	...	90,413
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,810	25	148	6,900	47	44,422	1,06,000	61,578	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	7,859	69	114	11,600	102	1,81,375	2,21,000	39,625	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,705	106	34	2,900	85	59,567	52,400	...	7,167
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	78,551	235	334	63,200	189	16,60,730	15,79,000	...	81,730
The Gaekwar's Potlád	70	13	1,479	114	13	1,400	105	15,148	21,400	6,252	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	20,856	193	108	16,600	154	3,07,631	2,50,000	...	57,631
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,369	437	10	1,200	120	84,354	60,700	...	23,654
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	5,623	85	66	4,000	61	97,105	64,900	...	32,205
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,185	77	93	7,800	84	1,45,974	1,47,000	1,026	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,084	72	29	2,000	69	33,083	44,400	11,317	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	6,615	84	79	8,500	108	89,404	97,000	7,596	...
Rajpipla	13	19	258	14	24	700	29	4,013	16,000	11,987	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,331	61	34	1,700	50	31,120	29,500	...	1,620
Total	133	996	1,41,768	142	1,086	1,28,500	118	27,53,926	26,89,300	...	64,626
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	66,186	198	334	35,800	107	8,83,715	8,52,000	...	31,715
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,214	92	46	4,000	87	77,809	85,200	7,391	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,485	46	54	2,700	50	42,938	48,000	5,062	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,700	81	...	31,500	31,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	23,978	66	467	36,400	78	5,07,221	7,84,000	2,76,779	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,396	57	61	3,900	64	50,570	69,300	18,730	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	11,581	129	94	9,600	102	1,47,860	1,77,000	29,140	...
Total	86	952	1,11,840	117	1,077	94,100	87	17,10,113	20,47,000	3,36,887	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,162	65,78,014	311	22,622	55,64,100	246	12,27,93,024	12,01,48,100	...	26,44,924

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st April to 27th May 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 27th May 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 8th June, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 28th May 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th May 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th May 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 27th May 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th May 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th May 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th May 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th May 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	13,32,025	766	1,747	11,77,000	674	1,08,38,097	1,02,84,000	...	5,54,097
Bengal Central	183	125	26,831	215	125	29,200	234	1,64,082	1,54,000	...	10,082
Bengal Nágpur	139	862	1,48,925	172	1,186	1,37,000	116	15,66,863	13,99,000	...	1,67,863
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,45,526	182	868	1,54,000	177	12,55,522	13,17,000	61,478	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,718	177	21	2,800	133	39,342	27,500	...	11,842
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	1,140	127	9	1,400	156	8,400	15,200	6,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	7,03,078	387	1,815	4,45,000	245	44,38,665	38,39,000	...	5,99,665
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	648	38	17	800	47	5,814	5,700	...	114
South Indian	166	1,042	1,80,535	173	1,023	1,64,000	160	14,13,501	13,44,000	...	69,501
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	5,810	108	54	4,800	89	42,244	38,400	...	3,844
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,34,313	116	1,165	1,22,000	105	11,28,095	10,40,000	...	88,095
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	33,621	114	296	21,900	74	2,65,425	1,73,000	...	92,425
Bengal and North-Western system	147	854	1,71,082	200	1,082	1,88,000	174	12,86,439	15,34,000	2,47,561	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	36,289	157	231	27,100	117	2,17,984	2,18,000	16	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	22,919	80	434	29,400	68	2,05,058	2,37,000	31,942	...
Burma	186	936	1,65,806	177	936	1,66,000	177	15,14,528	13,52,000	...	1,62,528
Total	243	10,253	31,12,266	303	11,009	26,70,400	243	2,43,90,059	2,29,77,800	...	14,12,259
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	9,03,917	313	2,962	7,70,000	260	69,32,397	56,33,000	...	12,99,397
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,22,849	220	1,013	2,49,000	246	18,46,856	19,99,000	1,52,144	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,67,333	327	834	2,50,000	300	19,62,149	18,88,000	...	74,149
East Coast (b)	106	536	72,673	136	795	83,600	105	5,22,948	7,29,000	2,06,052	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	25	1,852	74	25	1,600	64	13,609	12,000	...	1,609
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
Total	235	5,278	14,68,624	278	5,629	13,54,200	241	1,12,77,959	1,02,61,000	...	10,16,959
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	8,02,711	538	1,491	6,28,000	421	74,74,092	58,16,000	...	16,58,092
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	5,35,901	1,162	461	3,88,000	842	38,21,632	31,20,000	...	7,01,632
Madras	261	840	2,45,710	292	843	1,75,000	208	18,45,739	15,06,000	...	3,39,739
Total	379	2,792	15,84,322	567	2,795	11,91,000	426	1,31,41,463	1,04,42,000	...	26,99,463
Total (Guaranteed and State)	262	18,323	61,65,212	336	19,433	52,15,600	268	4,88,09,481	4,36,80,800	...	51,28,681
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	31,298	193	162	24,400	151	2,63,190	2,27,000	...	36,190
Tarkessur	278	22	5,336	243	22	5,300	241	67,183	58,600	...	8,583
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	64,308	161	423	35,600	84	3,15,542	2,53,000	...	62,542
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,300	64	...	18,900	18,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	6,800	6,800	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	9,200	9,200	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	10,152	154	66	8,000	121	89,582	75,500	...	14,082
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	500	28	...	4,800	4,800	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	4,518	126	36	4,400	122	25,317	24,000	...	1,317
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	16,977	218	78	16,600	213	1,36,133	1,37,000	867	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	3,937	76	55	4,800	87	35,863	31,900	...	3,963
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	19,369	380	51	19,000	373	1,47,033	1,29,000	...	18,033
Bársi	125	21	3,229	154	21	3,200	152	31,070	27,600	...	3,470
Total	147	891	1,59,174	179	1,026	1,25,900	123	11,10,913	10,03,300	...	1,07,613
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,810	25	148	6,900	47	19,479	42,700	23,221	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	7,859	69	114	11,600	102	75,548	89,300	13,752	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,705	106	34	2,900	85	28,088	22,900	...	5,188
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	78,551	235	334	63,200	189	7,03,147	5,86,000	...	1,17,147
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,479	114	13	1,400	108	9,247	9,900	653	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	20,886	198	108	16,600	154	1,22,905	1,11,000	...	11,905
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,369	437	10	1,200	120	32,234	19,700	...	12,534
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	5,623	85	66	4,000	61	41,161	29,400	...	11,761
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	7,188	77	93	7,800	84	66,818	59,300	...	7,518
Kolhápur	57	29	2,084	72	29	2,000	69	15,183	16,600	1,417	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	6,645	84	79	8,500	108	44,906	46,400	1,494	...
Rajpipla	11	19	258	14	24	700	29	1,774	6,900	5,126	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,331	61	34	1,700	50	11,380	13,600	2,220	...
Total	120	996	1,41,788	142	1,086	1,28,500	118	11,71,870	10,53,700	...	1,18,170
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	66,186	198	334	35,800	107	4,72,970	3,33,000	...	1,39,970
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	4,214	92	46	4,000	87	35,281	34,000	...	1,281
Jámnagar	38	54	2,485	46	54	2,700	50	21,667	20,200	...	1,467
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,700	81	...	13,400	13,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	23,978	66	467	36,400	78	2,08,739	2,93,000	84,261	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3,396	57	61	3,900	64	24,295	27,600	3,305	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	11,581	129	94	9,600	102	75,023	74,000	...	1,023
Total	75	952	1,11,840	117	1,077	94,100	87	8,37,975	7,95,200	...	42,775
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,162	65,78,014	311	22,622	55,64,100	246	5,19,30,239	4,65,33,000	...	53,97,239

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Beswada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 8th June, 1899.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1758 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 3rd June 1899:—

No. 202 of 1899.—Basil John Atterbury, engineer, of New Malden, Surrey, England, and Thomas Macalpine, doctor of science and research chemist, of Chiswick, England. *New or improved production of acetylene compounds and of ethylene.*

No. 203 of 1899.—George Cornwall Winterbottom, gate-keeper, British India Steam Navigation Company, limited, Mazagon dock, Mazagon, Bombay. *Improvements in apparatus for the reduction of curry stuff to powder.*

No. 204 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, limited, manufacturers, of 130 Dashwood House, New Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Electrical heating appliances formed of artificial stone.*

No. 205 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, limited, manufacturers, of 130 Dashwood House, New Broad street, in the city of London, England. *Electrical resistances of artificial stone composition.*

No. 1759 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 296 of 1898.—B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., temporary engineer, State railways, at present at Pad Idan, N. W. Railway, Sind. *Recording the running condition of a railway, to be called "The running recorder."* (Specification filed 27 May 1899.)

No. 353 of 1898.—C. F. G. Dobson, of the postal department, General Post Office, Calcutta. *A filtering army water-bottle.* (Specification filed 10 May 1899.)

No. 361 of 1898.—Amrita Lal Chowdhuri, ferrule-maker, of 111 Musjidbari street, Calcutta. *A screwdown stop ferrule.* (Specification filed 17 April 1899.)

No. 86 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in electric brakes.* (Specification filed 26 May 1899.)

No. 128 of 1899.—Horace Lenoard Short, consulting mechanical engineer, of New Malden, in the County of Surrey, England. *Improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, increasing the volume of sounds from telephonic or phonographic instruments, and transmitting such sounds to distances.* (Specification filed 26 May 1899.)

No. 1760 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 254 of 1889.—Sandford James Kilby. *A combined weighing stand platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities.* (From 28 May 1899 to 28 May 1900.)

No. 90 of 1892.—Peter Ferguson, and William Young Fleming. *Improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure.* (From 18 July 1899 to 18 July 1900.)

No. 223 of 1893.—James Allen Magill. *A self adjustable metal packing ring for stuffing boxes used in locomotive engines.* (From 1 June 1899 to 1 June 1900.)

No. 352 of 1893.—Henry Thompson. *A new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto.* (From 27 June 1899 to 27 June 1900.)

No. 38 of 1894.—Narayan Chimnaji Divadkar. *Divadkar's perspective apparatus.* (From 28 May 1899 to 28 May 1900.)

No. 330 of 1894.—Charles Robert Pitt, and Charles Bee. *A punkah pulling machine to be styled the "Bee Punkah Puller."* (From 3 June 1899 to 3 June 1900.)

No. 124 of 1895.—The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Improvements in storing and packing opium, and in appliances therefor.* (From 22 October 1899 to 22 October 1900.)

No. 1761 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 237 of 1894.—Ludwig Grote. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone, marble, preservative paint and other analogous materials.* (Specification filed 28 February 1895.)

No. 58 of 1895.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production of new compounds suited for use in the preparation of diazo-compounds and their application in the production of dyes.* (Specification filed 2 March 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 366 of 1893.—George Eastwood. *Improvements in the production of matrices or moulds for stereotyping, and in apparatus employed therein.* (Specification filed 2 March 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 73 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *An improved huller for rice, coffee and grain, and for scouring and cleaning rice, wheat and every description of grain.* (Specification filed 1 March 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Roorkee, 31st May, 1899.

At the annual examination of the students of this College, which will be held in July, 1899, it is anticipated that about 15* Upper and 50 Lower Subordinates will qualify for the appointments of 2nd and 3rd grade Overseer and 3rd grade Sub-Overseer respectively. Officers requiring men are requested, with reference to Public Works Department Code, Chapter I, para. 51, and Director General, Military Works, Circular No. 35 A., dated 12th October, 1893, to inform the Principal of the extent of their requirements in these grades.

Early intimation will enable the Principal to select men suitable for service in particular localities and on special works. Many of the men now being trained promise to turn out good subordinates, and it is proposed, as far as possible, to appoint the best men in the order in which applications are received.

2. When candidates are taken, it is particularly requested that they may be placed for training during their period of probation under judicious and competent officers. It is certain that the future of a subordinate depends quite as much on the nature of his early training on works as on his previous theoretical education.

3. The selection of suitable men will be greatly facilitated if the following particulars are supplied :—

No. of candidates required.	Grade or class.	For what locality.	Nature of employment, survey or works.	Temporary employment or probation for permanent.	If temporary, probable duration.	Rate of pay and travelling allowance.

N.B.—Men can be supplied qualified as :—

2nd grade Overseer . . . . . Draftsman and Computor.
3rd „ „ . . . . . Mechanical Foreman.
3rd „ Sub-Overseer . . . . Press Manager.
Photo Mechanical Operator.

4. In all cases travelling allowance at the rate of two annas per mile by road and double third class fair by rail, for the distance from Roorkee to their respective destinations, will be advanced by the Principal of the College to passed Lower Subordinate students on their first appointment to the Public Works Department and travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations to Overseers, to be refunded to him by the Executive Engineer under whom they are appointed to serve.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

* In excess of the guaranteed appointments.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Espeisse, Mr. Charles Alexander.	Darjeeling . .	23rd April, 1899 .	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 23rd May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will, which is in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Mrs. L. L. Espeisse, the sole Executrix named in the Will, has applied for Probate.
Dixon, Mr. R. (Engine driver, North Western Railway).	Rawal Pindi . .	3rd May, 1899 .	District Judge of Rawal Pindi, on 22nd May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will, which is in the custody of Driver F. Hallam, North Western Railway, one of the trustees of the property. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Nelson, Mr. Louis (of Ship *Barne*).	Presidency General Hospital.	13th May, 1899 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 23rd May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
McDangall, Mr. (of Jamalpore).	Ditto .	14th May, 1899 .	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
D'Rozario, Mrs. E. J. (of Agra Pubna).	Ditto .	14th May, 1899 .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ross, Mr. Donald .	Darjeeling . .	15th May, 1899 .	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 26th May, 1899.	Ditto.
Callow, Mr. Robert (of S.S. *Workman*).	Presidency General Hospital.	19th May, 1899 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th May, 1899.	Ditto.
Moriarty, Mrs. Rosa (of 36 Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore).	Ditto .	22nd May, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 26th May, 1899.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 9th June, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th May, 1899	1,85,04,100	1,88,49,300	13,69,04,500	2,68,85,300	1,37,37,500	2,60	...	19,63,79,200	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,51,37,034
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1899	50,000	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1899	...	1,000	1,15,500	...	...	...	...	1,16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1899	...	21,000	3,92,000	23,000	4,700	...	...	4,40,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,40,700
	1,85,54,100	1,88,71,300	13,74,62,000	2,69,08,300	1,37,42,200	2,600	...	19,69,86,400	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,57,94,834
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,10,000	18,21,500	1,98,500	11,700	...	...	21,41,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,41,700
Balance on 31st May, 1899	1,85,54,100	1,87,61,300	13,56,40,500	2,67,09,800	1,37,30,500	2,600	...	19,48,44,700	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,36,52,534

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Mar., 1899, enfaced from India 10,144 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,350 lakhs.
" 1st April, 1899, " 15th April " ditto 9 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 18 " ditto 20 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May " ditto 31 " ditto 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 6 " ditto 21 "

10,208 lakhs. 9,422 lakhs.
9,422 "

Balance against India . 786 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th June, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th June, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	93,77,295 0 8	2,13,45,540	14	4
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,19,68,245 13 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,28,36,605	11	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.		2,16,766	1	8
Sundries		27,40,440	12	8
RUPEES		10,62,39,353	7	9

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities		96,79,023	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .		76,11,805	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .		1,95,95,218	5	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .		1,82,61,399	15	7
Bills discounted and purchased .		1,98,90,316	7	11
Balances with other Banks . .		7,42,716	14	10
Bullion		6,664	10	4
Dead Stock		13,20,231	5	4
Stamps		10,146	0	10
Sundries		15,97,057	7	1
		7,87,14,579	11	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	99,55,212 11 0	2,75,24,773	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,75,69,561 1 2			
RUPEES		10,62,39,353	7	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th June, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·6.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd June, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,04,20,000	10,01,53,160	12,05,73,160	4,67,75,127	78,85,479	5,46,60,606
Allahabad	...	1,35,42,960	1,35,42,960	42,13,842	...	42,13,842
Lahore	...	2,20,98,115	2,20,98,115	2,00,67,905	...	2,00,67,905
Bombay	1,33,91,860	6,36,92,380	7,70,84,240	2,55,36,032	2,63,91,924	5,19,27,956
Karachi	...	72,55,455	72,55,455	26,20,720	...	20,20,720
Madras	65,39,465	2,58,78,035	3,24,17,500	2,20,96,545	...	2,20,96,545
Calicut	...	10,96,295	10,96,295	3,56,305	...	3,56,305
Rangoon	...	84,41,675	84,41,675	2,65,65,440	135	2,65,65,575
	4,03,51,325	24,21,58,075	28,25,09,400			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			...			
TOTAL .			28,25,09,400	14,82,31,916	3,42,77,538	18,25,09,454
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL .						18,25,09,454
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL .						28,25,09,400

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1899.

No. 385.—The following Notifications are issued in supersession of No. 358, dated 25th February, 1899, and Nos. 373, 374 and 378, dated 16th May, 1899 :—

No. 386.—Messrs. N. Bedford and W. Skilling, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, and Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, respectively, are brought into the effective list, with effect from the 1st November, 1898, and the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. B. R. Hughes, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 387.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st November, 1898, *vice* Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, seconded on appointment as Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta :—

Mr. J. P. Barker, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. B. R. Hughes, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. H. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 388.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st November, 1898, *vice* Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on sick leave :—

Mr. A. Descubes, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 389.—Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, having returned from leave, the following reversion is made, with effect from the 4th March, 1899 :—

Mr. A. Descubes, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th May, 1899.

No. 29.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade on 15th of April, 1898, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the date specified against his name :—.

No. 655, second grade, Muhammad Ramzan (E), 4th April, 1899.

(E) Passed in English.

D. W. SPENCER, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,*
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd March, 1899.

No. 1317.—With reference to this office Notification No. 177-C., dated the 15th February, 1899, Lala Udho Das, Wald Dhanpatrai, on return from Foreign Service in the Kalat State, assumed charge of the duties of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass in the afternoon of the 14th February, 1899.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 4215.—Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4216.—Lala Bhag Mall, Head Clerk in the office of the Political Agent, Zhob, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to Lower Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence of Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Rahman, or until further orders.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1899.

No. 31.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 3rd March, 1899, and until further orders.

The 30th May, 1899.

No. 32.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in his substantive rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment.

The 3rd June, 1899.

No. 35.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 199, dated the 6th May, 1899, Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3 (on probation), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1899.

No. 33.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on relief of his duties on the Mari-Attock Railway, posted to the North Western Railway.

The 31st May, 1899.

No. 34.—The twelve months' furlough granted by the Director of Railway Construction to Mr T. W. Stewart, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (Provincial Service), has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate and extended to sixteen months.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 116 of 1898-99.	E-48—87429	500	Pandit Devi Dyal, Contractor, Public Works Department, and Municipal Commissioner, Pathankote.

M. GHATAK,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE ;
The 2nd June, 1899.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 5th June, 1899.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Chalmers, first Superintendent, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months in extension of that granted him in Notification dated Simla, the 6th May, 1898.

HOWARD GOAD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Director, Army Remount Department.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 31st May, 1899.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Sub-Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, for one year.
Sub-Lieutenant R. B. L. Fitz Williams, for one year.
Chief Engineer T. Walmsley, for one year.
Engineer H. Robertson, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under 5 of Act V of 1878, that on the 8th January, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Ganjala Venkataswami, Mulam Veraswami and others while excavating earth from the village site assigned to Naradala Naru in the village of Kaza, Guntur Taluk, of the Kistna District:—

Description of Articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
Fragments of gold ornaments	·25 tolas	R137-13-0
Two pieces of silver . .	1·625 „	
Nine gold coins . .	·275 „	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office on the 24th October, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

———,
for *Collector*.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 24th April, 1899.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Information has been received that Jamaica, Mauritius, British North Borneo and Labuan have joined the scheme for Imperial Penny Postage and the following rates of postage will now be charged in respect of letters sent by the post to these possessions:—

For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce . one anna.
For every additional half ounce or fraction of that weight . . „

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th May, 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1899.

No. 679-C.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 12th May, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, or until further orders:—

Babu Hem Nath Bosu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Becharam Bosu, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 3rd June, 1899.

No. 693-C.—Mr. J. P. Grice, Postmaster, Amritsar, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 5th May, 1899.

Lala Hakim Rai is appointed to act as Postmaster, Amritsar, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. P. Grice, or until further orders.

The 6th June, 1899.

No. 774-C.—Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st June, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. V. W. Combes is appointed to act as Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan), during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. G. D'Santos, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th June, 1899.

Ashton Hoare & Co.
Atherton and Harpers.
Atkinson, Mrs.
Bathe, W. T.
Cave & Co.
Dailey Frank, G.
Ford, Mr.
Got, O.
Graham, Robertson.
Hamilton & Co., E.
Lattey and Co., D.
Managing Agents, care of Sugar Manufacturing Co.
Marsh & Sons, P.
Michelato & Co., P. T.
Rebitock & Rees.
Rollings & Co., A.
The Manager, "The Truth."
The Trustees, Baijnath Debenture Loan Mackintosh & Co.
Varieties, The Editor.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allies, H. d'A.
Allix, Maurice.
Bairy, F.
Bapty, J. H.
Bedford, F.
Bence, Mrs. R.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Beval & Co.
Bodmer, Mrs. E. A.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bradley, Mrs. R.
Briscoe, Mrs.
Brown, F.
Brown, J. H.
Brown, W. H.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Bryant, W.
Burgess, Mrs. K. J.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christie, D.
Claridge, G.
Clifford, E. C.
Collings, Miss.
Conder, Dr.
Crape, E.
Currie, J.
Dagmar, Miss.
D'Arc, Mrs. George.
David, Francis.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Draw, J. R.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, J. A. Bert.
Green, Mrs. R.
Grocer, Miss J.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Halford, Miss C. A.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Hancock, A. C.
Harris, S. K., Major.
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hemingway, F. H.
Hewak, A. (of Leith).
Horner, H. C.
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkinson, J. H.
Jenkinson, Mrs. J.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, L. P.
Judge, R. H.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kearney, J. Joseph.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Kotesa, S. N.
Kueke, F.
Lacon, H. P.
Leeson, F. H.
Leonard, E.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macdonald, James.
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Mackrodt, Mrs. M.
Macpherson, Miss K.
Manuel, P.
Marnie, John F.
McDonald, Capt. R.
McGuire, T.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Morrison, James.
Mouland, H. J.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Neder, Mrs. de.
Norman, W.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm., of Charles Parker Sons & Co.
Pescio, J.
Pulach.
Philip, Charles.
Rappel, A.
Rennison, Mrs.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Richmond, D. S.
Roberts, Owen.
Rose, P.
Rowllings, Capt. A.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Russell, J. W.
Sabatier, H
Sampson, Carl N.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Sommer, Paul.
Soul, C.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Standersley, Mr.
Stephens, A.
Stokes, Miss.
Sullivan, Mrs. J. H.
Sultana, W. F.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Talbowdier, R. H.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vale, Mrs.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williamson, S. G.
Woollan, W. D.
Wrenn, Charles.
Wuttke, M. C.

Registered Letters.

Fail, E., Miss.
Jacquet Fanny-maden.
Johnstone, R.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th June, 1899.

Coyne, E.
Edwards, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Allen, W. H.
Armstrong, F. C.
Ambrosini, Henry.
Branson, M.
Burrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Baptista, V. F. M. X.
Brandani, T.
Brown, P.
Clarke, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Chappier, E.
Conder, Dr.
Dempster, David.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darsham Khakrul Sauhar.
Draggo, Adela, Miss.
Emilianoff, Vincent.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fisher, Miss.
Foster, W.
Freeman, Mrs.
Glaesar, Curt With.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
Gay, A., Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hopkinson, Ellsworth S.
Holme, Mrs.
Hunt, Miss.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Long, W. D.
Lambert, J.
Loose, J. L.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Mahomed Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Moscowitsch, M.
Nice, J. W.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Prentice, H.
Parker, Miss.
Pereira, Percy.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Robson, John.
Rustomjee Bomanjee Vazipdar.
Steele, I. M.
Stowell, W. H. H.
Schellenburg, Martin.
Struck, Friedrick.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, T. E.
Watts, Mrs.
Wemurirm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 10th June, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	15th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	14th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	10th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	26th "	Per P. and O. Str. *Malacca.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	13th "	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	12th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	10th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	12th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	13th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	22nd "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.

For Midnapore and Orissa at 6-30 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapur District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail . . 7-30 P.M.

For Goalundo Mail . . 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

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Residence—Khoohee T. Umrer, District Nagpur.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 000161, 62, and 63 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 of R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Anund Chunder Mukerjee, and No. 009614 of 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for R5,000, and No. 050322 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Anund Chunder Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—ANUND CHUNDER MUKERJEE.

Residence—23/1, Chuckurbare Road, South Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

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The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087132 and 33 of the 3½ per cent of 1865 aggregating Rupees 1,800 of 900 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Peary Churn Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

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RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the heads "Civil Works", "Famine Relief" and "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.—The total revenue derived from these works in 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 615,262 as compared with Rx. 634,946 in 1896-97 and

A

Rx. 664,133 in 1895-96, the average for the five past years being Rx. 633,655. The falling off was mainly under the heads "Ferry receipts" and "Tolls on roads." The former of these heads accounts for half of the total receipts, the amount collected under it being Rx. 306,993 against Rx. 311,709 in the previous year. Road tolls produced a revenue of Rx. 82,711 as compared with Rx. 103,656, in the previous year, the decrease of 20 per cent. being attributed to the effect of the plague in Bombay and the famine in other provinces. The receipts credited under "Rents of buildings" increased, on the other hand, from Rx. 57,507 in 1896-97 to Rx. 64,814 in the year under review.

2. The net return on the capital cost of buildings for which rent is charged was 1·77 per cent. as compared with 1·56 last year. The value of these buildings was higher in Burma than in any other province and the return yielded on them was 3 per cent. A return of over 2½ per cent. was obtained in Madras and Central India, while over 2 per cent. was returned in Bombay, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. In Bengal, on the other hand, the cost of repairs exceeded the rents realized by Rx. 1,008, or 16 per cent., while in Assam the cost of repairs was nearly 80 per cent. in excess of the rents.

The accounts furnish no explanation of these unsatisfactory results, but it would appear from paragraph 1 (4) of the Accountant General's note that they were due in no small degree to the disastrous earthquake of June 1897 which destroyed a large number of the buildings in Assam and damaged many of those in Bengal so seriously as to render them uninhabitable until they could be renovated. The consequence was a very large increase in the cost of repairs accompanied by a large loss of revenue, as rents could not be assessed from tenants who were forced to vacate their houses. The introduction of revised rules in connection with these buildings, which are now under consideration, will, it is hoped, remove many unsatisfactory features in the annual returns of Government rentable buildings.

3. The total expenditure on "45—Civil Works" during the year was Rx. 4,482,024 as compared with Rx. 4,868,721 in 1896-97. Excluding expenditure under Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, the actuals, compared with those of last year and with the average of the last five years, were as follows:—

—	1897-98.	1896-97.	Average of five years ending 1896-97.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Imperial	428,523	809,383	767,550
Provincial	2,258,018	2,131,781	2,093,036
Local	1,564,010	1,685,125	1,710,717
TOTAL	4,250,551	4,626,289	4,571,303

These figures show that there was a great reduction in the expenditure under Imperial and a slight reduction under Local, while under Provincial the outlay exceeded that of last year by Rx. 126,237 and the average by Rx. 164,982.

Of the total outlay on new works the expenditure on buildings was Rx. 724,262 against Rx. 961,520 last year and on roads Rx. 473,763 against Rx. 590,330 in 1896-97.

4. The expenditure on famine relief works amounted to Rx. 3,356,290, of which Rx. 407,011 were spent on Railway and Irrigation Works, while the balance was distributed as follows :—

—	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Excluded Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Communications . . .	2,101,207	3,751	22	...	2,104,980
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	777,274	48,423	2,738	3,923	832,358
Civil Buildings . . .	11,899	42	...	...	11,941
TOTAL .	2,890,380	52,216	2,760	3,923	2,949,279

5. The percentage of establishment charges on the outlay on works and repairs by Public Works officers rose from 28·18 in 1896-97 to 31·23 in the year under review. While the total expenditure on works and repairs, omitting Excluded Local Funds and contributions, was less than in the previous year by Rx. 219,841, the establishment charges increased by Rx. 5,356. The provinces in which the increase is most noticeable are Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces, the percentage in Madras having risen from 27·36 to 47·59. The increase was due to increased expenditure on establishment required for famine relief works and to the restriction of expenditure on Civil Works in order to provide funds for relief works.

The Government of India observe with satisfaction that the income derived from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill exceeded the cost of upkeep by £2,754.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. No. 506 C. W. M., dated 1st June 1899.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the heads "XXXII and 45.—Civil Works," "33.—Famine Relief Works," and "50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1897-98.

General.

The amount of Revenue and Expenditure exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is :—

	33.—Famine Relief Works.	45.—Civil Works.	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue . .	...	615,262	...	615,262
Expenditure .	3,356,290 *	4,482,024 †	4,105	7,842,419

There were four main causes that affected the transactions under review : (1) Famine, (2) Restriction of expenditure, (3) Plague, and (4) Earthquake. Famine and the restriction of expenditure affected nearly every province in India. Plague only directly affected Bombay. Earthquake caused damage to buildings and roads in Assam and Bengal only. The effects are stated in some detail in the following paragraphs :—

(1) *Famine.*—The provinces in which the famine was most acutely felt were the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay; the expenditure on relief operations during the year in these four provinces amounted to about Rx. 917,000, 727,000, 658,000 and 713,000, respectively, or a total of Rx. 3,015,000 as compared with an expenditure of Rx. 3,352,000 for the whole of India.

(2) *Restriction of expenditure.*—This lasted till the 31st December 1897, and was necessitated by the depletion of Treasury balances consequent on the unusually heavy demands on Government for the relief of distress caused by the famine. After the withdrawal of the restriction, Government regranted in some instances the funds previously withdrawn or withheld; but it was found impracticable to spend in three months a sum of money which should have spread over nine months.

(3) *Plague.*—This, as has been stated, only directly affected Bombay; but there is little doubt that the dislocation of business caused thereby in so important a seaport town must have told, to some extent, on other provinces, particularly those bordering on Bombay. In Bombay itself, business was almost entirely paralysed; and this led to a great falling-off in revenue under "Tolls on roads" and "Ferry receipts," and to a great scarcity of labour and materials required for use on works.

(4) *Earthquake.*—The only provinces directly affected by this calamity were Assam and Bengal, particularly the former. The greater part of the damage was due to the first and severest shock, which occurred on the 12th June 1897. The expenditure in making good the damages during the year amounted to Rx. 146,300, of which Rx. 107,800 was incurred in Assam ‡ and Rx. 38,400 in Bengal.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1897-98 under the head "XXXII.—Civil Works," which amounted to Rx. 615,262, was brought to account as follows :—

	Rx.	
	166,142	by Public Works Officers in India.
	403,929	by Officers of other Departments in India.
	45,191	in England.
TOTAL .	615,262	

* Includes outlay from Excluded Local Funds, amounting to Rx. 3,923.
† Includes outlay from Excluded Local Funds, Contributions, and Local Loans, amounting to Rx. 281,473.
‡ In Assam the figures are approximate.

2. The principal heads are detailed in the table below :—

Sources of Revenue.	Collections.								Grand Total.
	By Public Works Officers.				By Officers of other Departments.				
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
India.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rents of buildings	9,481	46,857	376	56,714	...	3,234	4,866	8,100	64,814
Sales of "	...	8,227	5	8,232	...	4,876	1,091	5,967	14,199
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous	202	21,913	147	22,262	563	6,208	11,101	17,872	40,134
Ferry receipts	...	6,705	...	6,705	...	98,406	201,882	300,288	306,993
Tolls on roads	...	44,698	...	44,698	...	8,204	29,809	38,013	82,711
Other items	194	25,583	1,754	27,531	...	3,651	30,038	33,689	61,220
Total . .	9,877	153,983	2,282	166,142	563	124,579	278,787	403,929	570,071
England.									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,911
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,280
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,191
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615,262
For details by Provinces, see page of accounts . . .	V	VII	VII	...	V	VII	VII	...	...

A comparison of the actual revenue realized under "XXXII.—Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below :—

Year.		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1897-98	. . . . .	629,600	609,700	615,262

For the decrease of Rx 14,338 in the actual realisations as compared with the Budget Estimate, Bombay is chiefly responsible, the revenue having been worse than the Estimate by Rx. 33,195; on the other hand the Punjab and Burma were better by Rx. 10,698 and Rx. 5,756 respectively. The decrease in Bombay is entirely due to the great falling-off under "Tolls on roads" and "Ferry receipts," and is one of the effects of famine and plague. The increase in the Punjab is due to the North Western Railway having purchased for Rx. 4,655 the Lunatic Asylum, Lahore, and to certain receipts under "Serais" being budgetted for under "XXXV.—Miscellaneous," but accounted for under "XXXII.—Civil Works." The increase in Burma is due to the recovery of a sum of Rx. 1,350 from the lessee of the Government saw mills at Mandalay, which were destroyed by fire, and to improved realisations under "Ferry receipts" and "Staging bungalows."

The increase of Rx. 5,562 in the actual realisations as compared with the Revised Estimate was contributed chiefly by Bengal (6,511), Burma (2,906), Punjab (3,098), while in Bombay there was a falling off (7,494). The increases in Burma and the Punjab, and the decrease in Bombay, are due to the causes which affected the comparison with the Budget Estimate. The

increase in Bengal is due to the increased profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and to larger recoveries of rents of buildings and ferry tolls.

3. ***Rents of buildings, Rx. 64,814.***—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years:—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1893-94	49,973	4,405	54,378
1894-95	49,092	4,898	53,990
1895-96	53,720	4,935	58,655
1896-97	53,087	4,420	57,507
1897-98	56,714	8,100	64,814

The net receipts on the capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·77 per cent., as shown below, against 1·56 per cent. in the previous year:—

PROVINCES.		CAPITAL COST OF BUILDINGS FROM EXAMINER'S ACCOUNTS.				Rents realized.	COST OF REPAIRS.		Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.
		Year of the account.	AMOUNT.				Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.		
			Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Total.					
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
INDIA	Central India	1897-98.	...	20,270	20,270	1,023	...	512	511	2·52
	Rajputana		6,039	21,238	27,277	1,211	61	1,084	127	·60
	Coorg		2,922	7,154	10,076	83	48	48	35	·49
	Baluchistan		...	62,989	62,989	2,243	...	1,223	1,020	1·62
TOTAL INDIA			8,961	111,651	120,612	4,560	109	2,867	1,693	1·51
Central Provinces			28,629	30,630	59,259	1,637	349	1,351	286	·93
Burma			69,022	232,844	301,866	12,391	1,140	5,443	6,918	3·00
Assam			13,548	24,312	37,860	1,380	643	2,475	*—1,095*	—4·50
Bengal			416,073	121,394	537,467	6,293	8,797	7,301	*—1,006*	—·83
North-Western Provinces and Oudh			32,747	75,715	108,462	3,191	875	1,657	1,534	2·03
Punjab			76,210	156,171	232,381	5,978	2,671	2,823	3,155	2·02
Madras			61,996	134,186	196,182	6,257	493	2,604	3,653	2·72
Bombay			258,184	199,566	457,750	7,516	3,365	3,436	4,080	2·05
TOTAL			965,370	1,086,469	2,051,839	49,203	18,412	29,937	19,246	1·77

Note.—The financial results of buildings borne on the returns of the Irrigation Branch have been, for convenience, included in the above statement. The figures for Irrigation Buildings are:—Capital cost Rx. 74,349, Rent realized Rx. 3,800, Repairs Rx. 3,340, Net return Rx. 460, and Percentage of net return ·62 :

4. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 306,993.*—This is the principal source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works;" the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 300,288, was realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last four years are shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1894-95	6,268	296,897	303,165
1895-96	7,133	309,214	316,347
1896-97	6,250	305,459	311,709
1897-98	6,705	300,288	306,993

The following Provinces contributed the largest amounts under this head:—

PROVINCES.	Amount.
	Rx.
Assam	14,850
Bombay	13,382
Punjab	34,981
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	54,912
Bengal	70,509
Madras	95,007
Burma	16,134

The incidence of the revenue is—

	Rx.
Imperial	...
Provincial	105,111
Local	201,882
TOTAL	306,993

EXPENDITURE.

5. *The Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1897-98 under the head "45.—Civil Works", amounts to Rx. 4,482,024. Of this sum—

	Rx.	3,152,494	were expended by Officers of the Public Works Department;
	"	1,208,500	by Officers of other Departments;
	"	4,360,994	
	"	121,030	in England, including exchange, but exclusive of Rx. 5,373, the value of stores supplied to India, included in the outlay upon the works concerned.
TOTAL.	"	4,482,024	

6. The following table compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds, Contributions and Local Loans) with the Budget and Revised Estimates:—

FUNDS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	472,100	482,300	428,523
Provincial	2,291,000	2,219,000	2,258,018
Local	1,785,800	1,595,900	1,564,010
TOTAL	4,548,900	4,297,200	4,250,551

Imperial outlay, Rx. 428,523.

The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 43,577, of which Rx. 19,280 occurred under India and Rx. 24,297 under England and Exchange. The decrease in India was due partly to a write-back of Rx. 10,847 from Imperial to Provincial on account of suspense balances appertaining to Civil Works in Upper Burma and partly to the requirements in Bengal, Madras and Bombay having been over-estimated. The decrease in England and Exchange was chiefly due to the non-receipt of English stores in connection with the Bangalore water-supply. In Assam the Budget Estimate was exceeded by Rx. 9,399 due partly (about Rx. 5,800) to the reconstruction and repairs of Imperial Buildings damaged by earthquake, ard partly (about Rx. 3,600) to irregular expenditure towards the close of the year on the Nichuguard-Manipur road.

Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of Rx. 53,777, chiefly due to an over-estimate by about (Rx. 26,800) of the expenditure chargeable to Civil Works on account of the Bangalore water-supply scheme, and to stores (to the value of about Rx. 9,300) paid for by the Secretary of State not having arrived till after 31st March 1898. The expenditure in Bengal and the Punjab was also over-estimated.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,258,018.

The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 32,982, of which Departmental Officers contributed Rx. 24,330, and Civil Officers Rx. 8,652. There was a large excess in Assam (Rx. 87,936) due to additional funds being granted for repairs rendered necessary by the earthquake, but this was more than counterbalanced by the following savings, due generally to the restriction of expenditure :—

	Rx.
Burma	18,381
Bengal	13,329
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,412
Punjab	24,608
Bombay	34,872

The excess outlay over the Revised Estimate was Rx. 39,018 which was the net result of an excess of Rx. 40,170 in the expenditure under Departmental Officers and a lapse of Rx. 1,152 of grant for expenditure under Civil Officers. The excess of Rx. 40,170 was mainly contributed by Assam (7,536), Bengal (14,171), Punjab (15,392) and Madras (10,936), partly counterbalanced by a saving in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (13,812).

Incorporated Local Fund outlay, Rx. 1,564,010.

The decrease of Rx. 221,790 in the actuals as compared with the Budget Estimate was chiefly due to restriction of expenditure. Lapses from the Revised Estimate of Rx. 14,124 under Departmental Officers and of Rx. 17,766 under Civil Officers were due to an over-estimate of the requirements of the year.

7. The total expenditure of the year, including the outlay from Excluded Local Funds, Contributions and Local Loans, has been charged in the accounts under the following heads :—

		Rx.
New works		1,522,707
Repairs		1,848,495
Tools and plant		52,409
Suspense		*—13,616*
Miscellaneous (Contributions to Municipalities, etc.) . .		57,321
Establishment		893,678
Add—		4,360,994 (a)
In England—		
Payment	Rx. 77,429	
Exchange	„ 43,601	
		121,030
TOTAL .		4,482,024

(a) Includes £3,437 on account of English stores, *plus* Rx. 1,936 exchange thereon.

The services on which this sum was spent and the funds from which it was provided are shown below. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds, Contributions and Local Loans Rx. 231,473, represents money expended mainly on works requiring professional skill, carried out by the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions:—

Service and Departmental Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local, Local Loans and Contributions.	Total.
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	92,995	525,148	14,917	36,149	669,209
Repairs	55,648	231,254	14,452	6,550	307,904
Communications—					
New works	21,866	195,513	110,766	5,108	333,253
Repairs	31,015	547,726	216,686	8,729	804,156
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	58,229	22,027	26,663	132,013	238,932
Repairs	934	21,514	13,902	31,996	68,346
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	260,687	1,543,182	397,386	220,545	2,421,800
Establishment	52,276	558,346	76,895	13,672	701,189
Tools and plant	3,016	33,561	5,754	790	43,121
Suspense	*—15,604*	5,781	*—259*	*—3,534*	*—13,616*
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	300,375	2,140,870	479,776	231,473	3,152,494
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	1,760	5,192	48,101	...	55,053
Repairs	1,406	6,040	41,414	...	48,860
Communications—					
New works	1,160	1,818	137,532	...	140,510
Repairs	396	12,632	555,369	...	568,397
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	84	33,794	51,872	...	85,750
Repairs	162	8,846	41,824	...	50,832
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	4,968	68,322	876,112	..	949,402
Establishment	2,144	15,904	174,441	...	192,489
Tools and plant	6	933	8,349	...	9,288
Miscellaneous	...	31,989	25,332	...	57,321
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	7,118	117,148	1,084,234	...	1,208,500
TOTAL	307,493	2,258,018	1,564,010	231,473	(a) 4,360,994
ENGLAND.					
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill				26,157	
Other charges in connection with the training of officers, absentee and furlough allowances of Military and Civil Officers employed in the Public Works Department, etc., etc.				51,272	
TOTAL ENGLAND at two shillings per rupee					77,429
EXCHANGE					43,601
GRAND TOTAL					4,482,024

(a) Includes £3,437 on account of English stores, plus Rx. 1,986 exchange thereon.

8. The capital cost of Civil buildings on which expenditure under "Repairs" was incurred during the year was:—

		Rx.
India	Central India	74,106
	Rajputana	138,815
	Coorg	75,293
	Baluchistan	221,878
	Port Blair	43,316
	TOTAL INDIA	553,408
Central Provinces		772,600
Burma		1,967,656
Assam		272,849
Bengal		4,148,346
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		4,731,093
Punjab		2,038,216
Madras		1,711,556
Bombay		4,632,755
	GRAND TOTAL	20,828,479

9. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years:—

DETAILS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, etc., and other Charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	30,330	26,944	26,489	25,995	26,157
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department	49,729	47,091	52,749	55,312	46,360
Salaries, etc., of passed students detained in England	3,683	3,847	3,999	3,709	3,752
Passage to India of Officers on appointment	611	611	656	545	711
Salaries, etc., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	354	87	165	42	449
Remuneration for professional services	379	...	...	...	...
	85,086	78,580	84,058	85,603	77,429
Exchange	55,294	65,377	63,865	56,570	43,601
TOTAL	140,380	143,957	147,923	142,173	121,030

10. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was:—

	Charge in sterling.	Income in sterling.		Net charge.
	£	£		£
In 1897-98	26,157	28,911	=	—2,754
„ 1896-97	25,994	26,224	=	—230
„ 1895-96	26,489	24,724	=	1,765
„ 1894-95	26,944	25,342	=	1,602
„ 1893-94	30,330	25,828	=	4,502
„ 1892-93	28,184	27,704	=	480
„ 1891-92	28,017	27,197	=	820
„ 1890-91	24,905	24,878	=	27

There was a small increase in expenditure over the previous year; but the income was the largest that has been realized during the period of eight years for which figures are given above, and the net result was a credit of £2,754.

11. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, in regard to which the Public Works Department is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1897-98 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years :—

Heads of Service.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
			Public Works Officers.		
Civil Buildings	1,112,382	938,910	1,053,641	1,130,916	934,414
Communications	1,332,855	1,191,165	1,202,652	1,168,359	1,123,572
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	97,653	111,266	128,783	121,821	143,269
Total, Works and Repairs	2,542,890	2,241,341	2,385,076	2,421,096	2,201,255
Establishment	711,581	710,330	712,205	682,161	687,517
Tools and Plant	41,427	33,179	38,005	43,630	42,331
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	*—17,937*	*—31,218*	*—34,077*	19,726	*—10,082*
Total Public Works Officers	3,277,961	2,953,632	3,101,209	3,166,613	2,921,021
			Officers of other Departments.		
Civil Buildings	104,912	99,167	122,196	125,065	103,913
Communications	755,082	779,415	822,948	766,744	708,907
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	131,277	152,080	198,304	197,159	136,582
Total, Works and Repairs	991,271	1,030,662	1,143,448	1,088,968	949,402
Establishment	170,596	186,741	174,389	182,377	192,489
Tools and Plant	7,998	7,157	7,836	9,626	9,288
Miscellaneous	42,074	22,782	29,769	36,532	57,321
Total Officers of other Departments	1,211,939	1,247,342	1,355,442	1,317,503	1,208,500
GRAND TOTAL	4,489,900	4,200,974	(a) 4,456,651	(b) 4,484,116	(c) 4,129,521

(a) Includes £2,317 on account of English stores, *plus* exchange thereon.
(b) Includes £5,768 " " " "
(c) Includes £3,437 " " " "

12. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the outlay on works and repairs by Public Works Officers :—

1893-94	27·98
1894-95	31·69
1895-96	29·86
1896-97	28·18
1897-98	31·23

There has been an increase in the percentage as compared with the previous year.

13. The Provinces, in which the percentages are highest, are given below:—

	Percentage on outlay on works and repairs.
Central India	61·06
Madras	47·59
Central Provinces	42·92
Rajputana	41·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	40·22

The high rates in Central India and Rajputana are due to exceptional circumstances. A comparatively large establishment has to be maintained owing to the scattered nature of the works. Those in the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces and Oudh are due to the increased charges on account of the allowances, etc., of officers transferred to the Province for duty on famine works. While in Madras the high percentage this year is due to the restriction of outlay on works and repairs which was necessary to admit of adequate provision being made for famine relief works.

The rate for work done under the control of the Director-General of Military Works is very low, being only 4·05 per cent., and is stated to be attributable to the non-adjustment of certain charges in connection with the expenditure on the Bangalore Water-supply. The adjustment due to *end* of 1898-99 will be carried out in the accounts for that year.

14. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

		Against in	
		1896-97.	1895-96.
22	per cent. was expended on new Buildings	27 per cent.	26 per cent.
11	" " " " Roads	12 "	13 "
4	" " " " Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	3 "	6 "
37	" Total on new Works	42 "	45 "
10	" was spent on Repairs of Buildings	9 "	8 "
27	" " " " Roads	25 "	24 "
1	" " " " Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	1 "	2 "
38	" Total on Repairs	35 "	34 "
24	" of the total outlay was absorbed by Establishment	21 "	21 "
1	" by Tools and Plant and Suspense	2 "	...
25	" Total on Establishment, Tools and Plant and Suspense	23 "	21 "
100	Total	100	100

Similarly, of the total outlay under Officers of other Departments—

5	per cent. was expended on new Buildings	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
11	" " " " Roads	14 "	16 "
7	" " " " Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	11 "	10 "
23	" Total on new Works	30 "	31 "
4	" was expended on Repairs to Buildings	4 "	4 "
47	" " " " Roads	44 "	45 "
4	" " " " Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	4 "	4 "
55	" Total on Repairs	52 "	53 "
16	" of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment	14 "	13 "
6	" under Miscellaneous	3 "	2 "
1	" of the outlay on Tools and Plant	1 "	1 "
22	" Total on Establishment, Miscellaneous, etc.	18 "	16 "
100	Total	100	100

15. In Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh large sums were spent on new buildings; but in all provinces the bulk of the expenditure was devoted to the construction and repairs of roads. From Imperial Funds, a sum of Rx. 56,858 (exclusive of Expenditure in England and Exchange) was expended on the Bangalore water-supply.

The principal figures are given in the table below:—

Province.	New Buildings.	New Roads.	Repairs to Roads.	Total expenditure under "45.—Civil Works."
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Burma	155,144	93,725	137,685	461,117
Bengal	173,121	71,184	270,808	634,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	82,752	41,468	175,479	372,170
Central Provinces . . .	19,327	38,824	46,327	118,111
Assam	43,125	75,935	118,450	274,802
Punjab	48,168	30,209	125,380	256,127
Madras	73,633	59,753	280,895	499,811
Bombay	71,533	45,434	177,080	394,008

16. A few of the principal works, on which outlay from Imperial Funds was incurred, and their localities are noted below:—

In Military Works Department—

Buildings—New Roman Catholic Church at Quetta.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Bangalore Water-supply Project.

In Port Blair and Nicobars—

Buildings—Cellular Jail at Aberdeen.

In Baluchistan—

Buildings—New Residency, Quetta.
Roads—Converting Kuch-Ziarat road into a tonga road.

In Assam—

Roads—Nichuguard-Manipur road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—New office for Comptroller of Post Offices, Calcutta.

In Punjab—

Buildings—Public Works Department New Secretariat Offices at Simla.

17. The outlay from Provincial Funds by Officers of the Public Works Department was expended in the following proportions:—

		Against in 1896-97.	Against in 1895-96.
25 per cent.	on new Buildings	30 per cent.	29 per cent.
9 „	„ Roads	7 „	7 „
1 „	„ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	2 „	3 „
35 „	Total on new Works	39 „	39 „
11 „	on Repairs to Buildings	10 „	10 „
25 „	„ „ to Roads	24 „	24 „
1 „	„ „ to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	1 „	1 „
37 „	Total on Repairs	35 „	35 „
26 „	of the total outlay has gone in payments to Establishment	24 „	26 „
2 „	on Tools and Plant and Suspense	2 „	...
28 „	Total on Establishment and Tools and Plant, etc.	26 „	26 per cent.
100	Total	100	100

18. Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads. On the other hand, in the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, the bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of roads; there being, in comparison, but a trifling sum devoted to new roads, in all the provinces, except the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam. The outlay by officers of other Departments was comparatively small, and it was chiefly incurred on works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

19. The principal works under construction on which outlay was incurred were:—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—Special repairs, additions and alterations to Police lines, Nagpur.
Roads—Betul-Chhindwara road, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sections.
Dindori-Birsinghpur road, 1st section, from Dindori to Shahapura.

In Burma—

Buildings—Extension of Toungoo Jail.
Extension of Jail at Bassein.
Constructing main west entrance, Jail, Bassein.
Conversion of Paungde Reformatory into a District Jail.
Military Post at Sadôn.
Barracks and lines for Military Police at Myitkyina.
District Court-house at Thatôn.
Constructing quarters for Government clerks at Rangoon.
Roads—Cart-road over Bhamo-Mahoi section of Bhamo-Namkhan road.
Indin-Falam road.
Roads and drains for Maymyo station.
Raising and bridging 19 miles of road from Kyauksè to Samôn *viâ* Kunse.
Ruby Mines road from Thabeitkyin to Mogôk.
Road from Tavoy to a point on river bank opposite Yebyu.
Metalling portions of the Myingyan-Fort Stedman road.
Taungyi-Kéngtúng road, 1st section.

In Assam—

Buildings—Reconstructing Sylhet Jail.

Roads—Cart-road from Maulvi Bazar to Manumukh.
Aijal-Lungleh road.
Bridges on Companyganj-Salutikar road.
Bridging Northern Trunk road between Gohpur and Kolabari.
Reconstructing bridges on Gauhati-Shillong cart-road.
Rebuilding 14 major bridges in the Assam Trunk road west of Gauhati.

In Bengal—

Buildings – Installation of the electric light at Belvedere and Jail, Alipore.
Out-patient building, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.
Acquiring a plot of land on the east side of the Presidency General Hospital, Dhalanda.
New Chemical block, Medical College, Calcutta.
Additions and alterations to Soldiers' barrack, Chinsura.
Extension of out-patient department in Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.
Female Ward in Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.
Central ganja godown, Nowgong.
Public office, Darjeeling.
School building for 200 boys, Kurseong.
Reconstructing new Kutcherry building, Darjeeling.
Double-storied barrack, Bhagalpur.
Salt golahs, Chittagong.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—New Government House, Naini Tal.
Main building of new Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Roads—Improving and metalling the feeder road from Ajnala to Amritsar.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Extending Protection Works, Dera Ghazi Khan, for 1897-98.

In Madras—

Buildings—Additions and improvements to Collector's office, Cuddalore.
Public offices, Tanjore.
New Law College, Madras.
Roads—Boyarani-Kallikota roads.
Improvements to Chundalo-Mysore road.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Improvements to Ootacamund Lake.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Navapáda.
Roads—British portion of Neri-Ajanta road.

20. The money from Incorporated Local Funds, assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department, was expended in the following proportions:—

		Against 1896-97.	Against 1895-96.
8 per cent.	on new Buildings	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
23 „	„ Roads	28 „	28 „
6 „	„ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6 „	6 „
32 „	Total on new Works	39 „	40 „
3 „	on Repairs to Buildings	3 „	3 „
45 „	„ „ Roads	40 „	39 „
3 „	„ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2 „	2 „
51 „	Total on Repairs	45 „	44 „
16 „	on Establishment	15 „	15 „
1 „	„ Tools and Plant and Suspense	1 „	1 „
17 „	Total on Establishment and Tools and Plant	16 „	16 „
100	Total	100	100

21. The principal works in progress under the Public Works Department were:—

In Burma—

Roads—Constructing a bridge over the Akyamchaung at Akyaw.

In Assam—

Roads—Sunamganj-Pagla road.
Natwanpur-Jaintiapur road.
Bridge over Desoi at Moriani.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Roads—Converting Man-Punch road into a 1st class road.

In Bombay—

Roads—Kudchi-Terdal road, 2nd and British portion.
Athni-Kagwad road.
Miryabar-Shindgi *viâ* the Amba Ghát section from Bijapur to Shiwangi, 1st and 2nd sections.
Indi-Sindgi road, 1st section.
Palla-Bádámi road, improving portion.
Gajendragad-Naregal road.
Nargund-Mallápur road.
Ron-Gajendragad road.

In Punjab—

Roads—Improving the Jhajjar-Bahadurgarh road.

22. The names of the works carried out by Officers of other Departments cannot be given, as accounts are not received in sufficient detail.

23. The principal works on which outlay was incurred from Excluded Local Funds, Contributions and Local Loans during 1897-98 are given below; in some cases a portion of the expenditure is also recorded under Provincial:—

In Military Works Department—

Buildings—Sandeman Memorial Hall at Quetta.

In Central Provinces—

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Water-works, Bhandara.
" Khandwa.
" Wardha.

In Punjab—

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Drainage work, Delhi.
Extending River Protective Works, Debra Ghazi Khan.

In Madras—

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Light house at False Point, Diva.
" Monapad.

24. 33.—*Famine Relief Works.*—The actual outlay by Funds (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds) is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	1,945,100	164,100	41,000	2,150,200
Revised Estimate	3,240,000	158,300	11,500	3,409,800
Actuals	3,210,789	138,818	2,760	3,352,367

The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to the fact that no accurate forecast of expenditure on Relief Works could be prepared owing to

uncertainty regarding the extent to which, and the time over which, relief operations would be necessary. The decrease compared with the Revised Estimate was due principally to the transfer at the close of the year of the normal expenditure on revenue-producing works to ordinary heads under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter IX, paragraph 104 (III and IV).

The detailed account of expenditure by provinces and departmental heads will be found in the abstracts and detailed accounts appended to the review. In the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay the expenditure has been heavy. The greater portion or nearly two-thirds of the whole outlay was incurred on roads. The expenditure on the works recorded under this head would not have been incurred in ordinary years.

25. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds, on Famine Relief works, Punjab, amounted to Rx. 3,923.

26. *50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—An expenditure of Rx. 4,105 was incurred during the year on account of constructing a jetty and a shed at Chittagong, against the provision of Rx. 8,400 in the Revised Estimate for the year. The work, which is estimated to cost Rx. 48,860, is being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, and the expenditure transferred to the Public Works Department, Bengal, for final adjustment.

27. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1897-98 have been reviewed separately.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th March 1899.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1897-98. Pages I to XVII.

Abstract and detailed accounts of the Expenditure on Famine Relief Works in India during 1897-98. Pages XVIII and XIX.

Appendix—Detailed account of Expenditure of the Public Works Department from Excluded Local Funds during 1897-98. Pages XXI and XXII.

Appendix—Detailed account of Expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department during 1897-98. Pages XXIII and XXIV.

Appendices Nos. 62 E to 62 An. Classified Abstracts of Expenditure on Civil Works and Repairs during 1897-98 by Funds and Service Heads. Pages XXV to XLI.

No. 0105 G., dated 13th March 1899.

Submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D., No. 0105 G., dated 13th March 1899.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1897-98, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1896-97.

Revenue. Actuals, 1896-97.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Actuals, 1897-98.	Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	IMPERIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—	ix				
				Departmental		173,090	216,600	158,700	347,696
				Civil		3,004	3,000	2,400	2,895
						176,094	219,600	161,100	350,591
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		87,597	90,900	91,000	171,714
				Civil		1,964	1,900	1,500	1,777
						89,561	92,800	92,500	173,491
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		52,276	55,500	56,000	128,895
				Civil		2,144	2,100	1,300	424
						54,420	57,600	57,300	129,319
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		3,016	3,300	3,300	8,430
				Civil		6	...	...	407
						3,022	3,300	3,300	8,837
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		*—15,604*	*—10,800*	...	4,855
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Civil		...	200	1,000	117
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	600	9,400	...
				Deduct—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shillings per rupee		*3,437*	*3,900*	*1,900*	*5,768*
				Exchange		*1,936*	*2,200*	*1,300*	*3,811*
						5,373	*6,100*	*3,200*	*9,579*
15,983	9,400	10,500	10,440	Net receipts and outlay in India		302,120	357,200	321,400	657,631
15,923	9,300	9,900	9,877	Carried forward — Departmental	v & ix	295,002	350,000	315,200	652,011
60	100	600	563	Carried forward — Civil	v & ix	7,118	7,200	6,200	5,620

"Departmental" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department; "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial Service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue. Actuals, 1896-97.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Actuals, 1897-98.	Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
15,923	9,300	9,900	9,877	Brought forward { Departmental	...	295,002	350,000	315,200	652,011
60	100	600	563	Brought forward { Civil	...	7,118	7,200	6,200	5,620
				Add—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—					
26,224	27,600	28,400	28,911	At 2 shillings per rupee	ix	80,866	80,200	90,800	91,371
17,330	18,200	15 900	16,280	Exchange on above	ix	45.537	44,900	59,900	60,381
				TOTAL—					
59,477	55,100	54,200	55,068	Departmental	...	421,405	475,100	465,900	803,763
60	100	600	563	Civil	...	7,118	7,200	6,200	5,620
59,537	55,200	54 800	55,631	TOTAL IMPERIAL	...	428,523	482,300	472,100	809,383
				PROVINCIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental	xi	742,688	731,600	785,300	773,918
				Civil	xi	40,804	33,100	52,300	111,789
						783,492	764,700	837,600	885,702
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental	xi	800,494	786,200	759,200	671,324
				Civil	xi	27,518	29,800	30,500	38,617
						828,012	816,000	789,700	709,941
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental	xi	558,346	541,000	572,700	469,604
				Civil	xi	15,904	16,700	11,400	11,966
						574,250	557,700	584,100	481,570
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental	xi	33,561	21,400	36,000	29,934
				Civil	xi	933	200	200	216
						34,494	31,600	36,200	30,150
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental	xi	5,781	10,500	11,000	14,612
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Civil	xi	31,989	38,500	32,400	9,806
				TOTAL—					
163,332	159,500	155,000	153,983	Departmental	vii & xi	2,140,870	2,100,700	2,164,200	1,959,387
116,556	121,400	122,600	124,579	Civil	vii & xi	117,148	118,300	126,800	172,394
279,888	280,900	277,600	278,562	TOTAL PROVINCIAL		2,258,018	2,219,000	2,291,000	2,131,781

ABSTRACT *by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.*—continued.

Revenue. Actuals, 1896-97.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Actuals, 1897-98.	Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental . . .		152.846	167,200	164,000	207,881
				Civil		237,505	266,700	359,300	297,427
						389,851	433,900	523,300	505,308
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental . . .		245,040	243,900	252.900	248,568
				Civil		638,607	619,700	719,100	636,463
						883,647	863,600	972,000	885,031
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental . . .		76,895	79,000	80,000	83,662
				Civil	xiii	174,441	178,300	172,300	169,987
						251,336	257,300	252,300	253,649
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental . . .		5,754	3,800	5,900	5,266
				Civil		8,349	9,200	8,500	9,003
						14,103	13,000	14,400	14,269
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental . . .		*—259*	...	...	259
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Civil		25,332	28,100	28,800	26,609
				TOTAL—					
2,549	2,600	2,000	2,282	Departmental . . .	vii & xiii	479,776	498,900	502,800	545,636
92,972	290,900	275,300	278,787	Civil		1,084,234	1,102,000	1,283,000	1,139,489
95,521	293,500	277,300	281,069	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	1,564,010	1,595,900	1,785,800	1,685,125
				* EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS		80,236	59,000	116,000	89,688
				REPAIRS		33,870	4,200	39,400	44,394
				ESTABLISHMENT . . .	xv	10,016	4,300	13,200	8,890
				TOOLS AND PLANT		551	400	1,000	615
				SUSPENSE		*—3,534*	...	...	3,534
				TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL .		121,139	67,900	169,600	147,121

* Departmental.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

Revenue. Actuals, 1896-97.	Revenue. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Revenue. Actuals, 1897-98.	Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				* CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				Original Works	xvii	71,804	66,500	10,300	46,697
				Repairs	xvii	13,405	15,000	3,100	15,356
				Establishment	xvii	2,700	2,600	1,300	2,938
				Tools and Plant	xvii	239	300	100	249
				Suspense	xvii	...	...	...	—20
				Total Contributions		88,148	84,400	14,800	65,270
				* LOCAL LOANS.					
				Original Works	xvii	21,230	12,100	...	30,548
				Repairs	xvii	...	...	...	...
				Establishment	xvii	956	...	...	—338
				Tools and Plant	xvii	...	...	...	—169
				Total	...	22,186	12,100	...	30,041
				ABSTRACT OF FOREGOING.					
				Departmental—					
59,477	55,100	54,200	55,068	Imperial	...	421,405	475,100	465,900	803,763
163,332	159,500	155,000	153,983	Provincial	...	2,140,870	2,100,700	2,164,200	1,959,387
2,549	2,600	2,000	2,282	Incorporated Local	...	479,776	493,900	502,800	545,636
...	...	...	...	Excluded Local	...	121,139	67,900	169,600	147,121
...	...	...	...	Contributions	...	88,148	84,400	14,800	65,270
...	...	...	...	Local Loans	...	22,186	12,100	...	30,041
225,358	217,200	211,200	211,333	Total Departmental	...	3,273,524	3,234,100	3,317,300	3,551,218
				Civil—					
60	100	600	563	Imperial	...	7,118	7,200	6,200	5,620
116,556	121,400	122,600	124,579	Provincial	...	117,148	118,300	126,800	172,394
292,972	290,900	275,300	278,787	Incorporated Local	...	1,084,234	1,102,000	1,283,000	1,139,489
409,588	412,400	398,500	403,929	Total Civil	...	1,208,500	1,227,500	1,416,000	1,317,503
634,946	629,600	609,700	615,262	GRAND TOTAL	...	4,482,024	4,461,600	4,733,300	4,868,721

* Departmental.

Calcutta;
Dated 13th March 1899.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DURING 1897-98.

	England.	India.							Assam.	Burma	Bengal	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.	Total.						
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.														
Departmental.														
Rents of buildings	...	119	1,319	1,023	94	3	2,413	4,971	...	...	...	...	4,510	9,481
Sales of barrack furniture	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" tools and plant	...	...	4	12	14	43	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
" produce	...	20	83	4	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	107
" old materials	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	152	10	13	26	...	1	202	...	...	...	...	...	202
	...	302	1,418	1,052	135	46	2,414	5,367	...	...	...	...	4,510	9,877
Add—														
England £	28,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,911
Exchange Rx.	16,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,280
Total	45,191	302	1,418	1,052	135	46	2,414	5,367	...	..	...	...	4,510	55,068
Officers of other Departments.														
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	267	...	91	205	563	...	...	...	...	..	563
Total	...	...	...	267	...	91	205	563	...	...	...	...	...	563
Total Imperial	45,191	302	1,418	1,319	135	137	2,619	5,930	...	...	..	...	4,510	55,631
Carried forward	45,191	302	1,418	1,319	135	137	2,619	5,930	...	...	...	...	4,510	55,631

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF REVENUE

	England.	India.						
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.	Total India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.
Brought forward	45,191	302	1,418	1,319	135	137	2,619	5,930
PROVINCIAL.								
Departmental.								
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rents from Strand bank, Maidan, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from self-supporting Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections under Highway Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recoveries and advances made in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of other Departments.								
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees on masonry graves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCORPORATED LOCAL.								
Departmental.								
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Officers of other Departments.								
Rents of buildings	...	...	120	...	73	...	...	193
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	2,338	...	...	2,338
Canal and ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Tolls on steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	123	...	2,411	...	...	2,534
Total Local	...	...	123	...	2,411	...	...	2,534
GRAND TOTAL	45,191	302	1,541	1,319	2,546	137	2,619	8,464

DURING 1897-98—*concluded.*

Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	...	...	...	4,510	...	...	55,631
2,015	13,971	1,661	7,176	4,052	1,695	7,026	9,261	46,857
...	2,512	5	286	275	4,689	460	...	8,227
13	471	98	212	50	449	3,394	566	5,258
115	57	15	267	1,551	2,635	180	1,158	5,978
2	47	146	264	128	275	1,153	1,086	3,101
...	115	810	68	5	95	99	10	1,202
...	...	...	4,409	...	...	...	...	4,409
...	...	...	...	3,674	...	342	...	4,016
...	51	...	...	...	...	...	44,647	44,698
2,106	...	1,896	...	2,703	...	...	...	6,705
85	18	1	5	30	...	*—1*	6	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	967
67	1,614	188	7,469	857	1,063	6,183	4,482	21,913
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	508	...	...	...	508
4,408	18,856	4,820	20,156	13,833	10,891	18,836	62,183	153,983
765	118	799	...	...	1,552	...	...	3,234
...	...	...	...	...	4,876	...	...	4,876
2	...	...	...	1,958	...	...	...	1,960
63	...	...	5	...	8,136	...	...	8,204
7	...	3,186	24,684	52,209	18,320	...	...	98,406
120	145	...	298	322	260	361	185	1,691
252	13	...	1,091	190	4,174	29	459	6,208
1,209	276	3,985	26,078	54,679	37,318	390	644	121,579
5,617	19,132	8,805	46,234	68,512	48,209	19,226	62,827	278,562
...	...	75	...	301	...	...	...	376
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
...	...	2	...	49	...	...	...	51
15	...	1	...	13	...	665	...	694
...	...	43	...	12	259	...	...	314
...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
3	...	40	...	47	43	14	...	147
...	...	...	...	689	...	...	...	689
18	...	166	...	1,117	302	679	...	2,282
8	548	11	1,734	...	1,771	...	601	4,866
12	...	...	527	...	190	218	144	1,091
18	...	...	37	...	...	423	...	478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,471	29,809
5,105	16,134	9,768	45,825	...	16,661	95,007	13,382	201,882
103	...	...	...	4,491	8,508	...	1,640	14,745
...	...	...	...	757	...	...	...	757
155	140	...	5,457	...	...	2,715	5,591	14,058
417	352	4	997	3,268	2,447	3,167	449	11,101
5,818	17,174	9,783	54,577	8,516	29,577	101,530	49,278	278,787
5,834	17,174	9,949	54,577	9,633	29,879	102,209	49,278	281,069
11,453	36,306	18,754	100,811	78,145	82,598	121,435	112,105	615,262

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India. Director-General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DEPARTMENTAL.									
Civil Buildings—									
New works	...	7,670	2,191	962	1,093	...	...	419	3,674
Repairs	...	5,016	2,701	1,435	737	...	...	624	1,139
Communications—									
New works	...	...	1,849	1,265	2,997	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	276	3,925	12,639	6,858	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New works	...	56,858	...	...	724	...	*—872*	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	69,820	10,666	16,301	12,520	...	*—872*	1,043	4,813
Establishment	...	2.824	4,892	9,953	3,651	...	50	237	861
Tools and plant	...	184	226	439	257	...	...	16	...
Suspense	...	*—4,227*	...	*—289*	*—380*	...	...	96	228
TOTAL	...	68,601	15,784	26,404	16,018	...	*—822*	1,392	5,902
Deduct—Outlay in England £	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,419*
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*799*
NET INDIA	...	68,601	15,784	26,404	16,048	...	*—822*	1,392	3,684
Add—									
England £	80,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange Rx.	45,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,404	16,048	...	*—822*	1,392	3,684
CIVIL.									
Civil Buildings—									
New works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	502	...	...	...
Communications—									
New works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	502	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CIVIL	...	...	...	268	...	502	...	...	...
TOTAL IMPERIAL	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,672	16,018	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684
Carried forward	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,672	16,048	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684

DURING 1897-98.

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3,195	19,204	384	...	2,814	36,624	5,810	21,498	2,853	3,808	92,995
3,545	15,197	353	...	2,338	15,443	4,933	10,071	1,251	6,062	55,648
3,370	9,481	...	...	10,075	...	...	2,445	*—145*	10	21,866
5,390	29,088	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	...	116	31,015
294	57,004	407	...	...	...	...	626	...	192	58,229
279	390	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	433	934
16,073	130,364	1,144	...	15,227	52,067	10,743	36,562	3,959	10,621	260,687
3,938	26,406	170	...	3,485	11,130	2,360	5,668	902	2,155	52,276
226	1,348	11	...	227	715	154	362	59	140	3,016
...	*—4,572*	...	*—10,842*	...	68	...	*—258*	...	...	*—15,604*
20,237	153,546	1,325	*—10,842*	18,939	63,980	13,257	42,334	4,920	12,916	300,375
...	*1,419*	...	*3*	*26*	*978*	...	*996*	...	*15*	*3,437*
...	*799*	...	*2*	*14*	*551*	...	*561*	...	*9*	*1,936*
20,237	151,328	1,325	*—10,847*	18,899	62,451	13,257	40,777	4,920	12,892	295,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,866
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,537
20,237	151,328	1,325	*—10,847*	18,899	62,451	13,257	40,777	4,920	12,892	421,405
1,760	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760
904	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
1,160	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
396	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		162
4,466	4,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,968
1,876	2.144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,144
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6,348	7,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,118
26,585	158,446	1,325	*—10,847*	18,899	62,451	13,257	40,777	4,920	12,892	428,523
26,585	158,446	1,325	*—10,847*	18,899	62,451	13,257	40,777	4,920	12,892	428,523

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India. Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,672	16,048	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684
PROVINCIAL.									
CIVIL WORKS.									
Departmental.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,672	16,048	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684

DURING 1897-98—*continued.*

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
26,585	158,446	1,325	—10,847	18,899	62,451	13,257	40,777	4,920	12,892	428,523
...	...	18,619	151,312	39,969	106,194	71,832	22,141	54,335	60,746	525,148
...	...	9,028	38,739	16,962	57,223	29,919	22,612	19,986	36,785	231,254
...	...	34,900	64,628	42,087	7,630	10,485	15,234	13,366	7,183	195,513
...	...	35,354	115,495	82,780	62,486	77,098	93,320	8,914	72,279	547,726
...	...	3,137	4,583	1,841	1,726	6,496	—2,289	5,744	789	22,027
...	...	...	3,156	1,296	5,801	583	5,212	1,838	3,628	21,514
...	...	101,038	377,913	184,935	241,060	196,413	156,230	104,183	181,410	1,543,182
...	...	47,266	112,328	41,442	71,075	84,637	66,102	51,691	83,805	558,346
...	...	549	5,119	3,117	2,429	—2,138	4,390	17,580	2,515	33,561
...	...	—353	11,259	6,742	—2,893	—11,324	—1,330	4,482	—802	5,781
...	...	148,500	506,619	236,236	311,671	267,588	225,392	177,936	266,928	2,140,870
...	...	...	...	...	136	419	...	4,607	...	5,192
...	...	...	...	...	281	4,447	...	1,312	...	6,040
...	...	...	...	219	1,197	187	...	215	...	1,818
...	...	...	...	795	4,615	1,422	...	5,800	...	12,632
...	...	...	...	7,994	365	3,422	...	22,013	...	33,794
...	...	...	...	...	449	8,091	...	306	...	8,846
...	...	...	...	9,008	7,048	18,018	...	34,253	...	68,322
...	...	1,069	1,373	1,490	3,167	5,139	2,970	...	696	15,904
...	...	...	...	704	70	159	...	...	...	933
...	...	1,149	20,230	31	...	4,098	5,441	200	840	31,989
...	...	2,218	21,603	11,233	10,280	27,414	8,411	34,453	1,536	117,148
...	...	150,718	528,222	247,469	321,951	295,002	233,803	212,389	268,464	2,258,018
26,585	158,446	152,043	517,375	266,368	384,402	308,259	274,580	217,309	281,356	2,686,541

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.							
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kuudra.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	126,403	68,601	15,784	26,672	16,048	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684
INCORPORATED LOCAL.									
CIVIL WORKS.									
Departmental.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works	...	...	356	...	1,076	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	979	...	971	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	1,357	...	2,245	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	136	...	516	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	20	...	34	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1,513	...	2,795	...	...	...	...
Civil.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works	...	...	279	67	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	71	279	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	3	283	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	434	629	13	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	250	24	132	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	684	653	145	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	...	2,197	653	2,940	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	126,403	68,601	17,981	27,325	18,988	502	*—822*	1,392	3,684

DURING 1897-98—*continued.*

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
26,585	158,446	152,043	517,375	266,368	384,402	308,259	274,580	217,309	281,356	2,686,541
...	...	230	3,460	342	...	3,303	4,529	1	3,052	14,917
...	22	...	479	247	...	5,122	8,278	...	304	14,452
...	1,432	3,584	12,116	23,554	...	28,829	12,530	667	28,054	110,766
...	1,950	4,536	14,094	34,851	...	69,666	30,249	3,157	58,183	216,686
...	129	—1	9,453	4,666	...	1,865	2,841	...	7,710	26,663
...	69	...	3,814	1,948	...	1,538	4,908	7	1,618	13,902
...	3,602	8,349	43,416	65,608	...	110,323	63,335	3,832	98,921	397,386
...	652	...	9,454	6,143	...	40,700	9,558	699	9,689	76,895
...	54	...	643	372	...	2,900	324	28	1,433	5,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—259	—259
...	4,308	8,349	53,513	72,123	...	153,923	73,217	4,559	109,784	479,776
...	346	94	372	...	30,167	1,358	...	11,837	3,927	48,101
...	350	108	254	...	19,179	5,598	...	8,218	7,707	41,414
...	50	340	16,981	...	62,357	1,967	...	45,650	10,187	137,532
...	286	6,437	8,096	24	203,707	27,293	...	263,024	46,502	555,369
...	30	343	11,630	...	11,763	136	...	7,746	20,224	51,872
...	14	258	2,455	...	7,158	321	...	17,109	14,509	41,824
...	1,076	7,580	39,788	24	334,331	36,673	...	353,584	103,056	876,112
...	406	1,741	4,056	8	73,182	10,874	3,580	63,571	17,023	174,441
...	...	66	220	...	2,922	535	...	3,991	615	8,349
...	...	1,700	2,722	36	472	1,152	11,117	5,382	2,751	25,332
...	1,482	11,087	46,786	68	410,907	49,234	14,697	426,528	123,445	1,084,234
...	5,790	19,436	100,299	72,191	410,907	203,157	87,914	431,087	233,229	1,564,010
26,585	164,236	171,479	617,674	338,559	795,309	511,416	362,494	648,396	514,585	4,250,551

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.							
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	126,403	68,601	17,981	27,325	18,988	502	−822	1,392	3,684
EXCLUDED LOCAL.									
DEPARTMENTAL.*									
Civil Works.									
Civil Buildings—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—									
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	126,403	68,601	17,981	27,325	18,988	502	−822	1,392	3,684

* The outlay by Civil Officers

DURING 1897-98—*continued.*

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
26,585	164,236	171,479	617,674	338,559	795,309	511,416	362,494	648,396	514,585	4,250,551
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,178	1,429	3,637	8,244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,159	—*29*	261	3,391
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,337	1,400	3,898	11,635
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	531	1,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	1,054	1,949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,238	4,729	48,502	71,469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,154	772	2,127	29,053
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,392	5,501	50,629	100,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,624	6,901	55,581	114,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,345	4,440	2,231	10,016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	384	114	551
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—*3,534*	—*3,534*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,022	11,725	54,392	121,139
26,585	164,236	171,479	617,674	338,559	795,309	511,416	417,516	660,121	568,977	4,371,690

from this source is not known.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.						
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Hyderabad.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	26,403	68,601	17,981	27,325	18,988	502	*—822*	1,392
CONTRIBUTIONS.								
DEPARTMENTAL.*								
Civil Buildings—								
New Works	...	2,310	2,484	113	10	...	...	...
Repairs	...	33	...	900	...	...	...	...
Communications—								
New Works	...	...	2	1,453	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	1,042	274	1,170	125	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
New Works	...	...	2,233	45	...	...	...	
Repairs	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	3,385	5,193	3,681	135	...	...	
Establishment	...	12	403	606	*—15*	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	1	32	48	*—1*	...	...	...
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	...	3,398	5,628	4,335	119	...	...	...
LOCAL LOANS.								
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL LOCAL LOANS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	126,403	71,999	23,609	1,660	19,107	502	*—822*	1,392

* Outlay from this source by officers of other departments is not known.

CALCUTTA;
Dated April 1899.

DURING 1897-98—*concluded.*

Port Blair	Baluchistan.	TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3,684	26,585	164,236	171,479	617,674	338,559	795,309	511,416	417,516	660,121	563,977	4,371,690
...	...	4,917	1,030	708	482	11,569	1,723	536	146	6,794	27,905
...	...	933	18	9	...	1,252	342	68	...	537	3,159
...	...	1,455	168	...	...	662	356	1,946	—2	...	4,585
...	...	2,611	58	3	2,452	294	1,856	22	...	7	7,303
...	...	2,278	16,207	450	1,132	304	134	2,129	16,599	81	39,314
...	...	200	...	1,118	956	4	86	496	69	14	2,943
...	...	12,394	17,481	2,288	5,022	14,085	4,497	5,197	16,812	7,433	85,209
...	...	1,006	178	417	570	274	55	99	53	48	2,700
...	...	80	26	57	37	18	4	6	3	8	239
...	...	13,480	17,685	2,762	5,629	(a) 14,377	4,556	5,302	16,868	7,489	88,148
...	...	...	9,204	...	...	..	...	12,026	...	...	21,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	...	...	956
...	...	...	9,204	...	...	...	...	12,982	...	...	22,186
3,684	26,585	177,716	198,368	620,436	344,188	809,686	515,972	435,800	676,989	576,466	4,482,024

(a) Includes the following contributional outlay on Excluded Local Fund (Darjeeling Improvement Fund) Works:—

Communications—	New Works	215
	Repairs	294
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	Works	80
	Repairs	4
	Establishment	122
	Tools and Plant	9
		724

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

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Abstract by Funds and Provinces of the Expenditure on Famine Relief Works in India during 1897-98 compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates for the year.

REVENUE.				Funds and Provinces.	For details, see page	EXPENDITURE.			
Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.					1897-98.			Accounts, 1896-97.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.			Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				IMPERIAL.					
				Central Provinces .		917,184	915,000	400,000	167,950
				Burma . . .		...	...	...	53,628
				Bengal . . .		196,396	200,000	422,600	...
				North-Western Provinces and Oudh .		726,511	724,000	500,000	779,960
				Punjab . . .		...	...	122,500	24,300
				Madras . . .		656,965	668,600	...	...
				Bombay . . .		711,641	731,500	500,000	300,153
						3,208,697	3,239,100	1,945,100	1,325,991
				Add—England . .		1,338	600	...	318
				Exchange .		754	300	...	210
				TOTAL IMPERIAL .		3,210,789	3,240,000	1,945,100	1,326,519
				PROVINCIAL.					
				Burma . . .		58,456	58,300	60,000	...
				Bengal . . .		—1,846	...	...	31,978
				Punjab . . .		82,208	100,000	...	30,507
				Madras . . .		..	...	104,100	33,131
				TOTAL PROVINCIAL .		138,818	158,300	164,100	95,616
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				Punjab . . .		2,760	11,500	41,000	27,249
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				Punjab . . .		3,923	...	...	3,078
				GRAND TOTAL		3,356,290	3,409,800	2,150,200	1,452,462

Detailed Account of Expenditure on Famine Relief Works during 1897-98.

	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL WORKS.								
Civil Buildings—								
Works	9	...	1,095	207	...	...	(a)10,471	11,782
Repairs	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Communications—								
Works	724,106	...	67,063	281,822	...	164,954	318,838	1,556,803
Repairs	77,220	...	...	15,278	...	384,868	67,038	544,404
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
Works	3,163	...	35,367	406,040	...	1,039	361	445,973
Repairs	188	...	...	...	...	5,532	...	5,720
Establishment . . .	55,483	...	33,000	19,215	...	27,604	(b) 86,664	221,996
Tools and Plant . . .	56,898	...	11,310	5,825	...	21,906	10,773	106,712
Suspense	...	...	55	*—2,773*	...	...	*—409*	*—3,127*
Irrigation Works—								
Works	...	...	31,256	903	...	26,659	119,793	178,611
Repairs	...	...	69	...	...	21,229	808	22,106
Establishment . . .	...	...	2,258	5	...	...	(c) 11,318	13,581
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	830	*—41*	...	...	3,727	4,516
Suspense	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	47
Construction of Railways—								
East Coast Railway . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,340	..	4,340
Tapti Valley Railway . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505	3,505
Barsi-Pandharpur Railway .	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,677	79,677
Sakri-Jainagar Railway .	...	...	12,769	...	...	...	...	12,769
Bettiah-Bagaha Railway .	...	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	1,257
TOTAL IMPERIAL .	917,184	...	196,396	726,511	.	658,131	712,567	3,210,789
PROVINCIAL.								
CIVIL WORKS.								
Civil Buildings—								
Works	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Communications—								
Works	...	2,953	...	...	*—9*	...	...	2,944
Repairs	...	...	...	...	807	...	...	807
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
Works	...	...	...	...	9,391	...	...	9,391
Repairs	...	...	...	...	38,974	...	...	38,974
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	916	...	...	916
Tools and Plant . . .	...	1,874	...	...	*—1,096*	...	...	778
Suspense	...	...	*—1,636*	...	...	...	...	*—1,636*
Irrigation Works—								
Works	...	990	*—170*	...	34,259	...	...	35,079
Establishment . .	...	72	...	...	1,546	...	...	1,618
Tools and Plant . .	...	142	...	...	*—2,482*	...	...	*—2,340*
Suspense	...	...	*—10*	...	*—98*	...	...	*—138*
Construction of Railways—								
Meiktila-Myingyan Railway .	...	52,383	...	...	...	...	...	52,383
TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	...	58,456	*—1,846*	...	82,208	...	...	138,818
INCORPORATED LOCAL.								
CIVIL WORKS.								
Communications—								
Works	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	127
Repairs	...	...	...	...	*—105*	...	...	*—105*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
Works	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	267
Repairs	...	...	...	...	2,206	...	...	2,206
Establishment . .	...	...	...	...	402	...	...	402
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	...	*—137*	...	...	*—137*
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL .	...	...	...	...	2,760	...	...	2,760
EXCLUDED LOCAL.								
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—								
Works	...	...	...	...	3,543	...	...	3,543
Repairs	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	375
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL .	...	...	...	...	3,923	...	...	3,923
GRAND TOTAL .	917,184	58,456	194,550	726,511	83,891	658,131	712,567	3,356,290

(a) Military Works.
(b) Includes Rx 72,782 on account of gratuitous relief.
(c) Do. Rx. 9,222 do. do.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D., No. 0105 G., dated the March 1899.

APPENDIX.

Detailed account of expenditure of the Public Works Department from Excluded Local Funds during 1897-98 :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
New Works.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Political Agency	...	...	...	171	171
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	878	17	767	1,662
Law and Justice	...	...	...	6	6
Police	...	252	...	205	457
Medical	...	1,907	...	2,073	3,980
Light-houses	...	...	121	...	121
Miscellaneous	...	141	1,291	415	1,847
	...	3,178	1,429	3,637	8,244
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	3,178	1,429	3,637	8,244
Repairs.					
Customs	...	...	...	10	10
Land Revenue	...	134	...	...	134
Excise	...	6	...	...	6
Educational	...	894	*—103*	...	791
Law and Justice	...	31	...	...	31
Light-houses	...	...	*—8*	...	*—8*
Ecclesiastical	...	1	...	...	1
Police	...	671	...	18	689
Medical	1	1,343	...	203	1,547
Miscellaneous	...	79	82	30	191
	1	3,159	*—29*	261	3,392
Deduct—Contributions	*1*	...	...	...	*1*
TOTAL	...	3,159	*—29*	261	3,391
COMMUNICATIONS.					
Works.					
Metalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	*—361*	*—361*
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	64	64
Unmetalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	63	63
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	756	756
Roads—					
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	...	...	...	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	1	1
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	215	...	...	...	215
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	215	...	...	523	738
Deduct—Contributions	*215*	...	...	...	*215*
TOTAL	...	...	...	523	523
Carried forward	...	6,337	1,400	4,421	12,158

Appendix.

	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward .	...	6,337	1,400	4,421	12,158
Repairs.					
Metalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	299	299
Partially bridged and drained	...	14	...	130	144
Unmetalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	78	78
Partially bridged and drained	...	102	...	24	126
Roads—					
Banked or surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	...	...	...	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared, partially bridged and drained . .	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	294	231	...	...	525
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	548	...	...	548
	294	895	...	531	1,720
Deduct—Contributions . .	*294*	...	...	...	*294*
Total .	...	895	...	531	1,426
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
New Works.					
Improvements to towns	...	2,342	...	...	2,342
Markets	...	990	...	1,218	2,208
Paving and streets	...	4,006	...	1	4,007
Water-supply	80	2,130	*—1*	46,820	49,029
Sewage and drainage	...	6,404	...	*—3*	6,401
Harbours	...	...	33	45	78
Light-houses	...	...	...	4	4
Conservancy	...	808	...	...	808
Lighting	...	22	4,084	...	4,106
Miscellaneous	...	1,536	613	417	2,566
Total .	80	18,238	4,729	48,502	71,549
Deduct—Contributions . .	*80*	...	...	...	*80*
Total .	...	18,238	4,729	[illegible],502	71,469
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns	...	2,840	...	...	2,840
Markets	...	759	...	...	759
Paving and streets	...	14,693	...	...	14,693
Water-supply	4	3,675	...	725	4,404
Sewage and drainage	...	3,080	...	26	3,106
Harbours	...	...	633	1,229	1,862
Light-houses	...	...	...	137	137
Conservancy	...	866	...	...	866
Lighting	...	5	137	...	142
Miscellaneous	...	236	2	10	248
Total .	4	26,154	772	2,127	29,057
Deduct—Contributions . .	*4*	...	...		*4*
Total .	...	26,154	772	2,127	29,053
Total Works and Repairs	...	51,624	6,901	55,581	114,106
Establishment	...	3,345	4,440	2,231	10,016
Tools and Plant	...	53	384	114	551
Suspense	...	...	...	*—3,534*	*—3,534*
Total .	...	55,022	11,725	54,392	121,139

APPENDIX.

Detailed account of expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department during 1897-98 :—

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.													
New Works.													
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices	...	...	26	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61
Educational	...	...	...	...	13	8	405	3,558	...	300	182	3,024	7,550
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	74	...	...	...	...	77
Ecclesiastical	420	2,473	...	10	...	...	...	1,243	277	50	...	764	5,237
Jails	...	...	43	...	...	...	6	...	...	64	...	...	113
Police	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	53	...	...	63
Medical	...	11	...	...	997	40	5	6,649	1,328	8	...	3,006	12,044
Miscellaneous	1,871	...	...	...	...	387	6	45	18	...	−36	...	2,291
Telegraph	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
TOTAL	2,310	2,484	113	10	1,030	708	452	11,569	1,723	536	146	6,794	27,905
Repairs.													
Post office	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Opium	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Viceregal residences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	...	...	...	884
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	72	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	305	389
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	150	153
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19	...	...	19
Police	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	..	3	...	...	12
Ecclesiastical	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	69	195
Medical	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	117	1	...	...	119
Miscellaneous	24	...	786	...	...	...	...	247	141	45	.	...	1,21[illegible]
TOTAL	33	...	900	...	18	9	...	1,252	342	[illegible]	...	537	3,159
COMMUNICATIONS.													
Works.													
Metalled Roads—													
Bridged and drained throughout	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	447	356	11	−2	...	813
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	1,414	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,414
Unmetalled Roads—													
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,931	...	...	1,934
Partially bridged and drained	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Roads—													
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	39	...	146	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	400
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	2	1,453	...	168	...	...	662	356	1,946	−2	...	4,556
Carried forward	2,343	2,486	2,466	10	1,216	717	482	13,483	2,421	2,550	144	7,331	35,649

APPENDIX.

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	2,343	2,486	2,466	10	1,216	717	482	13,483	2,431	2,550	144	7,331	35,649
COMMUNICATIONS—*contd.*													
Repairs.													
Metalled Roads—													
Bridged and drained throughout	1,042	256	141	...	58	3	...	...	399	...	...	7	1,906
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	807	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	1,114
Unmetalled Roads—													
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	...	22	...	...	2,432
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	125	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	167
Roads—													
Banked or surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	1,281
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	294	61	..	...	...	362
Arboriculture	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Minor and unforeseen works and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,042	274	1,170	125	58	3	2,452	294	1,856	22	...	7	7,303
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.													
New Works.													
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	134
Markets	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply	...	2,092	17	...	23,959	10	954	60	...	746	13,504	3	41,365
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	1,452	...	111	...	...	5,068	3,095	...	9,726
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	141	...	...	...	25	67	224	...	8,341	...	78	8,876
TOTAL	...	2,233	45	...	25,411	450	1,132	304	134	14,155	16,599	81	60,544
Repairs.													
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Water-supply	...	198	...	...	...	25	948	4	47	253	...	...	1,475
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	39	...	20	...	102
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	653
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	...	373	8	...	...	243	49	...	675
TOTAL	...	200	...	...	...	1,118	956	4	86	496	69	14	2,943
Total Works and Repairs	3,385	5,193	3,681	135	26,655	2,288	5,022	14,085	4,497	17,223	16,812	7,433	106,439
Establishment	12	403	606	*−15*	178	417	570	274	55	1,055	53	48	3,656
Tools and Plant	1	32	48	*−1*	26	57	37	18	4	6	3	8	239
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,399	5,628	4,335	119	(*a*) 26,889	2,762	5,629	14,377	4,556	(*b*) 18,284	16,868	7,489	110,334

(*a*) Includes Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Works Rx. 9,204 on account of Local Loans.
(*b*) Do. do. Works „ 12,026
Establishment „ 956
12,982 do. do.

No. 62E.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Civil Buildings—Works.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Mint.	Post Offices.	Telegraph.	Viceregal Residences.	Secretariat Offices of the Government of India.	Treasury and Currency Buildings.	Land Revenue Buildings.	Excise Buildings.	Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.	Board of Revenue Buildings.	Political Agencies.	Stamp and Stationery Office	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Director-General, Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	153	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,922	12	...	...	...	1,872	9,980	*2,310*	7,670
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	...	...	...	35	...	149	...	...	...	...	766	3,288	40	6	168	53	85	4,675	*2,484*	2,191
Central India	...	...	...	44	...	40	16	...	...	...	86	...	64	...	52	...	...	...	...	8	583	...	38	144	1,075	*113*	962
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	681	22	29	...	...	...	...	45	10	...	163	73	...	75	1,103	*10*	1,093
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	211	38	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	419
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 674	...	...	...	3,674	...	3,674
Baluchistan	4	...	...	...	...	31	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	...	...	...	...	147	...	1,010	7	627	3,195	...	3,195
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	371	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...	384
Assam	...	...	..	...	...	1,025	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*—1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814	...	2,814
Bengal	...	..	2,024	1,109	...	28,379	620	2,491	661	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	36,624	...	36,624
N.-W. P. and Oudh	7	...	...	3,706	...	251	56	98	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,810	...	5,810
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	337	101	7,022	10,418	...	...	...	...	...	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	21,498	...	21,498
Madras	...	...	12	...	...	473	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,853	...	2,853
Bombay	...	91	1,737	25	...	804	843	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	66	...	122	...	...	3,808	...	3,808
Total	11	91	3,773	4,884	...	32,088	4,631	9,611	11,277	1,245	802	22	300	...	4,278	...	2,792	811	11,332	273	4,486	1,373	98	3,734	97,912	*4,917*	92,995

No. 62F.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Mint.	Post Offices.	Telegraph.	Viceregal Residences.	Secretariat Offices of the Government of India.	Treasury and Currency Buildings.	Land Revenue Buildings.	Excise Buildings.	Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices.	Board of Revenue Buildings.	Political Agencies.	Stamps and Stationery Office.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Director-General, Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	36	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	4,824	10	...	...	...	117	5,049	*33*	5,016
Rajputana	9	...	...	5	...	94	110	...	...	...	32	...	536	...	67	...	4	390	190	258	117	247	...	612	2,701	...	2,701
Central India	...	...	...	37	...	158	49	...	...	...	23	...	357	...	339	...	...	...	124	20	186	9	39	994	2,335	*900*	1,435
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	332	15	*—13*	...	...	...	...	39	10	5	121	55	18	134	737	...	737
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	127	35	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	624	...	624
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	...	...	1,139	...	1,139
Baluchistan	37	...	...	...	...	56	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	...	...	5	122	69	849	103	1,007	3,545	...	3,545
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	220	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	353
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	704	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,338	...	2,338
Bengal	...	...	1,128	1,408	1,199	1,610	1,293	6,771	1,145	293	...	...	...	...	505	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	16,327	*884*	15,443
N.-W. P. and Oudh	95	40	...	2,478	...	1,472	357	126	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	4,933	...	4,933
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	541	5,284	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	10,073	*2*	10,071
Madras	...	...	37	...	...	877	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	...	1,251
Bombay	...	30	3,636	9	347	1,218	477	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	19	20	35	15	59	6,062	...	6,062
Total	141	70	4,801	3,937	1,546	8,033	5,073	12,181	2,410	362	387	15	1,302	...	2,608	...	268	429	5,249	434	1,652	1,195	175	5,199	57,467	*1,819*	55,648

No. 62G.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Roads and other Works of Communication.

Provinces.	Metalled Roads.		Unmetalled Roads.		Roads.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions*	Net Total.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	9	1,681	4	133	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1,851	*2*	1,849
Central India	1,159	1,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	2,718	*1,453*	1,265
Coorg	1,116	...	3	980	...	...	...	...	...	898	...	2,997	...	2,997
Baluchistan	...	1,107	...	497	...	...	1,493	...	...	273	...	3,370	...	3,370
Assam	...	...	...	10,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,075	...	10,075
Punjab	15	150	...	2,246	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	2,445	...	2,445
Madras	*—145*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*—145*	...	*—145*
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10
Total	2,154	4,458	7	13,931	...	...	1,493	1	...	1,277	...	23,321	*1,455*	21,866

No. 62H.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

Provinces.	Metalled Roads.		Unmetalled Roads.		Roads.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Director-General, Military Works	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	*1,042*	276
Rajputana	1,516	1,889	12	309	18	...	141	13	...	154	147	4,199	*274*	3,925
Central India	6,168	7,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	176	110	13,809	*1,170*	12,639
Coorg	4,166	709	...	2,088	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	6,983	*125*	6,858
Baluchistan	...	2,073	...	535	...	...	1,829	...	...	953	...	5,390	...	5 390
Punjab	...	...	...	...	285	1,526	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	...	1,811
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	13	...	116	...	116
Total	13,168	11,834	12	2,932	303	1,526	1,970	116	192	1,316	257	33,626	*2,611*	31,015

No. 62I.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Petroleum operations.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Director-General, Military Works	...	...	...	56,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,858	...	56,858
Rajputana	...	...	...	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	141	2,233	*2,233*	...
Central India	...	28	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	*45*	...
Coorg	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	724
Baluchistan	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	71	...	294	...	294
Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*—872*	...	...	*—872*	...	*—872*
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	...	407	...	407
Punjab	...	...	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	626
Bombay	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
Total	...	28	...	60,732	...	...	...	*—872*	478	141	60,507	*2,278*	58,229

No. 62J.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	2	200	*200*	...
Coorg	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111
Baluchistan	19	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	279
Punjab	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	62	111	...	111
Bombay	...	...	...	2	...	427	1	...	3	433	...	433
Total	19	...	...	620	...	427	1	...	67	1,134	*200*	934

No. 62 K.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Civil Buildings—Works.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Post offices.	Telegraph.	Treasury and Currency buildings.	Land Revenue buildings.	Excise buildings.	Residences for Local Governments, and Secretariat offices.	Board of Revenue buildings.	Political Agencies.	Stamps and Stationery offices.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous. Registration.	Miscellaneous. Printing.	Miscellaneous. Marine.	Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings.	Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central Provinces	24	...	...	...	10	2.291	2,981	381	...	..	...	19	1.084	241	3,494	2,433	3,569	1,465	...	416	...	1,233	9	19,650	*1,031*	18,619
Burma	81	839	945	2,097	96	5,163	...	1,333	...	156	...	...	2,316	813	17,522	26,819	54.045	6,350	...	...	363	3,495	29,587	152,020	*708*	151,312
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	234	53	2,135	...	1,231	...	11	1,592	453	9,700	6,684	1.391	599	...	1,223	...	3,582	11,564	40.452	*483*	39,969
Bengal	54	210	...	...	...	6,877	3,615	6,804	32	...	9	*—780*	12,331	1,833	20.314	10,996	2,186	50,842	352	...	...	545	1,543	117,763	*11,569*	106,194
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	10,853	1,820	30,034	125	...	...	539	4.341	1,157	8,337	6,286	7,313	1,617	121	30	...	234	50	72.857	*1,025*	71,832
Punjab	...	...	...	...	593	4,274	582	1.796	305	75	...	268	1,033	945	947	4,248	2,821	2,101	...	52	...	642	1,994	22,677	*536*	22,141
Madras	144	...	...	...	48	27,297	562	2,637	15	...	...	*—38*	8.109	62	3,509	2,272	3,020	1,148	1,845	322	...	3,410	119	54,481	*146*	54,335
Bombay	207	510	...	...	...	11,045	1,066	1,880	...	274	...	...	5,697	1,247	8,363	1,085	6,559	27,816	...	353	...	448	996	67,540	*6,794*	60,746
Total	510	1,559	945	2,097	747	68,034	10,679	47,000	477	1,736	9	19	36,503	6,751	72,186	60,823	80,899	91,938	2,318	2,396	363	13,589	45,862	547,440	*22,292*	525,148

No. 62 L.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Post offices.	Telegraph.	Treasury and Currency buildings.	Land Revenue buildings.	Excise buildings.	Residences for Local Governments, and Secretariat offices.	Board of Revenue buildings.	Political Agencies.	Stamp and Stationery offices.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous. Registration.	Miscellaneous. Printing.	Miscellaneous. Marine.	Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings.	Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central Provinces	42	...	...	...	22	704	87	501	...	...	...	44	73	526	1,961	1,110	2,148	132	...	8	...	1.576	112	9,046	*18*	9,028
Burma	22	273	1,148	1,037	181	389	...	3,752	...	210	...	131	419	1,262	4.342	2,820	11,607	682	...	74	64	3,215	7,120	38,748	*9*	38,739
Assam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,172	...	236	...	57	926	773	6,553	1,676	410	296	...	88	...	1,197	3,578	16 962	..	16.962
Bengal	...	317	...	...	...	4,531	960	3,582	654	...	200	649	7,410	2,960	11,702	6,107	5,484	6,121	87	...	...	709	6,117	57,590	*367*	57,223
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	..	...	8,058	542	1.827	161	...	...	1,236	1,762	1,240	2,156	1,717	7.983	1,500	28	104	...	508	1,539	30,161	*242*	29,919
Punjab	..	...	...	...	80	2,613	179	2.424	113	101	...	965	909	1,090	1,205	3.927	5,464	1,096	...	73	...	1,413	1,027	22.679	*67*	22,612
Madras	3	...	...	...	267	1,762	134	4,412	14	...	226	84	715	782	1.002	2,032	908	990	598	.	34	5,069	954	19.986	...	19,986
Bombay	302	534	...	...	81	9,653	127	3.144	...	509	..	749	2,114	2,604	3,071	2,395	5,858	3,448	9	176	15	1,442	1,108	37,322	*537*	36,785
Total	369	1.124	1,148	1,037	631	27,710	2,029	20,814	942	1 056	426	3,915	14,328	11,237	31,992	21.784	39,862	14,265	722	523	113	15.112	21,355	232,494	*1,240*	231,254

No. 62M.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Roads and other Works of Communication.

Provinces	Metalled Roads. Bridged and drained throughout.	Metalled Roads. Partially bridged and drained.	Unmetalled Roads. Bridged and drained throughout.	Unmetalled Roads. Partially bridged and drained.	Roads. Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Roads. Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Roads. Cleared, partially bridged and drained	Roads. Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central Provinces	3,644	7,677	942	8,702	1,814	11,200	...	*—21*	...	562	548	35,068	*168*	34,900
Burma	28,268	610	20,277	4,783	...	1,117	8,114	395	50	1,014	...	64,628	...	64,628
Assam	4,565	...	17,170	16,712	30	16	932	...	238	2,424	...	42,087	...	42,087
Bengal	5,514	10	1,073	303	909	31	...	...	...	237	...	8,077	*447*	7,630
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,807	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	1,035	...	10,485	...	10,485
Punjab	4,001	1,862	3,165	7,711	...	...	...	...	117	324	...	17,180	*1,946*	15,234
Madras	3,362	1,728	658	432	...	...	5,439	1,745	...	...	...	13,364	*—2*	13,366
Bombay	2,000	1,542	952	2,364	18	...	64	215	...	28	...	7,183	...	7,183
Total	60,161	13,429	44,237	41,007	2,771	12,364	14,549	2,334	1,048	5,624	548	198,072	*2,559*	195,513

No. 62N.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

Provinces.	Metalled Roads. Bridged and drained throughout.	Metalled Roads. Partially bridged and drained.	Unmetalled Roads. Bridged and drained throughout.	Unmetalled Roads. Partially bridged and drained.	Roads. Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Roads. Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Roads. Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Roads. Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central Provinces	14,475	5,697	2,441	5,176	...	5,900	...	...	1,224	499	...	35,412	*58*	35,354
Burma	55,838	2,921	28,[illegible]34	16,230	...	6,366	3,220	2,649	...	120	20	115,498	*3*	115,495
Assam	20,577	...	28,402	25,566	290	3,621	1,266	383	2,278	2,848	...	85,231	*2,451*	82,780
Bengal	56,254	307	2,208	2,596	19	323	...	143	...	636	...	62,486	...	62,486
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	66,206	1,340	329	8	...	...	...	...	6,854	2,735	912	78,384	*1,286*	77,098
Punjab	56,688	347	7,574	7,853	...	187	248	682	14,564	3,070	2,129	93,342	*22*	93,320
Madras	7,988	598	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,914	...	8,914
Bombay	37,053	15,220	4,317	13,010	79	221	...	360	...	592	1,434	72,286	*7*	72,279
Total	315,079	26,430	73,733	70,439	388	16,618	4,784	4,217	24,920	10,500	4,495	551,553	*3,827*	547,726

No. 62O.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Central Provinces	...	...	...	17,930	1,452	...	...	...	—38	19,344	16,207	3,137
Burma	556	...	96	147	189	415	3,251	...	379	5,033	450	4,583
Assam	178	...	...	1,937	111	...	...	213	534	2,973	1,132	1,841
Bengal	...	...	...	...	508	79	...	...	1,363	1,950	224	1,726
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	229	...	...	5,700	650	...	...	...	44	6,623	127	6,496
Punjab	240	386	70	807	5,058	...	...	...	5,305	11,866	14,155	—2,289
Madras	5,722	...	...	13,504	3,095	...	...	7	15	22,343	16,599	5,744
Bombay	4	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	644	870	81	789
Total	6,929	386	166	40,247	11,063	494	3,251	220	8,246	71,002	48,975	22,027

No. 62P.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Burma	538	24	20	115	43	875	1,088	...	1,621	4,274	1,118	3,156
Assam	89	15	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	544	2,252	956	1,296
Bengal	...	...	...	...	81	652	66	...	5,002	5,801	...	5,801
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	321	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	168	630	47	583
Punjab	1,043	...	3,412	585	16	...	...	...	612	5,668	456	5,212
Madras	1,552	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	55	1.907	69	1,838
Bombay	210	...	55	27	...	221	104	...	3,025	3,642	14	3,628
Total	3,753	39	3,487	2,472	440	1,748	1,208	...	11,027	24,174	2,660	21,514

No. 62Q.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Civil Buildings—Works.

Provinces.	Post offices.	Land Revenue buildings.	Excise buildings.	Minor Departments	Educational.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	69	...	...	230	...	230
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,337	...	1,123	3,460	...	3,460
Assam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	342	...	342
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	2,091	...	...	...	1,830	81	...	4,002	*699*	3,303
Punjab	...	34	...	...	1,627	28	...	...	1,503	...	1,337	4,529	...	4,529
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bombay	...	92	...	...	780	...	...	...	2,002	...	178	3,052	...	3,052
Total	...	126	...	...	4,659	28	...	...	7,741	81	2,981	15,616	*699*	14,917

No. 62R.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

Provinces.	Post offices.	Land Revenue buildings.	Excise buildings.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	22
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	338	479	...	479
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	247	...	247
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	11	2,341	...	...	...	2,643	214	13	5,222	*100*	5,122
Punjab	...	1,734	35	...	3,033	409	...	3	1,373	...	1,691	8,278	...	8,278
Bombay	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	193	...	9	304	...	304
Total	...	1,734	35	11	5,476	409	...	3	4,372	214	2,298	14,552	*100*	14,452

No. 62S.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		ROADS.				Boat-bridges and erries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Navigable canals.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.								
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	...	356
Coorg	...	—2	...	673	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	1,076	...	1,076
Central Provinces	1,007	123	143	871	...	1,266	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	3,584	...	3,584
Burma	3,147	2,821	3,345	1,796	...	404	563	...	40	...	...	...	...	12,116	...	12,116
Assam	300	...	7,645	11,127	666	2,213	737	...	718	148	...	...	...	23,554	...	23,554
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,278	498	6,789	10,029	1 247	1,371	1,083	614	10	266	...	...	...	29,185	*356*	28,829
Punjab	1,913	1,055	1.554	6,844	...	...	343	78	118	625	...	...	...	12,530	...	12,530
Madras	...	...	673	...	*—6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	667
Bombay	1,491	63	2,238	20,230	*—357*	282	2,969	277	731	130	...	...	...	28,054	...	28,054
TOTAL	15,136	4,558	22,387	51,926	1,550	5,536	5,695	969	2,022	1,169	174	...	...	111,122	*356*	110,766

No. 62T.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		ROADS.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Arboriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Navigable canals.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar materials, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.								
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	398	72	—	411	...	...	2	95	...	1	...	...	...	979	...	979
Coorg	...	...	...	794	...	...	...	...	63	114	...	...	...	971	...	971
Central Provinces	1 274	948	1,294	547	312	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,536	...	4,536
Burma	8,492	296	2,213	383	...	1,387	1,106	80	...	37	...	...	...	14.094	...	14,094
Assam	203	120	15,853	14,117	560	991	1,456	760	408	383	...	...	...	34,851	...	34,851
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	55,232	5,817	4,743	3,256	241	102	13	5	...	198	629	...	...	70,236	*570*	69,666
Punjab	11,489	637	4 325	7,894	212	561	1,344	1.129	461	2.197	...	...	...	30,249	...	30,249
Madras	331	15	1,270	336	13	...	...	271	181	...	...	740	...	3,157	...	3,157
Bombay	12,158	9,769	6,127	21,960	3,401	1,797	571	489	1,282	225	404	...	...	58,183	...	58,183
TOTAL	89,577	17,774	35,825	49,698	4,739	4,999	4,492	2,829	2,395	3,155	1,033	740	...	217,256	*570*	216,686

No. 62U.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Coorg	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	56	129	...	129
Central Provinces	...	...	...	—1	...	...	...	...	—1	...	—1
Burma	13	7,315	1,423	184	...	452	...	66	9,453	...	9,453
Assam	...	184	...	2,725	291	...	...	1,460	4,666	...	4,666
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	854	...	...	114	...	...	...	904	1,872	7	1,865
Punjab	769	...	—107	1,837	92	...	...	250	2,841	...	2,841
Bombay	...	...	...	7,587	118	...	...	5	7,710	...	7,710
Total	1,636	7,572	1,316	12,446	501	452	...	2,747	26,670	7	26,663

No. 62V.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Coorg	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	55	69	...	69
Upper Burma	...	1,280	1,940	...	...	555	...	39	3,814	...	3,814
Assam	131	229	...	853	220	...	...	515	1,948	...	1,948
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	7	534	...	...	1,036	1,577	39	1,538
Punjab	224	...	1,052	3,295	81	...	...	256	4,908	...	4,908
Madras	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Bombay	...	...	...	1,593	...	11	...	15	1,618	...	1,618
Total	355	1,511	2,992	5,766	835	566	...	1,916	13,941	39	13,902

No. 62W.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds by Civil Department on Civil Buildings—Works.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Post Offices.	Telegraph.	Land Revenue buildings.	Excise buildings.	Political Agencies.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	26	655	221	...	8	...	278	174	59	1,760	...	1,760

No. 62X.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

Provinces.	Forest.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Post offices.	Telegraph	Land Revenue buildings	Excise buildings.	Political Agencies.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	12	635	14	...	20	1	68	26	43	904	...	904
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	502	...	502
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	12	635	14	...	20	1	68	26	545	1,406	...	1,406

No. 62Y.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds by Civil Department on Roads and other Works of Communication.

Provinces.	Metalled Roads.		Unmetalled Roads.		Roads.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	Grand Total.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	Net Total.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked, and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Baluchistan	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	1,160	...	1,160

No. 62Z.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imerial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		ROADS.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Baluchistan	213	155	...	13	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	396	...	396

No. 62Aa.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds by Civil Department on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Baluchistan	...	...	...	6	78	...	...	84	...	84

No. 62Ab.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Imperial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

PROVINCES.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Baluchistan	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	162	...	162

No. 62Ac.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Civil Buildings—Works.

PROVINCES.	Forests.	Administration.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Bengal	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	172	...	5	271	449	...	449
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	307	4,300	...	...	...	...	4,607	...	4,607
TOTAL	...	136	1	...	...	307	4,300	172	...	5	271	5,192	...	5,192

No. 62Ad.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Civil Buildings.

PROVINCES.	Administration.	Minor Departments.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Educational.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Bengal	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	281	...	281
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	77	...	...	...	1,780	14	9	311	2,256	4,447	...	4,447
Madras	...	...	...	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	...	1,312
TOTAL	...	77	153	1,312	...	1,780	14	9	311	2,384	6,040	...	6,040

No. 62Ae.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		ROADS.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Assam	...	...	2	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	219
Bengal	668	...	220	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	...	1,197
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—*15*	201	1	...	187	...	187
Madras	...	764	...	...	8	...	193	245	*1,000*	5	...	215	...	215
TOTAL	668	764	222	526	8	...	193	230	—*799*	6	...	1,818	...	1,818

No. 62Af.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS.		UNMETALLED ROADS.		ROADS.				Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Partially bridged and drained.	Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Cleared only.						
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Assam	...	...	779	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	795	...	795
Bengal	235	...	245	100	...	...	...	...	3,134	901	...	4,615	...	4,615
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	109	53	204	240	...	...	...	228	413	86	89	1,422	...	1,422
Madras	1,159	683	144	309	597	1,387	1,618	747	82	124	...	6,850	*1,050*	5,800
TOTAL	1,503	736	1,372	653	597	1,387	1,618	975	3,641	1,111	89	13,682	*1,050*	12,632

No. 62Ag.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay *from* Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,994	7,994	...	7,994
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	365
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	...	...	922	...	...	...	...	2,495	3,422	...	3,422
Madras	25	...	...	21,988	...	...	...	...	...	22,013	...	22,013
Total	30	...	...	22,910	...	...	...	...	10,854	33,794	...	33,794

No. 62Ah.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Provincial Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Provinces.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Harbours.	Light-houses.	Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay *from* Contributions.	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	449	...	449
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	100	...	...	887	...	...	...	...	7,104	8,091	...	8,091
Madras	192	...	...	39	75	...	...	...	...	306	...	306
Total	292	...	...	926	75	...	...	...	7,553	8,846	...	

No. 62Ai.—*Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Civil Buildings.*

Provinces.	Customs.	Opium.	Post offices.	Telegraph.	Administration.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay *from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	279	...	279
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	17	...	...	67	...	67
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	36	94	...	94
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	32	372	...	372
Bengal	...	...	67	583	8,426	...	806	516	5,634	3,276	398	3,769	1,923	4,769	30,167	...	30,167
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	211	15	142	1,358	...	1,358
Madras	...	...	...	...	6	...	2,156	22	...	...	...	4,129	2,603	2,921	11,837	...	11 837
Bombay	...	...	...	...	413	...	3,228	...	...	...	...	209	...	77	3,927	...	3,927
Total	...	...	67	583	8,864	...	7,310	538	5,634	3,276	937	8,335	4,580	7,977	48,101	...	48,101

No. 62Aj.—*Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Civil Buildings.*

Provinces.	Customs.	Opium.	Post offices.	Telegraph.	Administration.	Minor Departments.	Educational.	Ecclesiastical.	Law and Justice.	Jails.	Police.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	*Deduct* Outlay *from Contributions.*	Net Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	10	55	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	71	...	71
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	160	13	13	73	279	...	279
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	3	108	...	108
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	47	...	...	254	...	254
Bengal	...	12	357	198	4,869	16	900	118	872	2,723	1,634	1,008	1,259	5,213	19,179	...	19,179
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,313	...	...	...	...	181	80	24	5,598	...	5,598
Madras	...	...	...	...	69	11	991	...	...	...	...	2,229	984	3,934	8,218	..	8,218
Bombay	...	...	...	...	87	...	7,104	...	...	...	...	457	...	59	7,707	...	7,707
Total	...	12	357	198	5,046	37	14,363	118	882	2,733	2,005	3,937	2,420	9,306	41,414	...	41,414

No. 62 Ak.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS. Bridged and drained throughout	METALLED ROADS. Partially bridged and drained.	UNMETALLED ROADS. Bridged and drained throughout.	UNMETALLED ROADS. Partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained	ROADS. Banked, but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Rajputana	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
Central Provinces	38	...	28	...	...	5	178	...	...	91	...	340	...	340
Burma	3,341	907	4,126	2.564	394	412	227	89	1,284	3,594	43	16.981	...	16,981
Bengal	8,774	6 365	9,239	9,487	4,102	6,948	3,320	1,858	10,407	1,855	2	62 357	...	62 357
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	43	43	542	644	4	52	219	127	283	...	10	1.967	...	1,967
Madras	16,852	6,688	1,860	4.093	2,364	1,514	1,173	142	9.672	1,239	53	45 650	...	45,650
Bombay	4	6	75	300	941	104	465	1,283	3,317	3,097	595	10,187	...	10,187
TOTAL	29,102	11 009	15,870	17,088	7,805	9,035	5,582	3,499	24,963	9,876	703	137,532	...	137,532

No. 62 Al.—Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Roads and other Works of Communication.

PROVINCES.	METALLED ROADS. Bridged and drained throughout.	METALLED ROADS. Partially bridged and drained.	UNMETALLED ROADS. Bridged and drained throughout.	UNMETALLED ROADS. Partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material, but not drained.	ROADS. Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Cleared, partially bridged and drained.	ROADS. Cleared only.	Boat-bridges and ferries.	Accommodation for travellers.	Arboriculture.	GRAND TOTAL.	*Deduct Outlay from Contributions.*	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	*Rx.*	Rx.
Central India	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	283
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Central Provinces	432	44	371	391	1,338	773	816	1,205	...	395	672	6,437	...	6,437
Burma	2,302	55	948	487	276	1,244	1,108	277	131	1,261	7	8,096	...	8,096
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	24
Bengal	85,612	13,085	23.153	33.560	7,266	11,268	8,248	5.581	8,670	6,898	366	203,707	...	203,707
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	166	535	6,691	8,029	1,036	1,698	3,833	3,032	1,475	733	65	27,293	...	27,293
Madras	167,221	29,597	19,194	24,028	13,779	602	725	1,840	3,384	2.474	180	263,024	...	263,024
Bombay	426	1,326	3,444	10,493	3,266	982	3,414	10,294	2,717	5;967	4,173	46,502	...	46,502
TOTAL	256,442	44,642	53,801	76,988	26,961	16,567	18,144	22,229	16,401	17,731	5,463	555,369	...	555,369

62Am.—*Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

PROVINCES.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	28	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	30
Central Provinces	10	...	...	304	29	...	343	...	343
Burma	1,863	7,206	132	1,129	535	765	11,630	...	11,630
Bengal	4	...	...	10,747	143	869	11,763	.	11,763
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	99	16	21	136	...	136
Madras	362	3,900	...	1,637	203	1,644	7,746	...	7,746
Bombay	8	22	30	19,282	254	628	20,224	...	20,224
TOTAL	2,275	11,128	162	33,200	1,180	3,927	51,872	...	51,872

No. 62An.—*Classified Abstract of Expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds by Civil Department on Repairs to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

PROVINCES.	Improvements to towns.	Markets.	Paving and streets.	Water-supply.	Sewage and drainage.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.	Deduct Outlay from Contributions.	NET TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Coorg	...	...	...	12	...	1	13	...	13
Central Provinces	3	6	...	197	35	17	258	...	258
Burma	578	1,183	...	466	116	162	2.455	...	2,455
Bengal	...	...	...	2.597	860	3,701	7,158	...	7.158
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30	...	...	74	119	98	321	...	321
Madras	...	1.293	40	4.057	17	11.702	17.109	...	17.109
Bombay	2	6	...	11.228	30	3.243	14.509	...	14,509
TOTAL	614	2,438	40	18.631	1,177	18,924	41,824	..	41,824



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2710.

Simla, the 15th of June, 1899.

Whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 2005, dated the 12th of August 1878, Promissory Notes or Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 can be paid off and discharged at any time on or after the 15th of September 1893 on the expiration of a previous notice of three months to that effect, which notice may be given at any time on or after the 15th of June 1893;

And whereas the amount of the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates now outstanding is two lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees (Rs. 2,23,000);

And whereas by the terms of the said Notification the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates can be discharged by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of eight pounds fifteen shillings sterling for each hundred rupees of their amount, the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments at the date of the expiry of the notice of the discharge of the Notes and Certificates as aforesaid;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates on the 15th of September 1899;

And whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 1487-A., dated the 7th of April 1899, the rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments for the official year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, and the equivalent of eight pounds fifteen shillings at this rate is rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only:

2. Notice is hereby given that, on the 15th day of September 1899, all the Notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) and Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 aforesaid will be paid off at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at the rate of rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only for each hundred rupees of their amount; and that from the said 15th day of September 1899 interest on the said Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) and Loan Certificates will cease.

3. Promissory Notes and Certificates hereby notified for discharge will be received at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, from and after the 11th of September 1899, and will be discharged in full together with interest up to the 14th of September 1899, inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—.

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23 :—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 1244.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph I of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely :

After sub-clause (*d* 1) the following shall be added, that is to say :

"(*d* 2) The undermentioned nobles and high officials of the Baroda State :

(1) Anandrao Gaekwar.
(2) Sampatrao Gaekwar.
(3) Ganpatrao Shavanrao Gaekwar.
(4) Madhaorao *alias* Avchitrao Gaekwar.
(5) Dada Sahib Ukhajirao Gaekwar.
(6) Mir Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan.
(7) Dost Muhammad Jemadar.
(8) Mir Ihtisham Ali.

(9) Anandarao Yeshwantrao Raje Pandhre.
(10) Laxmanrao Raje Ghorpade.
(11) Narayanrao Tatia Sahib Ghatgey."

No. 1246.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph I of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely:

After sub-clause (*d* 2) the following shall be added, that is to say:

"(*d* 3) The undermentioned nobles of the Hyderabad State:

(1) Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
(2) Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
(3) Raja Kishen Pershad Bahadur.
(4) Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
(5) Nawab Iftakhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
(6) Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur.
(7) Nawab Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur."

The 15th June, 1899.

No. 1259.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 10th December 1898, published with the Table and Supplementary Graded List* under Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency in Council is pleased to determine that the undermentioned officers shall take rank with officers in the entries in the table specified after their designations:

* Supplementary Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

(1) The Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in Entry 21 of the table, *viz.*, with Secretaries to the Government of India.

(2) The Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic in Entry 34, *viz.*, with Chief Engineers, first class.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 374.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 13th April 1899.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 88.—In supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 52, dated the 10th April 1884, and No. 47, dated the 30th April 1886, relating to the levy of the Town Fund tax in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the levy of the said tax in accordance with the following rule:

The Town Fund tax shall be assessable on all persons dwelling or personally working for gain or carrying on business within the Hyderabad Assigned districts, any part of whose income is derived from any source other than agriculture:

Provided, firstly, that no Government servant, and no person whose estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture is less than two hundred rupees, shall be assessed to the said tax; that no person shall be so assessed at a rate exceeding one per centum on his estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture; and that no person shall be so assessed at a sum exceeding five hundred rupees per annum:

Provided, secondly, that, in the computation of income for the purposes of the assessment to the said tax, there shall be deducted from the full annual income of the assessee—

(*a*) the sum of two hundred rupees, being the minimum assessable income under these rules; and

(*b*) subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Resident may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf, such portion (if any) not exceeding one-sixth of the full annual income, as is paid by the assessee in respect of life-insurance, pension, or provident funds:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this rule shall apply to any local area to which the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, is for the time being applied.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "Government servants" includes the servants of any local authority, but does not include pensioners.

MEDICAL.

The 14th June, 1899.

No. 1029.—The services of Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, 23rd Bombay Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1032.—The services of Captain F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1035.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

No. 1038.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:

Lieutenant C. E. Tristram, Erinpura Irregular Force.

Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

SANITARY.

Plague.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 1934.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Anithirumanjanam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Porto Novo, Killai, Chidambaram and Coleroon, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 1st to the 15th July 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Anithirumanjanam festival.

No. 1938.—The following telegram from the Government of Malta, dated the 10th June 1899, is published for general information:

Vessels arriving from all Indian Ports without doctor only allowed take provisions and coal in quarantine; if they have doctor and have passed Suez Canal in quarantine, admitted to free pratique.

JAILS.

The 14th June, 1899.

No. 253.—The services of Captain E. Jennings, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th June, 1899.

No. 851.—Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, is granted special leave out of India, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 24th June 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 1295—33-4.—Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices, with effect from the 23rd May 1899, *vice* Lieutenant Beazeley, R.E., transferred to No. 15 Party.

FORESTS.

The 14th June, 1899.

No. 549-*F*.—The following transfers have been ordered in the interests of the public service :

(i) Mr. C. Somers-Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab—to the Central Provinces.

(ii) Mr. M. Muttannah, Extra-Deputy Conservator, Central Provinces—to the Madras Presidency.

GENERAL.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 1984—42-22.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, School Circle, Dehra Dun, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ribbentrop.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June, 1899.

No. 948-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Achille Duhand as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Monsieur Joseph de Pina de St. Didier.

The 13th June, 1899.

No. 951-*G*.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties :

Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. A. Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

The 15th June, 1899.

No. 973-*G*.—Mr. R. C. Bramley, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th April 1899, and until further orders.

No. 976-*G*.—Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit, was on privilege leave from the 26th March to the 25th April 1899, both days inclusive.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 1626-*I.B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending any

Criminal Court established by the Governor General in Council in Central India or Rajputana for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied :

1. Such Courts are authorized to pay the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending before them—

Firstly,—in cases in which the prosecution is instituted, or carried on, by or under the orders of, or with the sanction of the British Government, or of any British Judge, or Magistrate ;

Secondly,—when the witness concerned is compelled by the Court to attend under the provisions of section 540 of the said Code as applied ; and

Thirdly,—in any other case in which the officer presiding over the Court considers that in the interests of public justice such payment should be made.

2. Such payments shall be made at the following rates :

(*a*) to Natives of the ordinary labouring class, 2 annas a day ;

(*b*) to Natives of a higher class, 4 annas a day ;

(*c*) to Europeans and Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, such allowance not exceeding Rs. 3 a day as the Court may deem suitable, provided that in special cases the Court shall have discretion to fix a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses may also be paid at the following rates when the person concerned cannot, by reason of age, position or habits of life, be expected to attend the Court on foot, or when the journey cannot be so performed with reasonable ease and expedition :

(*a*) when the journey is by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum of 4 annas a mile ;

(*b*) where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) for Natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class ;

(2) for Europeans, Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, second class railway fare ; but the Court may at its discretion award first class fare when the person concerned would ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. Notwithstanding anything in the above rules—

(*a*) Government servants shall be entitled only to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) Witnesses following a profession may be granted allowances not exceeding Rs. 5 a day at the discretion of the Court ; and when they have to travel a distance exceeding 5 miles they may also be granted their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding 8 annas a mile) or first class railway fare.

5. The number of days to be allowed for the journey to and from the Court shall be determined by the Court in each case.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3050, dated the 11th August, 1882.

6. A Medical Officer, other than a Civil Surgeon or an Officer in medical charge of a civil station, summoned to give evidence touching the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him, shall be entitled only to the usual expenses paid to a witness.

II.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :

No. 2592-I., dated the 30th July, 1886.
" 4250-I. " " 10th December, 1886.
" 334-I. " " 24th January, 1896.
" 335-I. " " 24th January, 1896.

No. 1629-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, so far as they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that all references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 1632-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st July, 1899 the omission of Article No. XIII in the first schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I.B , dated the 1st July, 1898, as modified by the like Notifications No. 1892½-I.B., dated the 9th July, 1898, and No. 1245-I.B., dated the 12th May, 1899, and the addition of the following Article at the end of the said schedule, namely :

XXVIII.—The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

(1) References to the Collector shall be read as referring to the Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Cantonment Magistrate in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Contingent Station of Bolarum, and to the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244 I B., dated the 26th August, 1897) and the Hyderabad Contingent Station of Raichur.

(2) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sikka rupee" and "Hali Sikka rupees" respectively shall be substituted, except with reference to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(3) In section 57, clause (*d*), after the words "Central Provinces" the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897)" shall be added.

(4) With reference to the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the following addition shall be made to Article 13 (*b*) of Schedule I to the Act, in partial modification of section 20 thereof, prescribing the proper stamp-duty on bills of exchange, the amounts of which

XXVIII.—The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

are expressed in British Indian currency, and are payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight:

When the amount exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper stamp duty if drawn singly.	When the amount exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper stamp duty if drawn singly.
British Indian	British Indian	Hali Sikka	British Indian	British Indian	Hali Sikka
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
...	200	0 3	50,000	60,000	43 4
200	400	0 5	60,000	70,000	50 7
400	600	0 8	70,000	80,000	57 10
600	1,000	0 12	80,000	90,000	64 13
1,000	1,200	0 15	90,000	1,00,000	72 0
1,200	1,600	1 4	1,00,000	1,10,000	79 4
1,600	2,500	1 13	1,10,000	1,20,000	86 7
2,500	5,000	3 10	1,20,000	1,30,000	93 10
5,000	7,500	5 7	1,30,000	1,40,000	100 13
7,500	10,000	7 4	1,40,000	1,50,000	108 0
10,000	15,000	10 13	1,50,000	1,60,000	115 4
15,000	20,000	14 7	1,60,000	1,70,000	122 7
20,000	25,000	18 0	1,70,000	1,80,000	129 10
25,000	30,000	21 10	1,80,000	1,90,000	136 13
30,000	40,000	28 13	1,90,000	2,00,000	144 0
40,000	50,000	36 0	...	...	...

Bills payable in British Indian rupees more than one year after date or sight require the same stamps as bonds, British Indian rupees 100 being taken as the equivalent of Hali Sikka Rs. 120.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 15th June, 1899.

No. 2710.—Whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 2005, dated the 12th of August 1878, Promissory Notes or Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 can be paid off and discharged at any time on or after the 15th of September 1893 on the expiration of a previous notice of three months to that effect, which notice may be given at any time on or after the 15th of June 1893;

And whereas the amount of the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates now outstanding is two lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees (Rs. 2,23,000);

And whereas by the terms of the said Notification the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates can be discharged by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of eight pounds fifteen shillings sterling for each hundred rupees of their amount, the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments at the date of the expiry of the notice of the discharge of the Notes and Certificates as aforesaid;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates on the 15th of September 1899;

And whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 1487-A., dated the 7th of April 1899, the rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and

Imperial Governments for the official year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1s. 4d. the rupee, and the equivalent of eight pounds fifteen shillings at this rate is rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only:

2. Notice is hereby given that, on the 15th day of September 1899, all the Notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) and Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 aforesaid will be paid off at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at the rate of rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only for each hundred rupees of their amount; and that from the said 15th day of September 1899 interest on the said Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) and Loan Certificates will cease.

3. Promissory Notes and Certificates hereby notified for discharge will be received at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, from and after the 11th of September 1899, and will be discharged in full together with interest up to the 14th of September 1899, inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 13th June, 1899.

No. 2699-*Gl.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1899 are notified:

With effect from the 6th April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. J. F. Williamson,—
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 8th April 1899,—
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. M. A. Hydari,—
Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. T. H. Biggs,—
Mr. W. H. Dawson to officiate in class III of Accountants General.
Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in class II,
Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in class III,
Messrs. W. J. F. Williamson and H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th June, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 658.—Captain A. S. Koe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a station staff officer, 1st class, in the Punjab Command, *vice* Major A. J. W. Allen, appointed to the District Staff. Dated 20th April 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 659.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 29th May 1899.]

No. 660—Lieutenant H. W. Davies, Indian Staff Corps, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 29th May 1899.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 661.—Lieutenant-Colonel I. B. Emerson, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Colonel, *vice* Colonel W. F. Burnett, granted leave out of India. Dated 31st May 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 662.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain L. N. Beatty, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers. Dated 20th December 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 663.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Lewis Eales Dening, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry,—2nd May 1899.

JUDICIAL.

No. 664.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the first day of October, 1899, the following rules and applied enactments shall be in force in every cantonment in British India, other than Aden, save in so far as it may be for the time being excepted from the operation of any such rule in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (2) of the said section 27.

2. On and with effect from the date aforesaid, the rules, regulations and notifications hereinafter set forth shall be cancelled and cease to have effect, that is to say:

(1) all rules and regulations made under—

(a) Act XXII of 1864 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments*);

(b) Madras Act IV of 1865 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*);

(c) Madras Act I of 1866 (*an Act to repeal Madras Act IV of 1865 and to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*);

(d) the Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867 (Bombay Act III of 1867); and

(e) the Cantonments Act, 1880 (III of 1880), sections 25 and 26; and

(2) the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Military Department, namely:

(a) Notification No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896;

(b) Notification No. 723, dated the 19th June, 1896;

(c) Notification No. 1117, dated the 9th October, 1896;

(d) Notification No. 26, dated the 8th January, 1897;

(e) Notification No. 162, dated the 5th February, 1897;

(f) Notification No. 1148, dated the 15th October, 1897; and

(g) Notification No. 229, dated the 3rd March, 1899.

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THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. These rules and applied enactments may be called the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Short title.

General Definitions.

2. (1) In this Code, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) "Accountant General" means the Civil Accountant General or Comptroller:

(b) "bazar" means any land in a cantonment which has been set apart for the purposes of trade or the residence of natives or any other purpose, and the boundaries of which have been demarcated by pillars or posts and specified, by, or under the authority of the General Officer of the Command, in Command Orders:

(c) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the Army in India is, for the time being, divided:

(d) "dairy" includes every farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale:

(e) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other animal, the milk of which is offered, or intended to be offered, for sale for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy:

(f) "Executive Engineer" means the Public or Military Works officer of that grade having charge of the military works in the cantonment, and includes the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment:

(g) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in the Command:

(h) "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever and every infectious or contagious disorder other than a venereal disease:

(i) "keeper of a sarai" includes the owner of a sarai, any person having the care or management of a sarai and the lessee of any land, whether belonging to the Government or not, occupied by a sarai:

(j) "lessee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of this Code, to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a lessee:

(k) "licensed market" means a private market licensed by the cantonment authority:

(l) "licensed slaughter-house" means a private slaughter-house licensed by the cantonment authority:

(m) "market" means a place in a cantonment where persons periodically assemble for purposes of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk or any other perishable articles of food for human consumption:

(n) "notification" means a notification in the local official Gazette:

(o) "notified" means published by notification:

(p) "private market" means a market not maintained by the cantonment authority:

(q) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house not maintained by the cantonment authority:

(r) "public market" means a market maintained by the cantonment authority:

(s) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by the cantonment authority:

(t) "regimental bazar" means a bazar under the management of regimental authorities:

(u) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment:

(v) "sarai" means a building in a cantonment ordinarily used, whether wholly or in part, for the accommodation of native travellers and not maintained by the cantonment authority:

(w) "slaughter-house" means a place in a cantonment ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh for human consumption:

(x) "source of public water-supply" includes every public well, tank, river, stream, spring, channel, reservoir or other source in a cantonment from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not it is used for the purposes of water-works, and also every source of water-supply situate on private premises to the use of which the public is entitled:

(y) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a cantonment, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any bridge or causeway: and

(1) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury, or the bank or place prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the cantonment fund of a cantonment.

XIII of 1889.

(2) Where any question arises as to whether a building is or is not a sarai, or a place is or is not a slaughter-house, it shall be decided by the cantonment authority; and the decision of the cantonment authority thereon shall be final and conclusive.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENT COMMITTEES AND CONTROL.

Constitution.

Ordinary members of cantonment committee.

3. (1) In every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a cantonment committee is to be constituted, the cantonment committee shall ordinarily consist of the following members, namely:

(a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where he is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence;

(b) any Magistrate of the first class, being also a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to represent him;

(c) such Commanding Officers in the cantonment as may be appointed in Station Orders to be members;

(d) the Cantonment Magistrate;

(e) the Sanitary Officer;

(f) the Executive Engineer; and

(g) the District Superintendent of Police.

(2) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where he is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence, shall be the President, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary, of the committee.

(3) If the President is absent from any meeting, the next senior combatant officer present shall preside on that occasion.

Additional members of cantonment committee.

4. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, to be additional members of the cantonment committee for such period as may be stated in the order.

Cantonment committee (if any) to discharge functions of cantonment authority.

5. The cantonment committee (if any) shall discharge the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code.

Provision where there is no cantonment committee.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Local Government and the General Officer of the Command, may, by notification, direct, in respect of any cantonment in which a cantonment committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, that any of the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code—

(a) shall be in abeyance; or

(b) shall, with such modifications as may be prescribed in the notification, be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) Subject to any notification for the time being in force under sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of any such cantonment as aforesaid may discharge any of the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code.

Meetings of Cantonment Committee.

Time and place of meetings, and notice of business.

7. (1) The cantonment committee (if any) shall meet for the transaction of business once at least in every month, and at such other times as the President may direct.

(2) The time and place of each meeting shall be announced in Station Orders, and shall be communicated to each member by a notice in writing issued by the Secretary.

(3) Every notice issued under sub-section (2) shall,—

(a) unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be issued so as to reach each member three clear days before the meeting takes place; and

(b) be accompanied by an agenda paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(4) The President may permit the consideration of any business not specified in the agenda paper as aforesaid, unless a majority of the members require its postponement to a later meeting.

(5) The President may, by order in writing, adjourn any meeting to any date to be fixed by the order.

Six days' notice required in certain cases.

8. No business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least six clear days' notice in writing of the date fixed therefor has been given.

Quorum.

9. No business shall be transact at a meeting unless there are present, in addition to the President,—

(a) three members of the committee, or

(b) half the total number of members,

whichever number is the greater.

10. (*1*) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a book, shall be signed by the President, and shall, at such times and in such place as shall be fixed by the cantonment committee, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Minutes of proceedings to be kept.

(*2*) A copy of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for the information of the District Magistrate.

11. Every meeting shall be open to the public, unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

Meetings to be public.

12. (*1*) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

Decision by majority of votes.

(*2*) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(*3*) The dissent of any member from any decision of the cantonment committee, with an abstract of the grounds therefor, shall, if the member so requests, be entered by the Secretary in the minutes.

Control.

13. (*1*) If the President dissents from any decision of the cantonment committee, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month; and, if he does so, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the District.

Power of President and District Magistrate to suspend action pending reference to higher authority.

(*2*) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of the cantonment committee to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, whether on a report made by the Magistrate representing him on the cantonment committee or otherwise, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, refer the matter to the Local Government through the Commissioner (if any) of the Division; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, and shall forthwith report the matter to the General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the District.

(*3*) If the Magistrate appointed to represent the District Magistrate on the cantonment committee is present at a meeting and dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to admit of the District Magistrate being communicated with and taking proceedings as provided by sub-section (*2*).

14. (*1*) The Officer Commanding the District may, by order in writing,—

Controlling powers of Officer Commanding the District.

(*a*) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the cantonment authority;

(*b*) require the cantonment authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit;

(*c*) require the cantonment authority to furnish plans and estimates for all works to be constructed out of the cantonment fund at a cost exceeding five hundred rupees, and to conform to such directions as he may think fit to give with respect to the superintending authority by whom such works shall be approved; and

(*d*) direct that any matter or any specific proposal, other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under section 13, sub-section (*2*), be brought before the cantonment committee.

(*2*) The Officer Commanding the District may, by a like order,—

(*e*) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the cantonment committee which has not been referred to him under section 13, sub-section (*1*); or

(*f*) when any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to him under section 13, sub-section (*1*), either—

(i) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend its duration for such period as may be stated in his order, or

(iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

(*3*) When the Officer Commanding the District directs the suspension of action on any decision of the cantonment committee, or extends the duration of any order of suspension, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the General Officer of the Command.

15. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing,—

Controlling powers of General Officer of the Command.

(*a*) exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (*1*), on the Officer Commanding the District;

(*b*) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the cantonment committee which has not been reported to him under section 13, sub-section (*2*), or referred to him under section 14, sub-section (*3*); or

(*c*) when any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to him

under section 14, sub-section (3), either—

(i) cancel the order given by the President or the Officer Commanding the District, as the case may be, directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend the duration of the order for such period as may be stated in his order, or

(iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

Controlling powers of Local Government.

16. When any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to the Local Government under section 13, sub-section (3), the Local Government shall consult the General Officer of the Command and may then, by order in writing, either—

(a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or

(b) extend its duration for such period as may be stated in its order; or

(c) direct that no action be taken on the decision; or

(d) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AND CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

Cantonment Magistrate.

Position and general duties of Cantonment Magistrate.

17. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the cantonment authority, and all orders of the cantonment authority shall be issued through him.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity.

Cantonment Servants.

Number and salaries of servants of cantonment authority.

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command and subject to the provisions of sections 30 and 33 and to the control over the cantonment fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the cantonment authority shall fix the number and salaries of the servants to be employed by it. XIII of 1889.

(2) Every alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be subject to the sanction and control aforesaid:

Provided that temporary servants may, in cases of emergency and if funds are available, be employed without such sanction for any period not exceeding three months.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the police employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, or to affect the provisions relating to the employment and constitution of the police-force of—

(a) the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 12; XIII of 1889.

(b) Act XXIV of 1859, section 8;

(c) the Police Act, 1861, section 2; V of 1861.

(d) the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3; Bo. Act VII of 1867.

(e) Bengal Act VII of 1869;

(f) the Police Act, 1888; and III of 1888.

(g) the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4. Bo. Act IV of 1890.

Register of menial servants of cantonment authority.

19. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain such public register of menial servants employed by the cantonment authority as may be instituted by that authority.

Appointment and supervision of servants of cantonment authority.

20. The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

(a) appoint all servants required by the cantonment authority;

(b) apportion, control and superintend the performance of the duties of all such servants;

(c) disburse the salaries of all such servants; and

(d) deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence:

Provided that no person shall be appointed under this section who has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other cantonment or local authority, or any Department of the Government.

Punishment of servants of cantonment authority.

21. The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, fine, suspend, dismiss or reduce to a lower grade or salary any servant of the cantonment authority:

Provided, first, that no fine so imposed shall exceed one week's salary of the servant fined:

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a monthly list of all such fines, suspensions, dismissals and reductions: and

Provided, thirdly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any servant whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month, without obtaining the previous sanction of the cantonment authority.

Penalty for obstructing in their duty persons employed by, or contracting with, the cantonment authority.

22. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed by the cantonment authority (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom the cantonment authority may have lawfully contracted, in the performance and execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Code, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. XLV of 1860.

23. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper employed by the cantonment authority shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Notice of discharge or resignation.

(2) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by the cantonment authority, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the cantonment authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification, direct that, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the cantonment authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

24. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall require every servant of the cantonment authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money, to furnish security for the due discharge of his office to such amount as the cantonment authority may determine.

Security to be furnished by certain servants of cantonment authority.

(2) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of—

(a) cash, or

(b) Government securities, or

(c) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or

(d) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority.

25. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

Annual report as to sufficiency of security furnished.

26. The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code with all moneys and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the cantonment authority or persons who have entered into contracts with the cantonment authority:

Procedure in dealing with moneys and securities deposited.

Provided that no such moneys or securities as aforesaid shall be delivered up,—

(a) if deposited by or on behalf of a servant of the cantonment authority, until after the lapse of such time after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, such servant as the cantonment authority may direct; or,

(b) if deposited by or on behalf of a contractor, then, in the absence of any condition in the contract to the contrary, until after the lapse of such time after the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority as that authority may direct.

CHAPTER IV.

CANTONMENT FUND.

Credits to Fund.

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the cantonment fund the following sums, namely:

Sums to be credited to cantonment fund.

(a) all sums directed by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of that fund: and XIII of 1889.

(b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the cantonment authority in aid of that fund.

28. (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, intimate to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum (if any) which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the cantonment funds in his Command.

Grants-in-aid.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said cantonment funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

Application of Fund.

29. (1) The cantonment fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:

Purposes to which cantonment fund may be applied.

(a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the fund;

(b) the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of the duties of that force therein;

(c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the cantonment authority;

(d) the payment of the salaries of the cantonment establishment;

(e) the survey of buildings and lands;

(f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority, including—

(i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial funds),

(ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets, and

(iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;

(g) the provision and maintenance, or the aiding, of hospitals, dispensaries and schools;

(h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;

(*j*) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the cantonment fund, including—

(i) the pay of the public conservancy establishment,

(ii) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(iii) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(*k*) the carrying out of a proper system of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(*l*) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(*m*) the abatement of nuisances;

(*n*) the taking of a census; and

(*o*) generally the payment of all expenses incurred under this Code or any other rule or law for the time being in force.

(*2*) The cantonment fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes referred to in sub-section (*1*), within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force or detachment ordinarily quartered therein.

Estimates and Sanctions.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

30. No money shall be paid from the cantonment fund unless the expenditure is either—

(*a*) provided for in the sanctioned budget estimate, or by re-appropriation under section 33, or

(*b*) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and

(*c*) in the case of expenditure on Public Works, unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

Responsibility for administering funds.

31. The cantonment authority shall, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command, be responsible for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned budget estimate or sanctioned under section 30, clause (*b*).

Submission and sanctioning of budget estimates.

32. (*1*) On the first day of June in each year, or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the cantonment authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the District a budget estimate of the receipts (including any grant-in-aid) into, and expenditure from, the cantonment fund for the ensuing financial year.

(*2*) The budget estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Comptroller General with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) The Officer Commanding the District may revise the budget estimate, and shall submit it to the General Officer of the Command.

(*4*) The General Officer of the Command may further revise the budget estimate, and shall submit it to the Local Government through the Accountant General by the twentieth day of November in each year.

(*5*) The Local Government may sanction the budget estimate, with or without modification.

(*6*) The sanction of the Local Government to the budget estimate shall be communicated by it to—

(*a*) the Accountant General, and

(*b*) the General Officer of the Command for intimation to the Officer Commanding the District and the cantonment authority.

Re-appropriation.

33. (*1*) The cantonment authority may,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the budget estimate to another; or,

(*b*) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the budget estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government also.

(*2*) A copy of every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District, as the case may be, to the Accountant General.

Payments.

Examination of, and order for payment of, claims.

34. (*1*) Every claim for payment from the cantonment fund shall be supported by a voucher, duly receipted and (if necessary) stamped, and shall be presented—

(*a*) to the President of the cantonment committee; or,

(*b*) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the cantonment committee; or,

(c) where there is no cantonment committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, shall check and examine every claim presented under sub-section (1), and, if it is found correct and is supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for the payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest, the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)", and, if payment is to be made by cheque, the order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated , rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how to be made.

35. Payment shall be made,—

(a) if the sum to be paid does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash; and,

(b) if the sum to be paid exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

Cheques.

36. (1) Money may be drawn from the cantonment fund only by means of a cheque written in Form 4 in Schedule I.

(2) Every cheque shall be signed as follows:

(a) where there is a cantonment committee,—

(i) if the sum to be paid does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary; or,

(ii) if the sum to be paid exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President:

(b) where there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(3) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer shall be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person shall be made payable to bearer.

(4) All cheque forms shall be bound in books with counterfoils.

(5) Every cheque book shall bear a number and each officer authorized by sub-section (2) to sign cheques shall notify to the treasury the number of the cheque book which he from time to time brings into use.

(6) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the cheque book in which the form is contained, and a consecutive number.

(7) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order for its personal custody under lock and key by the officer who is authorized to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and, when such officer is relieved, he shall take a receipt for the number of cheque forms made over to the relieving officer and shall send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

(8) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn. After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and it shall be necessary for the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn, to return it. In the event of a cheque being so returned, no fresh cheque will be issued, but the lapsed cheque shall be re-dated, and the alteration initialled, by the officer whose duty it would be, under sub-section (2), to sign the cheque, a note of the fact of re-dating being entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

Imprest.

37. (1) The cantonment authority shall, where it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest shall be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, shall always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the cantonment authority.

Overdrafts.

38. Overdrafts on the cantonment fund shall be allowed only if sanctioned by the General Officer of the Command and also by the Local Government.

Receipts.

Register of receipts and form of acknowledgment.

39. (1) All moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund shall be entered in a register of receipts, to be kept in Form 1 in Schedule I, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, shall be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the said schedule.

(2) All receipts granted by way of acknowledgment under sub-section (1) shall bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of every receipt so granted shall be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

Responsibility of cantonment authority as to receipts.

40. The cantonment authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(a) that all moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund are duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(b) that all moneys so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, are duly acknowledged by receipts in the form prescribed by section 39; and

(c) that, whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are duly filled up.

Account of the Imprest.

Imprest register.

41. An account of the imprest shall be kept in an imprest register in Form 6 in Schedule I, and the expenditure recorded in it shall be entered in a register of payments, to be kept in Form 5 in the said schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by cheque.

Bills for Expenditure.

Expenditure to be entered in bill.

42. (*1*) Every item of expenditure shall be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:

(*a*) an establishment pay bill—for the pay of members of the cantonment establishment;

(*b*) a travelling allowance bill—for the travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment; or

(*c*) a contingent bill—for all charges other than the pay and travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment.

(*2*) Every establishment pay bill and every travelling allowance bill shall be prepared in the form for the time being prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(*3*) Every contingent bill shall contain full details of the charges incurred.

Claims by contractors or tradesmen.

43. (*1*) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen shall be paid on bills presented by them.

(*2*) Where any such claim as aforesaid is paid by cheque, the payment shall be at once entered in the register of payments, and, where it is paid in cash, the payment shall be entered in the imprest register.

(*3*) Where a contractor or tradesman presents his bill in the vernacular, a brief abstract shall be indorsed thereon in English, stating the amount, the name of the payee and the nature of payment in the terms prescribed by Article 9 (*b*) of the Civil Account Code.

Petty charges to be met from the imprest.

44. (*1*) All petty charges to be met from the imprest shall be entered in bills prepared in the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(*2*) Such bills as aforesaid shall be supported,—

(*a*) in the case of a payment for a telegram or of any other sum exceeding ten rupees, by the original voucher on which the payment was actually made; and,

(*b*) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(*3*) The certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) shall be signed by the Secretary to the cantonment committee, or, if there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Charges incurred direct by cantonment authority.

45. (*1*) All charges incurred direct by the cantonment authority and paid by cheque shall be entered in bills prepared in the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(*2*) The following certificate shall be recorded at the foot of every such bill and signed by the Secretary to the cantonment committee or, if there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, namely:—

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have really been paid."

(*3*) In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate shall be furnished.

Entry of Cheques in Accounts.

Entry of payments by cheque.

46 All payments made by cheque shall be entered in the register of payments, the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

Deduction of amount of cancelled cheques.

47. Where a cheque is cancelled, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the expenditure by a minus entry in the appropriate column of the register of payments. The deduction shall then pass into the cash book through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and Returns.

Cash book.

48. The cantonment authority shall keep a cash book in Form 7 in Schedule I. The cash book shall be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it reconciled with that shown in the pass book, to be kept in Form 3 in the said schedule, as follows:—

Balance as per pass book ... ...

Add—

Amount of imprest ... ...

Money received too late for remittance to treasury ... ...

Total ...

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:—

Balance as per cash book... ...

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	Date.	Amount.
"	"	"
	Total	...

Entry of budget estimate in registers of receipts and payments.

49. (*1*) In the registers of receipts and payments the amounts sanctioned in the budget estimate for the year shall be entered at the top of the columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(*2*) Where, during the year or in any revised estimate which may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the budget estimate is made, such addition or alteration shall be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with a plus or minus sign, the order therefor being cited.

Totals of receipts and payments to be ascertained monthly.

50. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments shall be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired and grand totals being made from the first day of April last preceding.

(2) Where the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application shall at once be made for orders under section 30, clause (b), or section 33, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

Documents to be sent to Accountant General.

51. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the cantonment authority shall send to the Accountant General, for purposes of audit,—

(a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers and showing the budget estimate, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;

(b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;

(c) all paid bills;

(d) any cancelled cheques ; and

(e) a statement of the balances, in the following form :—

Balance at the end of last month ...	
Receipts during the month, as per details below	
Total ...	
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule	

BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

Details of balance—

Balance in treasury, as per pass book ...	
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	
Imprest in hands of cantonment authority ...	
Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below :	
Net balance as above	

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	Date.	Amount.
"	"	"
	TOTAL ...	

Annual consolidated account.

52. (1) The cantonment authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into, and payments from, the cantonment fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

(2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the consolidated account, shall agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant General for the month of March last preceding.

(3) The consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant General, who will compare the figures with his own classified abstract and, if correct, forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following indorsement, namely :

"Examined and found correct.

Signed——————, Accountant General."

Classification.

Classification of receipts and expenditure.

53. (1) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the cantonment fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I.

(2) All expenditure shall be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure, which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads, shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

Explanation.—Every permanent advance to a cantonment fund receiving a grant-in-aid under section 28 shall be held outstanding in the military accounts until the fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance shall then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the cantonment authority.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

All moneys to be remitted to treasury.

54. The cantonment authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund.

Procedure for remittances to treasury.

55. (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly, as may be most convenient :

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month shall be remitted on that day.

(2) Every remittance shall be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by the pass-book.

(3) Where a remittance is made, the officer in charge of the treasury shall forthwith acknowledge its receipt by an entry in the pass-book, and shall enter on the charge side of the pass-book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(4) The pass-book shall be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month, whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury shall then close the pass-book for the month, and enter

therein in words the balance in hand, signing the entry.

56. (*1*) The cantonment authority shall from time to time examine the pass-book and shall forthwith call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy appearing between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in its registers.

Supervision of pass-book by cantonment authority.

(*2*) The pass-book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the cantonment authority or by any member of the cantonment establishment.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditure.

57. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of, and expenditure from, all such funds.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

58. All proposals made by the cantonment authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

CHAPTER V.

CONTRACTS.

59. Every contract made by the cantonment authority shall be executed on its behalf by the officer authorized by the Governor General in Council so to execute it under section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870.

Contracts by whom to be executed.

60. No lease or other contract, which is to remain in operation for more than twelve months, shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command:

Sanction required to execution of contract to remain in operation for more than twelve months.

Provided that, where any such lease as aforesaid is a lease of land, the sanction of the General Officer of the Command shall not be given without the concurrence of the Local Government.

61. No contract for the execution of a work shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority unless it has been examined and approved of by the Executive Engineer:

Reference to Executive Engineer prior to execution of contracts for works.

Provided that, where a work is estimated to cost not more than five hundred rupees, the contract shall not be referred to the Executive Engineer unless the cantonment authority so directs.

62. The officer authorized as provided by section 59 shall not execute on behalf of the cantonment authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees, without the previous sanction of—

Sanction of cantonment committee or Officer Commanding cantonment required to execution of contracts exceeding one hundred rupees in value.

(*a*) the cantonment committee; or,

(*b*) where a cantonment committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that, in case of urgency where there is a cantonment committee, the officer authorized as aforesaid may, with the previous sanction of the President of the cantonment committee, execute on behalf of the cantonment committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees, and shall, in every such case, submit to the cantonment committee, at its next meeting, a report of his action and of the reasons therefor.

63. Every contract executed on behalf of the cantonment authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing; and, if the contract is for the execution of a work, it shall be prepared in the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

Form of contracts exceeding fifty rupees in value.

64. (*1*) The cantonment authority may direct that security be required for the fulfilment of any contract to be executed on its behalf, other than a contract for the execution of a work, and that the whole or any part of the security be deposited before the contract is executed.

Security for fulfilment of contract.

(*2*) Where any security is required under sub-section (*1*), it shall be of the nature specified in section 24, sub-section (*2*), and shall be of such amount as the cantonment authority may think fit.

(*3*) Where any security required as aforesaid has been given, the contract shall not be executed unless—

(*a*) it contains a clause specifying the nature and the amount of the security required; and

(*b*) any sum directed to be deposited has been lodged with the cantonment authority.

65. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any lease of land for the purposes of a building-site.

Saving of leases for building-sites.

CHAPTER VI.

NUISANCES AND SANITATION.

Nuisances.

Offences in road or public place.

66. Whoever,—

(*a*) in any street or public place within the cantonment,—

(i) is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or

(ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned ; or

(iii) eases himself, or wilfully and indecently exposes his person ; or

(iv) begs importunately for alms ; or

(v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound; or

(vi) carries meat exposed to public view ; or

(vii) is found gaming ; or

(viii) pickets animals or collects carts ; or,

(ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may spill or fall on to such street or public place ; or,

(x) without proper authority, affixes or causes to be affixed any bill, notice or other document upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing ; or,

(xi) without proper authority, defaces, or writes upon, or otherwise marks, any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing ; or,

(xii) without proper authority, removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Code ; or,

(xiii) without proper authority, breaks, throws down or damages any direction-post, lamp, lamp-post or other thing maintained by the cantonment authority in such street or public place ; or

(xiv) carries a corpse, or causes the same to be carried, without keeping it decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health, or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood ; or

(*b*) carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the cantonment authority by public notice ; or

(*c*) deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not intended for the purpose on any street or public place, or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the cantonment authority ; or,

(*d*) having charge of a corpse, fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death ; or

(*e*) makes any grave, or buries or burns any corpse, at an unauthorized place ; or

(*f*) having entered or used a public conveyance under the circumstances or for any of the purposes mentioned respectively in section 184, fails to disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority ; or

(*g*) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming-house, or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house ; or

(*h*) wilfully intrudes upon a place set apart for bathing purposes and incommodes persons lawfully using the same ; or,

(*i*) at any time or place prohibited by the cantonment authority by general or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music ; or,

(*j*) by singing, screaming or shouting, disturbs the public peace or order ; or

(*k*) fires a gun, or does any other act, in such manner as to frighten or be likely to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood ; or

(*l*) lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person ; or

(*m*) suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle ; or

(*n*) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person ; or,

(*o*) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects, within three hours after the death of the animal or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

to report the death to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishments, or

to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the cantonment authority by notice, or any special directions given by the Cantonment Magistrate on receipt of such report as aforesaid : or,

(*p*) except with the written permission of the cantonment authority, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Destruction of stray dogs at appointed periods.

67. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs, without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed ; and such dogs may be destroyed,

in accordance with such order, by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

Explanation.—In this section the word "house" includes a hut, shop, warehouse or building.

Sanitation.

68. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for, the sanitary condition of the parts of the cantonment hereinafter indicated, namely:

Division of responsibility for sanitation.

(*a*) each Commanding Officer—his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control:

(*b*) the Executive Engineer—all yards, works, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge:

(*c*) the Executive Officer of the Commissariat Department—all transport lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge:

(*d*) the head of any other Military Department occupying, as such, any part of the cantonment—all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge:

(*e*) the Cantonment Magistrate—the Sadr Bazar, all roads, and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*).

69. (*1*) Every officer mentioned in section 68 shall forward to the cantonment authority a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid, have been inspected by him and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

Weekly sanitary report.

(*2*) Where any such officer as aforesaid reports that any part of the cantonment under his control is not, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he may think fit.

70. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under section 68 and to the cantonment authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may think fit.

General duties of Sanitary Officer.

71. The Cantonment Magistrate shall, subject to the other provisions of this Code and the control of the cantonment authority,—

Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation.

(*a*) make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—

(i) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the cantonment authority;

(ii) the surface cleansing of all streets and the watering thereof; and,

(iii) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private latrines and urinals, of encamping-grounds and sarais, of public and private markets and slaughter-houses, of fair-grounds, of all sources of public water-supply and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and, generally, of every part of the cantonment other than the parts mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of section 68;

(*b*) make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the cantonment authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that the public conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and,

(*c*) take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware and for which funds can be provided.

72. (*1*) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals, with all necessary conservancy establishments.

Provision and maintenance of public latrines and urinals and conservancy establishments.

(*2*) Such latrines and urinals shall be placed in proper and convenient situations, as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places or places of resort of the persons for whose use they are intended:

Provided that, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, no latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(*3*) Separate latrines and urinals shall ordinarily be provided for males and females, or, if any latrine or urinal is provided for the use of both sexes, separate divisions shall be provided for each sex, and each such latrine, urinal or division shall be marked as being for the use of men only, or women only, as the case may be.

73. (*1*) In providing public latrines the cantonment authority shall observe the following directions, namely:

Directions as to provision of public latrines and establishments therefor.

(*a*) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one com-

partment for the use of every fifteen adults using the latrines;

(b) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred adults;

(c) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred adults using the latrine, and with not less than one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment;

(d) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided,—

(i) for the cleansing thereof, sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred adults using the latrine, and

(ii) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air tight iron filth-carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred adults using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred adults using the latrine; and

(e) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging-sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred adults using the latrine:

Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, fully to observe the foregoing directions, the General Officer of the Command may declare the extent to which they shall be observed.

(2) No public latrine shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved of by the General Officer of the Command.

Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

74. The cantonment authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

Places for disposal of offensive matter and rubbish.

75. The cantonment authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil, carcases and other offensive matter and rubbish.

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, &c.

76. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing,—

(a) require any person having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—

(i) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(ii) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved of by the cantonment authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(iii) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice), any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(iv) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any street or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

(b) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or,

(c) where any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved of by the cantonment authority and copies thereof may be obtained free of charge on application,—

(i) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved of by him as conforming with that plan, or

(ii) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with that plan;

(d) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or

(e) require any person having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—

(i) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(ii) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or

(f) require any person who has the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building, and has allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishment, at such times and in such receptacles or places, situate at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice: or

(g) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or other place set apart for the discharge of drainage and the drains belonging to the land or building are, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, insufficient, require any person having control of the land or building, whether as owner or lessee, or, in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several lessees or owners having control of the lands or buildings conjointly, to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(h) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

(i) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(i) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(ii) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence of a culvert or the existence of an insufficient culvert under a path leading to his premises,

to desist therefrom; or

(j) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain, to obey any directions which the cantonment authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or

(k) require any person, being the owner and having the control of any drain, to provide and apply to the same, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

(l) require any person having the control of a drain to remove, within a period to be specified in the notice, any obstruction from the same, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the same or otherwise put it in good order.

Provision of latrines, etc.

77. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, to remove or provide any latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or to provide any additional latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should in its opinion be provided for the building or land.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Employment of public sweepers.

78. (1) The cantonment authority may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent where the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority for the performance of such duties.

(2) Where the cantonment authority has provided for the performance by its agents of the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed by such agents in performing such duties shall be at the disposal of that authority.

Removal of noxious vegetation.

79. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Filling up of tank or marshy ground or draining off or removal of stagnant water.

80. Where any tank, marshy ground or waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land, within thirty days from the service of the notice, to fill up the tank or ground, or to drain off or remove the water, as the case may be:

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the owner, lessee or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, require him to pay only a proportion of the expense.

Removal of overcrowded buildings.

81. (1) Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, it may cause the block to be inspected by a special committee consisting of—

(a) the Sanitary Officer,

(b) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and

(c) the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by the Executive Engineer in this behalf.

(2) The special committee shall make a report in writing to the cantonment authority on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if it considers that the overcrowded condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on it, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the cantonment authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided, first, that the cantonment authority shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority: and

Provided, secondly, that the cantonment authority may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(4) The sum payable as compensation under the first proviso to sub-section (3) may be settled by mutual agreement between the cantonment authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a committee of arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

Explanation.—In this section, the word "buildings" includes enclosure-walls or fences connected with buildings.

Reduction of number of inmates of overcrowded dwelling.

82. Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a time to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates.

Power to require that building be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.

83. (1) Where any building is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, in an insanitary state, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing require the owner, within a time to be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs, or to make such alterations, as it may think necessary in order to remove such defects.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which the notice relates.

Explanation.—A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates, has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

Power to require land or building to be cleansed.

84. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land which appears to it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Penalties.

85. Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under any of the provisions of sections 76 to 84, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL OVER STREETS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, TREES, ETC.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

86. The cantonment authority may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

87. (1) The cantonment authority may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by order of the cantonment authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

88. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not, without its permission in writing, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person, who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid, to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed, as it may think fit.

Notice of new buildings.

89. (1) Whoever, except in such a case as is provided for by Chapter XXI, intends to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of his intention to the cantonment authority, and the cantonment authority may, within six weeks after the receipt of the notice, refuse to sanction the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it may think fit to issue in writing in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the free passage or way to be left in front of the building;

(b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and the prevention of fire;

(c) the ventilation of the building;

(d) the provision and position of latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles for filth;

(e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor and the stability of the structure; and

(f) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street:

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the cantonment authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of its prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) Whoever gives notice to the cantonment authority under sub-section (1), shall, along with the notice, forward a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land of such character and with such details as the cantonment authority may require; and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(3) Where any building is begun or erected without the giving of the notice and the submission of the plans and specification required by this section, or in contravention of any order of the cantonment authority issued within six weeks of the receipt of a valid notice thereunder, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may think necessary.

(4) Where the cantonment authority neglects or omits for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under this section to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice, any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(5) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building given or deemed to have been given by the cantonment authority as aforesaid shall be available for one year from the date on which the notice became valid and complete, and no longer; and, if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the cantonment authority in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to the fresh notice.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

(a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;

(b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;

(c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place;

(d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places;

(e) such alterations of the internal arrangement of a building as affect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security; and

(f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to any building.

Projections and obstructions.

90. (1) The owner or occupier of a building shall not, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, add to, or place against or in front of, the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Code, the cantonment authority shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The cantonment authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the order.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

91. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Unauthorized buildings over drains, etc.

92. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, etc., to be secured.

93. Where any building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, as the case may be, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if there is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

Building etc., in ruinous or dangerous state.

94. Where any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank or tree, is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made as it may think necessary for the public safety, and,

114. Where the owner or the person in charge of a private market applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

Licensing of private markets.

(*a*) that convenient passages have been provided between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;

(*b*) that a sufficient supply of pure water is provided for the market;

(*c*) that, in the case of a large market, one or more public latrines, at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the market, and one or more public urinals, according to requirements, are provided for the use of persons frequenting the market; and

(*d*) that suitable arrangements are made for—

(i) keeping the market in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom,

(ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the market, and

(iii) the proper maintenance of the public latrines and urinals (if any) provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

115. No private market shall, after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private markets to be licensed.

116. (*1*) The cantonment authority may require,—

Power to require existing private markets to be licensed.

(*a*) by notice in writing, the owner or the person in charge of any private market in existence at the commencement of this Code, or,

(*b*) by public notice, the owners or the persons in charge of any class of such markets,

to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for any such market.

(*2*) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid, the cantonment authority shall determine, in respect of each market to which the notice relates, whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(*3*) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for any such market and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the market to close the same until a license has been obtained.

117. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed market shall be bound—

Duties of owners or persons in charge of licensed markets.

(*a*) to maintain convenient passages between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;

(*b*) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the market;

(*c*) to keep the market in a cleanly and sanitary condition and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish therefrom; and

(*d*) to maintain in good order any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

118. (*1*) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed market commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 111 and 117, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.

Power to suspend or withdraw licenses for markets.

(*2*) No market for which a license has been granted under this Chapter, shall be kept open for public use while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(*3*) A copy of every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be conspicuously posted in the market to which the order relates.

119. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private markets which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

Register of private markets.

(*a*) the date on which the license was issued, and,

(*b*) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension, or,

(*c*) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

120. Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a private market is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, sells or exposes for sale therein any meat, fish, milk, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Selling in private market when license suspended or withdrawn.

121. Where the cantonment authority has made or approved of any arrangements for—

Management of slaughter-houses generally.

(*a*) passing and marking animals in a slaughter-house as being suitable for slaughter, or

(*b*) regulating the admission into a slaughter-house of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein, or regulating the conduct of such persons therein,

the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any animal therein, unless those arrangements are duly observed.

122. (*1*) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals may be permitted therein.

Hours during which slaughter-house may be kept open.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in each slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

123. (1) Where it is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit, for any period not exceeding one month to be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may from time to time by a like notice specify, the use of any slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

Power to prohibit or restrict use of slaughter-house.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

124. Where the owner or the person in charge of a private slaughter-house applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

Licensing of private slaughter-houses.

(a) that convenient passages have been provided between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house ;

(b) that a sufficient supply of pure water has been provided for the slaughter-house ;

(c) that sufficient drains have been provided ;

(d) that the premises are so enclosed as to prevent the interior being visible by passers-by : and

(e) that suitable arrangements have been made for—

(i) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom ;

(ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the slaughter-house ;

(iii) the proper maintenance of the drains and of any public latrines and urinals that may be required for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house ;

(iv) the treatment of animals in the slaughter-house ;

(v) the slaughter of animals in a humane manner within an enclosure so constructed that animals placed therein shall be out of sight of animals kept outside ;

(vi) the removal of animals to such enclosure as aforesaid ;

(vii) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption ; and

(viii) the destruction of carcases which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption :

Provided that no license shall be granted for a slaughter-house opened after the commencement of this Code if the slaughter-house is situate at any place which the cantonment authority thinks, especially with regard to any neighbouring drains or water-courses, to be objectionable.

125. No private slaughter-house shall, after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

126. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house in existence at the commencement of this Code to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required therefor.

Power to require existing private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

(2) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid the cantonment authority shall determine whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(3) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for the slaughter-house, and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house to close the same until a license has been obtained.

127. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house shall be bound—

Duties of owners or persons in charge of licensed slaughter-houses.

(a) to maintain convenient passages between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house ;

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the slaughter-house ;

(c) to keep the slaughter-house in a cleanly and sanitary condition, to provide and maintain receptacles for refuse, and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish from the slaughter-house ;

(d) to maintain in good order the drains of the slaughter-house and any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting it ;

(e) to maintain suitable arrangements for the purposes mentioned in section 124, clause (e), sub-clauses (iv) to (viii) ; and

(f) to prevent the keeping of animals at the slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours.

128. (1) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 122, 123 and 127, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.

Power to suspend or withdraw licenses for slaughter-houses.

(2) No slaughter-house for which a license has been granted under this Chapter, shall be

kept open to public use, and no animal shall be slaughtered therein, while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the order relates.

Register of private slaughter-houses.

129. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private slaughter-houses which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

(a) the date on which the license was granted; and,

(b) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension; or,

(c) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

Slaughtering in slaughter-house when license suspended or withdrawn.

130. Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a slaughter-house is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, slaughters any animal therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Levy of stallages, rents and fees in public markets and slaughter-houses.

131. (1) The cantonment authority may—

(a) charge, for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or slaughter-house, and for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market and for weighing and measuring goods sold therein, and for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as shall from time to time be fixed by it, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the District, in this behalf; or,

(b) with the approval of the Officer Commanding the District, farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, for any period not exceeding one year at a time.

(2) A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees (if any) leviable in any public market or slaughter-house under sub-section (1), printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the cantonment authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house, as the case may be.

Import of cattle and flesh.

132. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, bring into the cantonment any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human consumption or the flesh of any such animal slaughtered outside the cantonment.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into the cantonment in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the cantonment authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the cantonment authority may direct, the sale-proceeds being credited to the cantonment fund.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of the provision of this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat.

Traffic.

Closing and opening of streets.

133. The cantonment authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

Rule of the road.

134. Whoever is driving a vehicle along a street, shall, except in case of actual necessity, keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

Rash riding or driving.

135. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street in a rash or negligent manner.

Riding or driving at time or in manner prohibited.

136. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority or by the District Superintendent of Police.

Use of lamps on vehicles.

137. No vehicle shall be driven, led or kept standing on any street between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

Removal of elephant or camel on approach of horse or vehicle drawn by bullock.

138. Whoever is driving any elephant or camel on a street, shall remove the same to a safe distance on the approach of a horse or of bullocks drawing a vehicle.

Leaving vehicle or animal without proper control.

139. No vehicle or animal shall be left on a street without proper control.

Training, breaking or exercising animal.

140. No animal shall be trained, broken in or led for exercise on any street at a time or place prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority.

Obstructing street.

141. No person shall—

(a) cause any vehicle, with or without an animal harnessed thereto, to remain or stand on any street longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers; or

(b) leave or fasten any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction in any street; or

(c) expose any article for sale, whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner,

so as to cause obstruction in any street; or

(*d*) in any other manner wilfully obstruct or cause obstruction to the free passage of any street.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

Power to call for information regarding burial and burning grounds.

142. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of any burial or burning ground to supply such information as may be specified in the notice concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

Permission required for use of new burial or burning ground.

143. (*1*) No place not previously used as a burial or burning ground shall, after the commencement of this Code, be so used without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority.

(*2*) Such permission as aforesaid may be granted subject to any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood.

Power to require closing of burial or burning ground.

144. (*1*) Where the cantonment authority is of opinion, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, that any burial or burning ground has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of such ground to close the same from a date to be specified in the notice.

(*2*) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any notice under sub-section (*1*), it shall declare the conditions on which the burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of the declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(*3*) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice as aforesaid, it shall require a new burial or burning ground to be provided at the expense of the cantonment fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, a grant to be made from the cantonment fund towards the cost of the same.

Prohibition of use of burial or burning ground closed under section 144.

145. No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under section 144, sub-section (*1*), is for the time being in force.

Distance between graves.

146. No grave shall be made in any burial ground at a less distance than three feet from the margin of the nearest grave.

Depth of graves.

147. No corpse shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, be buried in any burial-ground in a grave of less depth than—

(*a*) four feet, where the grave is made of masonry; or

(*b*) six feet, where the grave is not made of masonry.

Corpses to be buried or burnt within six hours.

148. Every corpse brought to a burial or burning ground shall be buried or burnt, as the case may be, within six hours after it has been so brought.

Corpses to be reduced to ashes.

149. Every corpse brought to a burning-ground shall be completely reduced to ashes.

Power in respect of improperly disposed of corpses.

150. Where a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of in contravention of any of the provisions of sections 143, 145, 146, 147, 148 and 149, the cantonment authority may, if it thinks fit, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure the proper disposal of the same in accordance with this Code.

Certain burial-grounds excepted from operation of sections 142 to 150.

151. The provisions of sections 142 to 150 shall not apply to any burial-ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code.

CHAPTER IX.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Control of cantonment authority over sources of public water-supply.

152. All sources of public water-supply (except such as are used for the purposes of water-works and are for the time being under the control of the Public or Military Works Department) shall be under the control of the cantonment authority.

Duty of cantonment authority to maintain supply of pure water, etc.

153. Where there are no water-works, the cantonment authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

Power to prohibit use of any source of public drinking-water-supply.

154. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used by any human being or by any milch animal for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any disorder, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the use or removal of the same for all or any of the following purposes, namely:

(*a*) the drink of human beings or admixture with any article of human consumption;

(*b*) the drink of milch animals, or admixture with any article of food or drink for milch animals;

(*c*) the washing of vegetables or of cooking-utensils;

(*d*) any other purpose which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of human consumption.

(*2*) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (*1*) shall be con[illegible]

near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

155. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, or any person having control, of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes,—

Power to require proper maintenance, or closing to public use, of private source of public drinking-water-supply.

(a) to keep the same in good order, and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation; or,

(b) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to, or using, such water:

Provided that in the case of a well, such person as aforesaid may, instead of complying with the notice, signify in writing his desire to be relieved of all responsibility for the proper maintenance of the well and his readiness to place it under the control and supervision of the cantonment authority for the use of the public, and the cantonment authority shall thereupon undertake the control and supervision of the same.

Polluting source of public drinking-water-supply.

156. (1) Whoever—

(a) bathes in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes; or

(b) washes, throws or causes or permits to enter, therein any dog or other animal; or

(c) washes or cleanses therein any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing; or

(d) throws or allows to flow thereinto any offensive matter or rubbish; or

(e) causes or allows the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water, belonging to him or under his control, to flow thereinto; or

(f) does any other act whereby the water thereof is polluted or is likely to be polluted;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) For the purposes of this section the cantonment authority may, by public notice, declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

(3) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

157. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit any act specified in the notice which would, in its opinion,—

Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public drinking-water-supply or impairing usefulness of water-works.

(a) impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in any source of public water supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes; or

(b) injure or impair the usefulness of any of the pipes, locks, cocks or other fittings of water-works.

158. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit trespasses upon land occupied by water-works.

Trespass on water-works.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the land to which the notice relates.

159. (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority alter, obstruct, or encroach upon, any public water-channel.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon, public water-channel.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has made any such alteration, obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, to remove, or desist from, the same.

160. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public water-supply, where it considers that any such act is likely to cause danger to the public health.

Power to prohibit polluting of source of public water-supply by fishing, boating or gathering flowers or plants.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

161. No person shall throw a corpse into any source of public water-supply.

Throwing of corpse into source of public water-supply.

162. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any place in which is carried on any offensive trade or manufacture whereby the water in any source of public water-supply is polluted, to take steps to abate such pollution.

Power to prohibit pollution of source of public water-supply by carrying on offensive trade.

163. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority,—

Placing latrine, etc., or depositing offensive matter or rubbish, near source of public water-supply.

(a) place any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or

(b) use for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place,

within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply.

164. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or other receptacle for

Removal of latrine, etc., near any source of public water-supply.

offensive matter exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply, to remove or close the same within one week from the service of the notice.

Bathing or washing at public well or spring.

165. Whoever—

(a) bathes, or

(b) washes any animal, or any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing,

by the side of any public well or spring so as to pollute the water thereof, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Regulation of public bathing and washing.

166. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit—

(a) bathing, or

(b) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or of any class of such things,

by the public or any class thereof at any public place specified in the notice.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by public notice,—

(a) appoint places for—

(i) bathing, or

(ii) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or any class of such things; and

(b) fix the hours at which alone bathing or washing may be carried on at any place so appointed.

(3) In any notice issued under sub-section (1), separate places may be appointed for bathing and washing, respectively, and separate places may be appointed for bathing by men and women, respectively.

(4) A copy of every such notice as aforesaid shall be conspicuously posted on or near the place or places to which the notice relates.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "washing an animal" includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

CHAPTER X.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

167. No person of any of the following classes, namely:

(a) butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish;

(b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India;

(c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit;

(d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats;

(e) dairymen and buttermen;

(f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India;

(g) sellers of fruit or vegetables;

(h) manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same;

(j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature;

(k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes;

(l) washermen;

(m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material;

(n) details in fireworks, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit;

(o) tanners and dyers; and

(p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment, unless he has applied for and obtained a license from the cantonment authority:

Provided, first, that a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the cantonment authority may think fit to impose under section 168:

Provided, secondly, that no charge shall be made for any license granted under this section: and

Provided, thirdly, that no person who is, at the commencement of this Code carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to apply for a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the cantonment authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and that, if the cantonment authority refuses to grant him a license, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal.

Conditions which may be entered in such licenses.

168. A license granted to any person under section 167 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

(i) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade;

(ii) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale; and

(iii) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption:

(*b*) in the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

(i) the places at which pigs may be kept;

(ii) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place;

(iii) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale;

(iv) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter; and

(v) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption:

(*c*) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

(i) the places at which such animals may be kept;

(ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place;

(iii) the sources from which such animals shall be watered;

(iv) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals; and

(v) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may think necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state:

(*d*) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(i) the places at which such animals may be kept;

(ii) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place; and

(iii) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health:

(*e*) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(i) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade;

(ii) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale; and

(iii) the taking of any other measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a clean and sanitary state:

(*f*) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(i) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade;

(ii) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale;

(iii) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles; and

(iv) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome:

(*g*) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(i) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetables, may be sold; and

(ii) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (*g*), sub-clause (*i*):

(*h*) in the case of manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(i) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken;

(ii) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture;

(iii) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used; and

(iv) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made:

(*j*) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature, the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome:

(*k*) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(i) the sources from which such water shall be taken; and

(ii) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussuks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water:

(*l*) in the case of washermen, the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept:

(*m*) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(i) the places at which such materials may be kept;

(ii) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing; and

(iii) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business:

(n) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(i) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale; and

(ii) the taking of any measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property:

(o) in the case of tanners and dyers, the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises: and

(p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, the taking of any measures which the cantonment authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (a), sub-clause (iii), meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing, shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption.

Power of cantonment committee to make bye-laws as to vehicles, etc.

169. The cantonment committee (if any) may, by bye-laws made at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice has been given,—

(a) render licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals kept or plying for hire within the cantonment, and fix the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked, and

(b) limit the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons when hired in the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that no bye-law made under this section by the cantonment committee of a cantonment in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bengal Act V of 1866 (*an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens in the town and suburbs of Calcutta*), or the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891, or the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bombay Act VI of 1863 (*an Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs and harbour of Bombay*) is in force, shall apply to any vehicle to which any of those Acts applies.

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

170. No person holding a license under section 167 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

(a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance; or

(b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority.

Adulteration of milk.

171. No dairyman holding a license under section 167 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of butter.

172. No butterman holding a license under section 167 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

173 No person holding a license under section 167 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Power to remove brothels and prostitutes.

174. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute,

in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

(2) Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

175. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situate in the cantonment.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

176. (1) Where any person, holding a license under section 167 or section 169, commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 168, 170, 171, 172 and 173, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any reasonable time to be specified in the order, or withdraw the same.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under this Chapter for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment, shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

CHAPTER XI.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Infectious or Contagious Disorders.

Information to be given of existence of infectious or contagious disorder.

177. Whoever,—

(a) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant

of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood; or,

(*b*) in default of such medical practitioner, being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein; or,

(*c*) in default of such owner or occupier, being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein;

fails to give information or gives false information to the cantonment authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that a person not required by this section to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given:

Provided, also, that this section shall not apply to venereal disease where the person suffering therefrom is under specific and adequate medical treatment, and, by reason of habits, conditions of life and residence, is unlikely to spread the disease.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes venereal disease.

Special measures on outbreak of infectious or contagious disorder among inhabitants or epidemic disease among cattle.

178. (*1*) In the event of the cantonment being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder among the inhabitants thereof, or of any epidemic disease among the cattle, sheep or goats therein, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of this Code or of any law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and,

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he thinks necessary to prevent the outbreak of the disorder or disease or the spread thereof.

(*2*) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation prescribed under sub-section (*1*), shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to require names of dairyman's customers.

179. Where it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disorder is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

Power to require names of washerman's customers.

180. Where it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, that the Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

Report after inspection of dairy or washerman's place of business.

181. Where, after inspection, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy, or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any place, or from any process employed by a washerman, he shall report the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Action on report submitted under section 181.

182. Upon receipt of a report submitted under section 181, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

(*a*) prohibit the person in charge of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn; or, as the case may be,

(*b*) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice.

Examination of milk or washed clothes.

183. The Sanitary Officer, or any Medical Officer of the Government appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are, or have recently been, in the possession of any dairyman or washerman on whom a notice under section 179 or section 180 has been served, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to such chemical or other process as he may think necessary; and the cantonment authority shall pay from the cantonment fund all the costs of the process, and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

Contamination of public conveyances.

184. Whoever—

(*a*) enters a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious

disorder which would be likely to be communicated to other persons using the conveyance; or

(*b*) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from any such disorder; or

(*c*) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from any such disorder;

shall be bound to notify the fact to the driver and to report to the Cantonment Magistrate the number of the conveyance and the name of the driver.

Disinfection of public conveyances.

185. Where any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, has been carried in a public conveyance, the driver shall forthwith report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station in the cantonment, and that officer shall forthwith cause the conveyance to be disinfected, if that has not already been done.

Disinfection of building or articles therein, or renewal of flooring.

186. Where the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any building or part of a building, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any building or part of a building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, or to renew the said flooring, within a time to be specified in the notice:

Provided that, where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is, from poverty or any other cause, unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may, at the expense of the cantonment fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection, or renew the said flooring.

Destruction of infected hut or shed.

187. Where the destruction of any hut or shed is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a time to be specified in the notice, to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof:

Provided that the cantonment authority shall pay to the owner such sum as may in the circumstances appear to it to be equitable for any loss incurred by reason of the destruction of such hut, shed or materials.

Temporary shelter while building is being disinfected or when infected hut is destroyed.

188. The cantonment authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings, by reason of any proceedings taken under section 186 or section 187 and desire such shelter or accommodation as aforesaid to be provided for them.

Disinfection of building and articles therein before letting the building.

189. Whoever lets a building or part of a building in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, shall, before letting the building or part, disinfect the same, in such manner as the cantonment authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai.

Disposal of infected article without disinfection.

190. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disorder.

Disposal of infectious matter.

191. The cantonment authority shall, by public notice, prescribe the manner in which infectious excreta and other matter is to be dealt with or disposed of.

Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.

192. Whoever, while suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder,—

(*a*) makes or offers for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption, or any medicine or drug; or

(*b*) takes any part in the business of washing or carrying soiled clothes;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to prohibit the making, carrying or selling of clothes, bedding or other articles by infected person.

193. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit any person, while suffering from, or likely to spread, any infectious or contagious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale, any article of clothing or bedding, or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice.

Power to restrict or prohibit sale of specified articles of food or drink, on outbreak of infectious or contagious disorder.

194. When any cantonment is visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder, the cantonment authority may, on the advice of the District Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict in such manner, or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human

consumption specified in the notice or the sale of the flesh of any description of animal specified in the notice.

195. Where any person has died from any infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

Disposal of infected corpse.

(a) require any person having charge of the corpse—

(i) to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged, forthwith or within any period, not being less than twenty-four hours after death, to be specified in the notice, or

(ii) to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law; or

(b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred, except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of as aforesaid or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

196. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority may—

Maintenance or aiding of hospitals and dispensaries.

(a) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary; or

(b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under sub-section (1) shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes venereal disease.

197. A Medical Officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196.

Medical Officer to be in charge of hospital or dispensary.

198. Subject to the control over the cantonment fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196, such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

Subordinate establishments for hospitals or dispensaries.

XIII of 1889.

199. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 to be provided with—

Medical supplies, appliances, etc.

(a) all requisite drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances;

(b) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients; and

(c) such further requisites as may be necessary.

200. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196, shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made, generally or specially, by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think fit.

Application of civil hospital rules.

201. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, and, with the sanction of the cantonment authority, any other sick persons, may receive medical treatment free of cost, and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the Medical Officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the cantonment authority:

Free patients.

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes venereal disease.

202. Any sick person who is ineligible under section 201 to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196, may, upon such terms as the cantonment authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

Paying patients.

203. If the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 has *primâ facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in Schedule II or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge, unless and until such Medical Officer is satisfied, by examination (if

Power to call upon person suffering from infectious or contagious disorder to attend at, and remain in, hospital or dispensary.

necessary), that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the Medical Officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as he may think fit and proper.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes venereal disease.

Power to exclude from cantonment persons refusing to attend at or remain in hospital or dispensary.

204. (1) If the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person, having received a notice as provided by section 203, has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person, having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such Medical Officer, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, if he thinks fit, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit him from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his permission in writing.

(2) Whoever, having been prohibited under sub-section (1) from remaining in or re-entering the cantonment, fails to remove from or re-enters it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

Introducing liquor or drug into hospital or dispensary.

205. No spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation shall be introduced into a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 196 without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge.

Cholera hospitals and camps in cantonments.

206. (1) No land in the cantonment shall be selected for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinions upon the proposed selection.

(2) Where any land in the cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as practicable after it has ceased to be so used.

Pilgrims.

Routes for pilgrims and others.

207. (1) The cantonment authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

(a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort; or

(b) during times when an infectious or contagious disorder is prevalent;

and may, by public notice, require such persons as aforesaid to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under sub-section (1) shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the cantonment authority.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICANCY AND LOITERING AND REMOVAL OF DISORDERLY PERSONS.

Mendicancy.

Mendicancy.

208. No mendicant shall, in any street or public place in the cantonment, loiter or beg for alms.

Loitering and Importuning.

Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.

209. Whoever, in any street or public place in the cantonment, loiters for the purpose of prostitution or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of the provisions of this section except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of an officer, as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed, or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed. XIII of 1889

Removal of Disorderly Persons.

Removal and exclusion from cantonment of disorderly persons, etc.

210. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, on receiving information that any person, whether resident in or frequenting the cantonment,—

(a) is a disorderly person keeping or frequenting a common gaming-house, a disorderly drinking-shop or a disorderly house of any other description, or

(b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or XLV of 1860

(c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act, or

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

(d) has been ordered, under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

V of 1898.

may make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring the person to show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of such order as aforesaid, and the copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served with the same.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received, and take such further evidence as he thinks fit, and, if, upon such inquiry, it appears to him to be necessary for the maintenance of good order that the person should be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it, the Cantonment Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment and, if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment so directs, shall issue a notice in writing requiring the person to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

General power of removal and exclusion from cantonment.

211. (1) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment, if he thinks it expedient to exclude any person from the cantonment, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, shall send to the Cantonment Magistrate an order in writing to that effect, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person, together with a notice in writing requiring him to remove from the cantonment within a time to be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that no such order as aforesaid shall be made—

(a) where the only reason for making it is that the person—

(i) is disorderly, or

(ii) has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, or

XLV of 1860. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

(iii) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to execute a bond for his good behaviour; or

V of 1898.

(b) unless the Commanding Officer of the cantonment thinks that the presence of the person in the cantonment is dangerous to good order or military discipline.

(2) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall forthwith be sent by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to the General Officer of the Command.

Harbouring or concealing person ordered to remove from and prohibited from re-entering a cantonment.

212. Whoever, knowing that any person has, under section 210 or section 211, been required to remove from the cantonment and has not obtained the requisite permission to re-enter it, harbours or conceals such person in the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIII.

CARE OF ANIMALS.

Prevention of Cruelty.

Cruelty to animals.

213. Whoever ill-uses, tortures or cruelly beats any animal in the cantonment, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Extension of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to cantonments.

214. (1) Unless the General Officer of the Command concurs with the cantonment authority in thinking that there is some special reason to the contrary, the cantonment authority shall apply to the Local Government to extend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to the cantonment. XI of 1890.

(2) In making an application under sub-section (1) the cantonment authority shall, unless there is some special reason to the contrary, suggest that the place appointed to be an infirmary under section 6, sub-section (2), of the said Act shall be the pound (if any) established for the cantonment under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. I of 1871.

(3) Where the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, has been extended to any cantonment, the provisions of section 213 of this Code shall cease to have effect therein.

Grazing.

Animals grazing to be kept under proper care and control.

215. Every owner, or the person in charge, of an animal grazing on any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment shall be bound to keep it under proper care and control.

Impounding of animals grazing without being under proper care or control.

216. (1) Where any animal is found grazing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment without being under proper care or control, it

may be seized by any servant of the cantonment authority and sent within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound established under section 4 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. I of 1871.

(2) Every animal so sent to the pound shall be dealt with as if it had been impounded under the provisions of the said Act, and the provisions of the said Act shall apply thereto.

(3) Every member of the police-force employed in the cantonment shall, when required, aid in preventing resistance to any such seizure as aforesaid and rescues from persons making such seizures.

Person taking delivery of animal from pound to state names of owner and person who had charge of the animal at time of seizure.

217. (1) Whoever takes delivery of any animal impounded from the pound-keeper (if any) appointed under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall inform the pound-keeper of the name of the owner of the animal and the name of the person who had charge of the same at the time of its seizure. I of 1871.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the pound-keeper the information required by this rule, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIV.

PREVENTION OF FIRE.

Stacking or collecting inflammable materials, or building matted structures in cantonment.

218. (1) No person shall, in any place in the cantonment within one hundred yards of a public building or building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials may be prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority,—

(a) stack or collect dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or

(b) build a matted structure or a cooking-place.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has stacked or collected any grass, straw or other highly inflammable material, or has built a matted structure or a cooking-place, in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), to remove such stack, collection or structure as aforesaid within a time to be specified in the notice.

Letting-off fire-works, sending up fire-balloons, or lighting bonfire, without permission.

219. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the cantonment authority, let off rockets or fire-works of any description, send up a fire-balloon or light a bonfire.

Setting naked light on or near building.

220. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or public place in the cantonment in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the use of lights, with the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

CHAPTER XV.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registers of births and deaths to be maintained.

221. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain registers, in such forms as may be prescribed by the Local Government, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

(2) No charge shall be made for the registration of any birth or death under this Chapter.

Duty of head of house or family to report birth therein.

222. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs, shall, within eight days after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely :—

(a) the date of the birth, and the sex and name (if any), of the child;

(b) the name, place of residence and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any), of the father, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars; and

(c) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Duty of head of house or family to report death therein.

223. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs, shall, within twenty-four hours after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely :—

(a) the date of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any), of the deceased, the cause of death, and the place of residence of the deceased at the time of death;

(b) the name of the father, or, if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars; and

(c) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Duty of Medical Officers to report births and deaths.

224. It shall be the duty of every Medical Officer of the Government to report to the Cantonment Magistrate, as soon as practicable after the event, every birth and death occurring in the cantonment of which he may become cognizant in the exercise of his profession.

Penalty.

225. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 222 or section 223, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

CHAPTER XVI.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS BY ABSENTEE OWNERS.

Duty of absentee owner to appoint agent.

226. (1) Whoever, being the owner of any building or land in the cantonment, is absent therefrom, shall appoint some person residing in or near the cantonment to act as his agent for all the purposes of the Cantonments Act, 1889, and of this Code, and shall notify such appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate.

XIII of 1889.

(2) Whoever fails to appoint an agent as required by sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

Relief to agents and trustees.

227. (1) Where any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under any of the provisions of this Code, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, in his hands funds sufficient for the purpose belonging to the owner.

(2) The burden of proof of the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under sub-section (1) shall lie on him.

(3) Where any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner; and, on failure to comply with the notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge the obligation.

CHAPTER XVII.

INSPECTION, ENTRY, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Inspection, Entry and Search.

Entry and inspection by the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the District or the District Magistrate.

228. The General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the District or the District Magistrate may enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, if it appears to him to be necessary to do so in order to the exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Code.

Entry and inspection by, or by the authority of, the cantonment authority.

229. The cantonment authority, by itself or by any person generally or specially authorized by it in this behalf, may—

(a) enter into, or on, any building or land for the purpose of—

(i) removing any buildings or materials, or altering any building, in pursuance of a notice issued by the cantonment authority in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed under section 259; or

(ii) resuming any land in pursuance of a notice issued by the Local Government in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed as aforesaid; or

(iii) performing any act authorized by any of the provisions of sections 93, 94 and 285, sub-section (1); or

(iv) making any inspection authorized by the provisions of section 81, sub-section (1); or

(b) enter into and inspect any place which is, or may recently have been, used as a burial or burning ground, if it appears to the cantonment authority to be desirable to do so in order to the carrying out of any of the provisions of this Code; or

(c) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on, or with respect to, which the cantonment authority has reason to believe—

(i) that a breach of any of the provisions of this Code has been committed; or

(ii) that any notice issued under this Code has not been duly complied with; or

(iii) that any conditions imposed under this Code have not been duly observed; or

(iv) that any notice should be issued under this Code; or

(v) that any conditions should be imposed under the provisions of section 109, sub-section (2), section 143, sub-section (2), or section 168.

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Sanitary Officer.

230. The Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any Medical Officer of the Government specially deputed by him by an order in writing in this behalf, may—

(a) enter into or on any building or land for the purpose of inspecting any receptacles or places provided under section 74 for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish; or

(b) enter into, and inspect, any dairy, or any place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, if it appears to the Sanitary Officer to be necessary to do so in order to the prevention of the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder; or

(c) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is, or has recently been, any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from any infectious or contagious disorder, and search for infected persons, corpses or articles therein or thereon; or

(d) enter into or on any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any public

conveyance which has been used for the carriage of a person suffering, or the corpse of a person who has died, from any infectious or contagious disorder, and which has not been disinfected ; or

(*e*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on or with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—

(i) that any such nuisance as is described in section 66, clause (*d*), clause (*e*), clause (*o*) or clause (*p*), has been committed, or

(ii) that a breach of any of the provisions of sections 105, 121, 127, 145 to 149, 156, 170 to 173 and 192 has been committed, or

(iii) that any notice issued under section 186, section 191 or section 193 has not been duly complied with, or

(iv) that any conditions imposed under section 143, sub-section (*2*), or section 168, and affecting sanitation or hygiene, have not been duly observed, or

(v) that the cantonment authority should be moved to issue a notice under section 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 99, 101, 102, 154, 155, 157, 160, 162, 164, 187 or 194, or to take any action under section 81, sub-section (*1*) ; or

(*f*) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house, or any structure therein, for the purpose of assisting the Cantonment Magistrate in determining whether a license should be issued under section 124; or

(*g*) enter on and inspect any land which it is proposed to use as a burial or burning ground, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such permission as is referred to in section 143, sub-section (*1*), should be given ; or

(*h*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose or advising the cantonment authority as to the conditions which should be imposed under section 168 in any license which it is proposed to grant under section 167 ; or

(*i*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 132, and search for such animal or flesh ; or

(*j*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, for the purpose of—

(i) ascertaining whether the General Officer of the Command should be moved to take any action under section 178, sub-section (*1*), or

(ii) advising the cantonment authority whether any, and, if so, what, directions should be issued under section 89, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) ; or

(*k*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that the Cantonment Authority should be moved to issue a notice under section 77, section 83, section 84 or section 95.

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Magistrate.

231. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, may—

(*a*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of—

(i) inquiring into occupation, ownership, agency, rights or any other matter required to be entered in any of the registers maintained under sections 266, 267 and 268, or

(ii) performing the duties imposed on the Cantonment Magistrate by section 17, sub-section (*2*), section 68, section 71, or section 76, clause (*c*), sub-clause (i), or

(iii) determining whether a license should be issued under section 114 or section 124, or

(iv) ascertaining whether a notice should be issued under section 182 or section 186, or

(v) cleansing or disinfecting a building or any articles therein, or renewing flooring in pursuance of the proviso to section 186 ; or

(*b*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is the corpse of any person who has died from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for such corpse ; or

(*c*) enter into and inspect any building which is being used, or is intended to be used, as a theatre or place of public entertainment or resort or any structure therein, for the purpose of enquiring into and testing the safety of such building or structure ; or

(*d*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of section 132, and search for such animal or flesh ; or

(*e*) enter any building in order to enforce its surrender in pursuance of the conditions of a lease executed under section 259.

Entry into, and inspection of, markets by Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate.

232. The Cantonment Magistrate or the Sanitary Officer may enter into any market, or any structure therein, and inspect the same or any article therein, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by section 112.

Entry by public conservancy establishments.

233. Where the cantonment authority has, under section 78, sub-section (*1*), provided for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offen-

sive matter pertaining to any building or land, the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into or on the building or land for the purpose of performing their duties.

Time of entry.

234. (1) Every entry made under any of the foregoing sections 228 to 232 shall be made between sunrise and sunset:

Provided that, if in any such case the authority empowered by any of the said sections to make or authorize an entry thinks it necessary, in the interests of the public health or safety, that entry should be made at any other time, he or it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing make such entry, or authorize it to be made, at any reasonable time between sunset and sunrise.

(2) Any entry made under section 233 may be made at any reasonable time.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

235. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Chapter, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered under this Chapter until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

Precautions to be observed in entering and inspecting burial or burning ground.

236. Every entry and inspection made under section 229, clause (b), shall be made under such arrangements as shall ensure due regard for the religious feelings of the community concerned.

Arrest without Warrant.

Arrest by police without warrant.

237. Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any of the provisions of this Code specified in the first column of Schedule III:

Provided, first, that in the case of the breach of any such provision as is specified in Part B of the said schedule, no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer:

Provided, secondly, that no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall lie on the arresting officer:

Provided, thirdly, that no person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained:

Provided, fourthly, that no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate: and

Provided, fifthly, that no person shall be so arrested for a breach of the provisions of section 209, except—

(a) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer, as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or XIII of 1889.

(b) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SERVICE OF SUMMONSES, NOTICES, ETC.

Service of summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents.

238. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, any summons, notice, requisition or other document issued thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be affixed on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) Where the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the summons, notice, requisition or document is addressed, is not in the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business.

(3) Where the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) Where the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the property.

Service on agent of absentee owner.

239. The service of a summons, notice, requisition or other document as aforesaid on any agent appointed by an absentee owner shall be deemed to be service on the owner.

CHAPTER XIX.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeals from executive orders when allowed and to whom to lie.

240. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the executive orders described in the second column of Schedule IV may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the said schedule.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(3) The period specified as aforesaid as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of the period of limitation thereunder. XV of 1877

Petition of appeal.

241. (1) Every appeal under this Code shall be made by petition in writing, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) Any such petition as aforesaid may be presented to the authority which made the order

appealed against; and that authority shall be bound to forward it to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make by way of explanation.

(3) Where any such petition as aforesaid is presented direct to the appellate authority and an immediate order thereon is not necessary, the appellate authority may refer the petition for report to the authority which made the order appealed against.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

242. On the admission of an appeal from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under—

(a) section 76, clause (d), clause (e) or clause (g),
(b) section 77,
(c) section 83,
(d) section 93,
(e) section 155,
(f) section 157, clause (a),
(g) section 204, sub-section (1),
(h) section 210, sub-section (3), or
(i) section 211,

all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

Review.

243. (1) Where an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Magistrate dismissing, under section 21, a servant of the cantonment authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees a month, has been disposed of by the General Officer of the Command, the servant so dismissed, if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the General Officer of the Command, may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply to the Governor General in Council for a review of that decision.

(2) Where an appeal from an order made by the cantonment authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the cantonment authority, if it is dissatisfied with the decision of the District Magistrate, may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the General Officer of the Command, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a review of that decision.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to applications for review made under this section.

Finality of appellate orders.

244. Save as otherwise provided in section 243, the order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that no order shall be confirmed, set aside or modified on appeal unless and until the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER XX.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide question as to rent or repairs.

245. On a requisition being made to him under Condition XVIII or Condition XIX set forth in a lease executed under section 259 in Form B in Schedule V, within the period mentioned in such Condition, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a committee of arbitration—

(a) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid; or

(b) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary.

Discretion of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide question as to condition of house or as to rent or repairs.

246. (1) On an application being made to him under Condition XX or Condition XXI set forth in a lease executed under section 259 in Form B in Schedule V, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a committee of arbitration—

(a) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation: or

(b) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid; or

(c) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary; or

(d) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(2) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by this section, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a committee of arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous, or for any other sufficient reason.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to determine amount of compensation payable.

247. Where the cantonment authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under the first proviso to section 81, sub-section (3), or under proviso (c) to section 101, sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a committee of arbitration to determine the amount payable.

Procedure for convening committee of arbitration.

248. (1) Where a committee of arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined by the committee of arbitration.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of the order published under sub-section (1) to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall, by notice in writing, require the parties to nominate members of the committee of arbitration as hereinafter provided.

Composition of committee of arbitration convened under section 245 or 246.

249. Every committee of arbitration convened under section 245 or 246 shall consist of—

(a) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act, some Magistrate,

being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the officer concerned; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the lessee:

Provided that if such officer or lessee as aforesaid fails to nominate a member within seven clear days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, or if any member who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act and such officer or lessee, as the case may be, fails to nominate, within seven clear days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, another member who is willing to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee.

Composition of committee of arbitration convened under section 247.

250. Every committee of arbitration convened under section 247 shall consist of—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the cantonment authority:

Provided that, if such person or persons concerned as aforesaid fails or fail to nominate a member within seven clear days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, or if any member who has been nominated by such person or persons, neglects or refuses to act and such person or persons fails or fail to nominate, within seven clear days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, another member who is willing to act, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee.

Members of committee of arbitration to be persons who are not personally interested, and whose services are immediately available.

251. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a committee of arbitration unless he is personally disinterested in the matter under reference and his services are immediately available for the purposes of the arbitration; and the nomination of any person who is, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, personally interested in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available as aforesaid, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of the foregoing provisions.

Assembly of committee of arbitration.

252. When a committee of arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the committee of arbitration shall assemble within seven clear days from the service of the notice.

Chairman of committee of arbitration.

253. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every committee of arbitration.

Calculation of rent by committee of arbitration.

254. For the purpose of determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, every committee of arbitration shall estimate, as nearly as may be, the market-value of all buildings and authorized additions; and the amount of rent determined upon shall be such percentage on such market-value as the committee of arbitration may think reasonable with reference to the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year, and shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land, or such proportion thereof as the committee of arbitration may find to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

Decision of committee of arbitration to be by vote and final.

255. (*1*) The decision of every committee of arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes taken at a meeting at which all the members are present.

(*2*) The decision of every committee of arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER XXI.

APPLICATIONS FOR BUILDING-SITES ON GOVERNMENT LAND IN CANTONMENTS.

Applications for permission to occupy Government land for building-sites.

256. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the materials to be used in the intended buildings;

(*c*) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed; and

(*d*) the purposes for which the land and the intended buildings are to be used.

Documents to accompany applications.

257. Every application made under section 256 shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—

(*i*) the boundaries of the land,

(*ii*) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(*iii*) all buildings intended to be erected on the land;

(*b*) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same;

(*c*) a statement of the buildings intended to be erected;

(*d*) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings and of the rent which it is proposed to charge for the same, if let to a tenant; and

(*e*) a declaration that the applicant has read the appropriate form of lease referred to in section 259 and undertakes, in the event of his application being sanctioned, to execute a lease in that form.

Disposal of such applications.

258. (*1*) Every application made under section 256 shall, if the procedure prescribed by that section and section 257 has been duly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Magistrate to the Executive Engineer—

(*a*) for verification of the plan referred to in section 257, clause (*a*); and

(*b*) for report as to whether the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place, whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose, and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned.

(*2*) On receipt of such verification and report as aforesaid, the application shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(*3*) Where the land is not situate in a bazar, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that its occupation in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the General Officer of the Command:

Provided that, where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the District, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the District, who shall, unless he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid, forward the application to the General Officer of the Command.

(*4*) Where the land is situate in a bazar and there is a cantonment committee, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would not be objectionable as aforesaid, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the cantonment committee.

(*5*) The General Officer of the Command, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or the cantonment committee, as the case may be, may sanction or reject the application, according as he or it may think fit:

Provided, first, that, if the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place or is applied for by a railway-company, the application shall not be sanctioned without the express orders of the Governor General in Council, obtained through such channel as the Governor General in Council may direct: and

Provided, secondly, that if the land is applied for for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, the application shall not be sanctioned without the concurrence of the Local Government.

Execution of lease, with site-plan annexed.

259. (*1*) When an application under this Chapter is sanctioned, the applicant, before using or occupying the land or erecting any building thereon, shall duly execute a lease in one of the forms indicated in Schedule V and subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure to such form, or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification, prescribe, and shall register the lease under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

Explanation.—Form A in Schedule V shall be applicable to leases of land applied for by a railway company, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, and to leases of land situate in a bazar. Form B shall be applicable to all other leases of land under this Chapter.

(*2*) There shall be appended to the lease a site-plan of the land, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—

(*a*) the boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the roads or lands adjoining; and

(*c*) all buildings authorized to be erected on the land.

(*3*) The site-plan shall be verified by the Executive Engineer, and shall be signed,—

(*a*) if the land is situate in a bazar, by the Cantonment Magistrate;

(*b*) if the land is not situate in a bazar, by the Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer,

and shall be indorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the lessee, and a note specifying the period within which the buildings to be erected on the land are to be completed.

(*4*) Two copies of the site-plan, prepared at the cost of the lessee and verified by the Executive Engineer, shall be delivered by the lessee to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Record of copies of leases and site-plans.

260. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be prepared, and shall authenticate with his signature, two copies of every lease executed under this Chapter.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

(*a*) record in his office one of the said copies of every such lease as aforesaid and one of the copies of every site-plan delivered to him by the lessee under the terms thereof; and

(b) forward the other copies of every such lease and site-plan as aforesaid to the head-quarters of the Command for record.

CHAPTER XXII.

REGISTRATION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN CANTONMENTS.

General plan.

261. The cantonment authority shall prepare and maintain a general plan of the cantonment, on a scale of twenty-four inches to the mile, showing all necessary details and distinguishing in particular—

(a) all houses (if any) which have been set apart, in accordance with the conditions of leases executed under section 259, for occupation by civil officers; and

(b) all land (if any) which does not belong to the Government, and all houses (if any) situate thereon.

Bazar plan.

262. The cantonment authority shall also prepare and maintain a bazar plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, of every bazar in the cantonment.

Sites and streets to be distinguished.

263. (1) Every site shall be shown under a distinguishing number on the plans prepared under this Chapter, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series.

(2) Every street shall be shown on such plans as aforesaid by its name or under an alphabetical letter or number.

Dating and authentication of plans.

264. (1) Every plan prepared under this Chapter shall, on completion, be dated and authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer.

(2) Whenever a general plan prepared under section 261 is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan in a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer.

Plans not to be destroyed without sanction.

265. No plan which relates to land in a cantonment and is in the custody of the cantonment authority or of any public officer, other than a plan submitted with an application under Chapter XXI. shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Register of Government land held by lessees outside bazars.

266. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all Government land held by lessees and not situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of this Code) and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely :—

(a) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits;

(b) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(c) the date of registry of the site;

(d) the number of the site, as shown on the general plan maintained under section 261;

(e) the dimensions of the site;

(f) the boundaries of the site;

(g) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of this Code, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under section 259;

(h) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry;

(i) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry;

(j) the nature of the lessee's right under this Code, or under any other provision of law, including the particulars of any special right of occupancy;

(k) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry;

(l) the dates of authorities to add to buildings; and

(m) all changes occurring from time to time, whether by transfer, by alterations or additions, by decisions of committees of arbitration, in dimensions, in value, or in agency.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of Government land held by lessees in bazars.

267. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all Government land held by lessees and situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of this Code) and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely—

(a) the name of the bazar;

(b) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(c) the date of registry of the site;

(d) the number of the site, as shewn on the bazar plan maintained under section 262;

(e) the dimensions of the site;

(f) the boundaries of the site;

(g) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of this Code, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of this Code, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under section 259;

(h) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry;

(i) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry;

(j) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry; and

(k) all changes occurring from time to time, whether by transfer, by alterations

or additions, in dimensions, in value, or in agency.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of private land.

268. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all land (if any) which is private property, and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:—

(*a*) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits;

(*b*) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of this Code;

(*c*) the date of registry of the site;

(*d*) the number of the site as shown on the general plan;

(*e*) the dimensions of the site;

(*f*) the boundaries of the site;

(*g*) the name and description of the owner at the date of registry;

(*h*) the name and description of the owner's agent (if any) at the date of registry;

(*i*) the particulars of the owner's right by reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or any other proof;

(*j*) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry; and

(*k*) all changes occurring from time to time, whether by transfer, by alterations or additions, in dimensions, in value or in agency.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of transfers.

269. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of transfers, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all transfers of immoveable property—

(*a*) registered in his own office, where he is himself Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the cantonment under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or — III of 1877.

(*b*) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the Registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, — XIII of 1889.

as the case may be.

(*2*) The register of transfers shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) a serial number for each transfer;

(*b*) the date of registry;

(*c*) the distinguishing number of the site, as recorded in the register maintained under section 266, 267 or 268, as the case may be;

(*d*) the name of the transferor;

(*e*) the name of the transferee;

(*f*) the nature of the transfer, that is to say, whether by sale, mortgage, gift, exchange or bequest;

(*g*) the date of the transfer; and,

(*h*) where the cantonment has been constituted a district or sub-district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, references to the Indexes Nos. I, II and III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act. — III of 1877.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register mantained hereunder.

Reference, in other registers, to the register of transfers.

270. Reference, when possible, to the serial number in the register of transfers shall be sufficient record, in the registers maintained under sections 266, 267 and 268, respectively, of changes occurring by transfer.

Annual inspection of registers.

271. (*1*) The cantonment authority shall, in the month of July in each year, make an inspection of the registers maintained under sections 266, 267 and 268, respectively and shall ascertain—

(*a*) whether all the changes referred to in section 266, clause (*m*), or in section 268, clause (*k*), which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months, have been duly noted in the appropriate register, and

(*b*) whether any of the said registers are in such a condition as to require renewal.

(*2*) The cantonment authority may give such directions as it thinks fit after making an inspection under sub-section (*1*); and shall send a brief report to the Officer Commanding the District of any action taken by it under this section.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Bye-laws.

Additional power of cantonment committee to make bye-laws in hill cantonments.

272. The cantonment committee (if any) of a cantonment wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice shall have been given, make bye-laws for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the cantonment committee to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of land-slips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws.

273. (*1*) In making a bye-law under section 169 or section 272, the cantonment committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and,

in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which the offender is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

(2) In lieu of or in addition to such fine as aforesaid, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as it lies within his power to do so.

Confirmation of bye-laws.

274. (1) No bye-law made under section 169 or section 272 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) The Local Government may cancel its confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the same shall cease to have effect.

Procedure in making bye-laws.

275. (1) The cantonment committee shall, before making any bye-laws under section 169 or section 272, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed bye-laws, with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making such bye-laws, consider any objection or any suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Local Government shall determine whether or not the draft shall be re-published for further criticism under this section.

(3) Every bye-law made by the cantonment committee shall be notified in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such notification shall be conclusive proof that such bye-law has been duly made in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Delegation of Functions.

Delegation of functions of Cantonment Magistrate.

276. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by order published in the local official Gazette, authorize any person mentioned in such order to discharge any of the functions imposed by this Code on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those imposed by Chapter XXI:

Provided, first, that a person so authorized shall discharge such of the said functions only as the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, assign to him; and

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate may, by a like order, resume any functions which he may have so assigned.

(2) In the discharge of any functions so assigned to him, such person as aforesaid shall, under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, have the same powers and responsibilities as the Cantonment Magistrate.

Delegation of functions of General Officer of the Command.

277. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the General Officer of the Command may, by notification in Command Orders, delegate any of his functions under this Code to any officer named in such notification; and may, in like manner, vary or rescind any notification so made.

Delegation of cantonment committee's functions to sub-committees.

278. (1) The cantonment committee may by order in writing, delegate any of its functions to a sub-committee consisting of any two or more of the members of the cantonment committee.

(2) Every order passed by a sub-committee appointed under sub section (1) shall have the same effect as an order of the cantonment committee:

Provided that the cantonment committee may, in any particular case, require that any order so passed be submitted to it for confirmation before issue.

Notices.

Notices to fix reasonable time for doing act required.

279. Where any notice issued under any section of this Code requires an act to be done for which no time is fixed by such section, the notice shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same; and it shall rest with the Court to determine whether the time so specified was a reasonable time within the meaning of this section.

Notices to whom to be given.

280. Where it is provided by this Code that a notice may be given to the owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building, and the owner or lessee and the occupier are different persons, the notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and, in case of doubt, to both of them:

Provided that, where there is no owner or lessee resident in the cantonment, the delivery of the notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

Authentication and validity of notices issued by cantonment authority.

281. Every notice issued by the cantonment authority under this Code shall be signed—

(a) by the President or Secretary of the cantonment committee (if any); or

(b) by the members of any sub-committee specially authorized by the cantonment committee (if any) in this behalf; or,

(c) if a cantonment committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Publication of public notices.

282. (1) Unless it is in this Code in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may direct.

(2) Such proclamation as aforesaid shall be made by such method as the authority issuing the notice, or the Cantonment Magistrate, may deem to be the customary method.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

283. (1) Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided elsewhere in this Code, fails to comply with any notice thereunder or otherwise commits a breach of any of the provisions thereof, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

Penalties.

(2) In lieu of, or in addition to, any fine imposed under this Code, the Court may require the offender to remedy, so far as it lies within his power to do so, any mischief in respect of which the fine is imposed.

284. No person shall be liable to punishment for a breach of any of the provisions of this Code, unless complaint of the breach is made within three months after the commission thereof before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to entertain the complaint.

Limitation of prosecutions.

Miscellaneous.

285. (1) Where any person fails to perform any act which he has, by a notice issued under this Code, been required to perform, the cantonment authority may cause the act to be performed and may recover the cost from him.

Execution in case of failure and recovery of cost thereof.

(2) Any moneys recoverable by the cantonment authority under sub-section (1) may be recovered either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the cantonment, by distress or sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, if recoverable from the owner of property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

286. (1) The cantonment authority shall maintain such standards as it thinks fit for the purpose of verifying weights and measures, and shall provide proper means—

Verification of weights and measures.

(a) for verifying weights and measures in use in the cantonment by comparison with such standards as aforesaid, and

(b) for stamping weights and measures so verified.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the cantonment authority shall attend for the purpose of such verification as aforesaid.

287. (1) The cantonment authority may, in any case not otherwise provided for, make compensation out of the cantonment fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the cantonment authority, its officers and servants, by this Code, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

Compensation for damage resulting from exercise of powers under this Code.

(2) Where any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the cantonment authority is required as aforesaid to pay for injury to any building or land, the matter shall be referred to, and decided by, a committee of arbitration constituted under Chapter XX.

288. Every power conferred by this Code on the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the District, the cantonment authority, the Sanitary Officer or the Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers to be exercisable from time to time.

289. Where a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under this Code has been published at length in the official Gazette or in Station or Command Orders, it shall be sufficient, in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Gazette or Orders as aforesaid, to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification.

Method of framing notifications.

XIII of 1889.

290. No notice, order, requisition, license, permission in writing or other such document issued under this Code shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

Validity of notices and other documents.

291. No act done, or proceeding taken, under this Code shall be questioned merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy in the cantonment committee or in any sub-committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

292. (1) A copy of this Code and of any bye-laws made under section 169 or section 272 shall be kept at the office of the cantonment authority, and shall be open during office hours to the inspection, free of charge, of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Rules and bye-laws to be available for inspection and purchase.

(2) Copies of this Code, including any such bye-laws as aforesaid, shall be kept at the office of the cantonment authority for sale to the public.

SCHEDULE I.

(See Chapter IV.)

FORM I.

Register of Receipts into the__________ Cantonment Fund.

No. of Counter-foil receipt.	From whom received.	MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.		MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.		Total of each receipt.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
	Budget Estimate ...						
	Total for the month...						
	Add total to end of last month ...						
	Total from 1st April to date ...						

FORM 2.

RECEIPT.

[To be retained in Cantonment Authority's Office.]

No.______

Dated______

Received from______

______

on account of______

______

Rs.______

[To be sent to Accountant-General with the monthly extracts from the accounts.]

No.______, dated______

Received on account of______

______

(to be classified under the head______

______)

Rs.______

*Signed*______

[To be given to the person from whom the money is received.]

No.______, dated______

Received from______

______

on account of______

______

Rs.______

*Signed*______

FORM 3.

PASS BOOK.

The ________ Treasury in account current with the ________ Cantonment Fund.

CHEQUE BOOK No.________

ADVISED ________

Date.	No. of Chalan.	Amount.	Initials of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.	Date.	No. of Cheque.	Amount.	Initials of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

*Cheque Book No.*__________

*Cheque No.*__________

*Dated*__________

*To*__________

____

FORM 4.

CANTONMENT FUND CHEQUE.

ONE-ANNA STAMP, *if the cheque is for an amount exceeding twenty rupees.*

*Cheque Book No.*__________

*Cheque No.*__________

*Dated*__________ *189* .

*To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at*__________

*Pay to*__________

Rs.__________ *and charge to the*__________

Cantonment Fund.

Under R

*Signed*__________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,

or

President, Cantonment Committee,

or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

This cheque is current for three months only.

FORM 5.

Register of payments from the ________ Cantonment Fund.

Date.	No. of Voucher.	No. of cheque by which paid.	To whom paid.	Major Heads.										Total of each voucher.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
				Minor heads and sub-heads.											
			Budget Estimate												
			Total for the month ...												
			Add total to end of last month ...												
			Total from 1st April to date ...												

FORM 6.

Imprest Register of the ______________ Cantonment Fund.

AMOUNT OF IMPREST, Rs. ________

Date.	No. of Sub-voucher.	To whom paid.	Classification.		Amount.
			Major head.	Minor head and sub-head.	
		Total drawn from treasury by Cheque No. ______ on Voucher No. ______			

FORM 7.

Cash Book of the________________Cantonment Fund.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Amount as per Register of Receipts.				Date.	Amount as per Register of Payments.			
	Total of month ...					Total of month ...			
	Opening Balance ...					Closing Balance ...			
	GRAND TOTAL ...					GRAND TOTAL ...			

Form 8.

Budget Estimate of Receipts into the——Cantonment Fund for the year——dated——189—.

Heads of Receipt.	Average (past three years).	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Explanatory Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. LAND REVENUE—						
Income from Land						
II. EXCISE—						
License Fees and Duties						
III. ASSESSED TAXES—						
Taxes on Houses (a)						
Tax on Trades and Professions (b) ...						
Chaukidari Tax						
Octroi						
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)						
TOTAL ...						
IV. POLICE—						
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures						
Unclaimed Property						
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)						
TOTAL ...						
V. MINOR DEPARTMENTS—						
Agriculture—						
Public Gardens						
Sanitation—						
Conservancy Tax and Fees ...						
Sales of Manure, etc						
Water-Supply—						
Water Rates						
Other Receipts						
TOTAL ...						
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—						
Sale of Old Materials						
Contributions (c) Provincial and Local Grants.						
Contributions (c) Road Watering Subscriptions						
Rents of Houses						
Sales of Fruit, Grass, etc.						
Other Miscellaneous Receipts (Slaughter houses, Markets, etc.) to be detailed in manuscript on the back of this form ...						
TOTAL ...						
VII. PUBLIC WORKS—						
Tolls and Ferries						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL ...						
Total Receipts from local sources ...						
Grants-in-aid allotted by the General Officer of the Command, *viz.*—						
For Hospitals and Dispensaries ..						
For Conservancy						
For Sadr Bazar Establishments ...						
For Tree-tending and Forests ...						
For						
TOTAL ...						
Opening Balance ...						
GRAND TOTAL ...						

(a) To include, *e.g.*, compound tax.
(b) To include, *e.g.*, tax on weighmen.
(c) Purpose of any such contribution to be stated in "Explanatory Remarks" column.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE; }
Dated 189 . }

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

President, Cantonment Committee,
or
Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Form 8.

Budget Estimate of Expenditure from the ———— Cantonment Fund for the year ———— dated ———— 189—.

Heads of Expenditure.	Average (past three years)	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Explanatory remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. REFUNDS—						
Refunds of Taxes						
Miscellaneous Refunds...						
TOTAL ...						
2. CHARGES FOR COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE—						
Collecting Establishment ...						
Contingencies						
TOTAL ...						
3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Contributions towards establishments in Government Offices. (a)						
TOTAL ...						
4. LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW ...						
5. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS						
6. POLICE—						
Establishments						
Contingencies						
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds and establishments therefor).						
TOTAL ...						
7. EDUCATION—						
Grants-in-aid to Schools						
8. MEDICAL—						
Hospitals and Dispensaries.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Vaccination.						
Establishment.						
Contingencies						
TOTAL ...						
9. MINOR DEPARTMENTS—						
Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Cemeteries.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Conservancy.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Public Fairs and Exhibitions.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
Water-supply.						
Establishment						
Contingencies						
TOTAL ...						
10. SUPERANNUATION—						
Pensions (b)						
11. MISCELLANEOUS—						
Rents, Rates and Taxes						
Petty Establishments						
Contingencies						
TOTAL ...						
12. PUBLIC WORKS—						
Original Works.						
Buildings						
Roads						
Other works						
Maintenance and Repairs.						
Buildings						
Roads						
Other works						
Petty construction and repairs ...						
TOTAL ...						
13. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES						
TOTAL EXPENDITURE						
CLOSING BALANCE						
GRAND TOTAL ...						

(a) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contributions towards cost of office establishment of District Superintendents of Police; and in the Lower Provinces, the Treasury rate.
(b) Sanctioned prior to the commencement of the Cantonment Code, 1899, which does not now allow the grant of pensions or gratuities.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE; } *Secretary, Cantonment Committee.* *President, Cantonment Committee,*

Dated the 189 . } or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A.

Detailed List of Establishments provided for in the________Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year——.

Establishments engaged in Collection of Revenue.		Establishments engaged in General Administration.		Police Establishments.		Cattle-Pound Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Hospital and Dispensary Establishments.		Vaccination Establishments.		Establishments for Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests.		Cemetery Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Establishments for Public Fairs and Exhibitions.		Water-supply Establishments.		Miscellaneous Petty Establishments.			
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.		

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

General Station.		Sadr Bazar.		Latrines.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Signed——————

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed——————

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B.

Detailed List of Expenditure provided for in the——Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year—— other than that included in Appendices A, C and D.

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Refunds ...	Refunds of Taxes.							
	Miscellaneous Refunds.							
Charges for Collection of Revenue.	Contingencies.							
General Administration.	Contributions towards Establishments in Government Offices.							
Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...							
Law and Justice—Jails.	...							

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Police ..	Contingencies.							
	Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds, but not Establishments therefor).							
Education ...	Grants-in-aid to schools.							
Medical ...	Hospitals and Dispensaries: Contingencies.	Fixed assignment to Cantonment Dispensary Fund.						

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical ...	Vaccination: Contingencies.							
Minor Departments.	Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests: Contingencies.							
	Cemeteries: Contingencies.							

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Minor Departments.	Conservancy: Contingencies.							
	Public Fairs and Exhibitions: Contingencies.							
	Water-supply: Contingencies.							

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
uperannuation	Pensions.*							
Miscellaneous	Rents, Rates and Taxes.							
	Contingencies.							
Deposits and Advances.	..							

Signed ________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Note.—All expenditure should be fully detailed in column 3, thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of three Crowley carts	450	0	0
" of bullocks	100	0	0
Feed of ditto	168	0	0
Repairs and renewals to pans and receptacles	100	0	0
Purchase of gear	50	0	0
† Miscellaneous not included in above, but excluding any reserve	100	0	0
	968	0	0

* Sanctioned prior to the commencement of the Cantonment Code, 1899, which does not allow the grant of pensions or gratuities.
† This should include all petty expenditure which cannot be detailed, *but should not include anything of the nature of a reserve.*

MAJOR HEAD "**Public Works.**"

FORM 8.—APPENDIX C.

Details of Budget Estimate for Original Works (construction of Buildings, Roads, Latrines, etc.) in the__________________Cantonment for the year_____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimated cost of work.	*Estimate for current year.	Previously expended.	Estimate for (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings						
Roads						
Other works						

Note.—Column 3 will show the entire cost of the work; column 4, the sum sanctioned for expenditure during the current year; column 5, the amount previously expended since commencement of the work; and column 6, the amount proposed for expenditure during the ensuing year. Thus, if the work is to be completed during the ensuing year, the total of columns 4, 5 and 6 will equal that in column 3; otherwise the difference will show the amount which will still be required to complete the work.

* *The totals in column 4 will agree with the allotments made in the body of the revised estimate for the current year.*

*Signed*________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

*Signed*________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or ***Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.***

MAJOR HEAD "**Public Works.**"

FORM 8.—APPENDIX D.

Details of Budget Estimate for Maintenance and Repairs in the__________Cantonment for the year____.

Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings			
Roads			
Other works			
Petty Construction and Repairs...			

*Signed*__________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

*Signed*__________

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 203.*)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ATTEND AT HOSPITAL, ETC.

To____

Take notice that, under section 203 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, you are hereby called upon to attend at the ____________________________ on________day, the______________, 18____, at________o'clock_____M., and not to quit the said__________ without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge, unless and until that Officer is satisfied that you are not in fact suffering, or are no longer suffering, from an infectious or contagious disorder, that is to say, from____

____

Medical Officer in charge of the

____

Dated______________, the______________, 18__.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 237.*)

CASES IN WHICH POLICE MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

1 Section.	2 Subject.
PART A.	
66 (*a*) (i) ...	Drunkenness, etc.
192	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.
272	In contravention of bye-law, cutting or destroying trees or shrubs or making excavations, etc., in hill cantonment.
PART B.	
66 (*a*) (ii) ...	Using threatening or abusive words, etc.
66 (*a*) (iii) ...	Indecent exposure of person, etc.
66 (*a*) (iv) ...	Begging.
66 (*a*) (v) ...	Exposing deformity, etc.
66 (*a*) (vii) ...	Gaming.
66 (*a*) (xii) ...	Destroying public notice, etc.
66 (*a*) (xiii) ...	Breaking direction-post, etc.
66 (*g*)	Keeping common gaming-house, etc.
66 (*h*)	Intruding on bathing-place, etc.
66 (*i*)	Playing music.
66 (*j*)	Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order.
66 (*k*)	Firing gun, or doing other act, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance or danger.

1 Section.	2 Subject.
PART B—*contd.*	
66 (*n*)	Baiting.
87 (2)	Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building.
135	Rash riding or driving.
136	Riding or driving at time or in manner prohibited.
137	Driving, etc., between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp.
139	Leaving vehicle or animal without proper control.
141	Obstructing street.
156	Polluting source of public drinking-water-supply..
157	Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public drinking-water-supply or injuring or impairing usefulness of water-works.
158	Trespass on water-works.
161	Throwing corpse into a source of public water-supply.
165	Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to pollute the water.
170	Feeding animal on filth, etc.
204 (2)	Remaining in, or re-entering, cantonment after notice of expulsion for failure to attend hospital or dispensary.
205	Introducing liquor or drug into hospital or dispensary.
208	Mendicancy.
209	Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.
210 (3) ... 211 ...	} Remaining in, or returning to, a cantonment after notice of expulsion.
213	Cruelty to animals.
219	Letting off fire-works, etc., without permission.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Chapter XIX.)

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
21	Cantonment Magistrate's order dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Cantonment authority.	Thirty days from date of order.
	Cantonment Magistrate's order, passed with previous sanction of cantonment authority, dismissing servant of cantonment authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees a month.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from date of order.
76 (g)	Cantonment authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80	Cantonment authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
83	Cantonment authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.	General Officer of the Command	Thirty days from service of notice.
89 (1)	Cantonment authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from date of refusal.
89 (3)	Cantonment authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
92	Cantonment authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
93	Cantonment authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
94	Cantonment authority's notice to remove a building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure, or bank.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
107 (1)	Cantonment authority's notice to close a sarai.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
116 (3)	Cantonment authority's notice to close a market.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from service of notice.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
123	Cantonment authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.	District Magistrate	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
204	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment, on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
210 (5)	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
211	Cantonment Magistrate's notice, issued on order of the Commanding Officer of cantonment, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
246 (2)	Order of Commanding Officer of cantonment refusing to convene a Committee of Arbitration.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from date of order.
259 and Schedule V (Conditions of Lease).	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 259.)

FORM A.

FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN CASES OF LAND APPLIED FOR BY A RAILWAY COMPANY OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A HOSPITAL, SCHOOL OR OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING, OR OF LAND SITUATE IN A BAZAR.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of , BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and , son of , of , (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by sections 256 and 257 of the Cantonment Code, 1899;

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the * ;

* Insert, as the case may be "the General Officer of the Command," or, if the land is situate in a bazar, "the cantonment authority of ."

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and henceforth to occupy and enjoy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, and henceforth to hold and enjoy the same and any buildings erected by him thereon †, subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure hereto.

† Insert, as the case may be, "free of rent, but," or "subject to the payment of the yearly rent of rupees , and".

2. The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, shall and will [§duly pay the said rents in the manner provided in the annexure hereto and] observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

§ The words in brackets to be omitted if the land is rent-free.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by , Principal Staff Officer of the Command, on behalf of ,‡ acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of

(Seal.)

‡ Insert, as the case may be, "the General Officer of the Command," or, if the land is situate in a bazar, "the cantonment authority of ."

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named , in the presence of

(Seal.)

NOTE.—*Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.*

ANNEXURE TO FORM A.

CONDITIONS.

CONDITION I.—*Commencement and completion of buildings.* The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899, may, by order in writing, allow.

CONDITION II.—*Erection of buildings.* (1) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

(2) Any such permission may be made subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such authority and the Lessee.

CONDITION III.—*Use of land and maintenance of buildings.* The land shall not be used for any purposes other than those specified in the Lessee's application under section 256, clause (d), of the Cantonment Code, 1899: nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified:

Provided, always, that it shall be obligatory on the Lessee to commence re-building the same, if destroyed or injured by earthquake, fire, cyclone or other act of God, within six months of such destruction or injury, and to reinstate the same fit for use for the purposes so specified as aforesaid within such period, not exceeding two years after the same shall have been so destroyed or injured, as aforesaid, as to * shall seem fit provided nevertheless that in no such case shall the Lessee be required to reinstate the same fit for use as aforesaid within a shorter period than twelve calendar months from the date of such destruction or injury.

* Insert, as the case may be "the General Officer of the Command," or, if the land is situate in a bazar, "the cantonment authority of ."

CONDITION III-A.†—The Lessee shall pay the said yearly rent of rupees by equal monthly instalments of rupees , and the said instalments shall be paid on the fifteenth day of every month during the continuance of this demise for the month immediately preceding.

† This condition to be omitted, if the land is rent-free.

CONDITION IV.—*Power to veto transfer of Lessee's interest in certain cases.* (1) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one

month and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer; and, if in any case the cantonment authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(3) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Lessee's interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, may devolve by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the cantonment authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by the cantonment authority for entry in the register maintained under section 266 or 267, as the case may be, of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Report of devolution of Lessee's interest.

CONDITION VI.—(1) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the cantonment authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

Procedure on breach of Condition I or Condition II.

(2) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II, the cantonment authority may by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the cantonment authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

CONDITION VII.—(1) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall duly [* pay the said rent of rupees and] observe the conditions hereinbefore specified, and on his part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition IX, hold the land for ever without interruption by the Secretary of State, his successors in office and assigns.

Forfeiture for breach of any other condition.

*The words in brackets to be omitted, if the land is rent-free.

(2) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall [† fail to pay the said rent of rupees for twenty-one days after the same shall have become due or shall], in the event of the said buildings being destroyed or injured by earthquake, fire, cyclone or other act of God, fail to commence rebuilding the same as provided in Condition III hereof within six months of such destruction or injury and to reinstate the same fit for use as provided in the said Condition III hereof and within such period as therein provided, or shall break any of the remaining conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may, on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

† The words in brackets to be omitted, if the land is rent-free.

CONDITION VIII.—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition VI or Condition VII, clause (2).

Claims to compensation barred.

CONDITION IX.—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time, after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion thereof as shall have been erected under proper authority. If there shall be any dispute as to the amount of such compensation, the same shall be referred to a committee of arbitration, which shall be constituted as provided in Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, shall be bound by the decision of the committee of arbitration.

Right of the Government to resume the land on payment of compensation for buildings.

FORM B.

FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN ALL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH FORM A ABOVE IS PRESCRIBED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of , BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part, and ,
son of ,
of ,
(hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by sections 256 and 257 of the Cantonment Code, 1899;

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the General Officer of the Command;

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and to occupy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, and henceforth to hold and enjoy the same and any buildings erected by him thereon,* subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure hereto.

* Insert, as the case may be, "free of rent but", or "subject to the payment of the yearly rent of rupees and."

2. The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, shall and will duly [*pay the said rent in the manner provided in the annexure hereto and] observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

* The words in brackets to be omitted, if the land is rent-free.

In Witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by , Principal Staff Officer of the Command, on behalf of the General Officer of the said Command, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of

Seal.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named , in the presence of .

Seal.

NOTE.—*Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.*

ANNEXURE TO FORM B.

CONDITIONS.

In these Conditions—

(*a*) "house" means the house erected on the land occupied by the Lessee, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house; and, if any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final:

(*b*) the expression "repairs" to a house shall be deemed to include such repairs as are usually made in the neighbourhood to buildings of the same class as that to which the house belongs, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the Lessee's consent:

(*c*) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of the army on military duty in the cantonment, and includes a chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may, for the purposes of these Conditions, place on the same footing as a military officer: and

(*d*) "civil officer" means a gazetted civil officer of the Government, and includes any other person in the service of the Government, not being a military officer, whom the Local Government may for the purposes of these Conditions place on the same footing as a civil officer.

CONDITION I.—The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899, may, by order in writing, allow.

Commencement and completion of buildings.

CONDITION II.—(1) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Erection of buildings.

(2) Any such permission may be given subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such Authority and the Lessee.

CONDITION III.—The land shall not be used for any purpose other than those specified in the Lessee's application under section 256, clause (*d*), of the Cantonment Code, 1899; nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified:

Use of land and maintenance of buildings.

Provided, always, that it shall be obligatory on the Lessee to commence rebuilding the same, if destroyed or injured by earthquake, fire, cyclone or other act of God, within six months of such destruction or injury, and to reinstate the same fit for use for the purposes so specified or aforesaid within such period, not exceeding two years, after the same shall have been so destroyed or injured as aforesaid, as to the General Officer of the Command shall seem fit, provided, nevertheless, that in no such case shall the Lessee be required to reinstate the same fit for use as aforesaid within a shorter period than twelve months from date of such destruction or injury.

CONDITION III-A.*—The Lessee shall pay the said yearly rent of rupees by equal monthly instalments of rupees , and the said instalments shall be paid on the fifteenth day of every month during the continuance of this demise for the month immediately preceding.

* This condition to be omitted, if the land is rent-free.

CONDITION IV.—(1) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

Power to veto transfer of Lessee's interest in certain cases.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one month, and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer; and, if in any case the cantonment authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(3) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Lessee's interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, may devolve, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the cantonment authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by the cantonment authority for entry in the register maintained under section 266 or section 267, as the case may be, of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Report of devolution of Lessee's interest.

CONDITION VI.—The Government reserves a right, subject to the Conditions hereinafter contained, to appropriate the house at any time for occupation by any military officer or civil officer.

Right of the Government to appropriate the house for occupation by any military or civil officer.

CONDITION VII.—If the Lessee lets the house to any person other than a military officer or (if the house has been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers) a civil officer, possession of the house shall not be given until—

Agreement to vacate to be executed when house is let to any person other than a military or civil officer.

(a) such person has executed a stamped agreement undertaking to vacate the house whenever required so to do in pursuance of a notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X without claiming any compensation, and has registered such agreement under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents, and

(b) the Lessee has forwarded an attested copy of such agreement to the cantonment authority.

CONDITION VIII.—Whenever the cantonment authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, and if it has not been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers, by notice in writing—

Appropriation of house for a military officer, where it is not already occupied by a military officer.

(a) require the Lessee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and

(b) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same.

CONDITION IX.—If the house is occupied by a departmental military officer and the cantonment authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may, by notice in writing, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house;

Appropriation of house for a military officer, where it is occupied by another military officer.

and may, if necessary, by further notice in writing, require the Lessee to accept the change of tenancy.

CONDITION X.—(1) The cantonment authority may, at any time, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government, set apart the house for occupation by civil officers.

Appropriation of house for civil officers.

(2) If the house has been so set apart, the arrangement shall not be revoked without the concurrence of the Local Government.

(3) If, while the house is so set apart, the cantonment authority at any time considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any civil officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a civil officer, by notice in writing,—

(a) require the Lessee to let the house to the civil officer named in the notice, and

(b) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same.

CONDITION XI.—(1) Whenever a military officer or a civil officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, he may request (in the case of a regimental officer) the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his Department, or (in the case of a civil officer) the District Magistrate, to make an application to that effect to the cantonment authority.

Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.

(2) On receipt of any such application the cantonment authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice unless it is satisfied—

(a) that the officer ought to reside in the cantonment, and

(b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention, and

(c) that the rent offered by the officer for the house is reasonable, and,

(d) if the house is vacant, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and,

(e) if the house is occupied, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and that there is no vacant house in the cantonment which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of an officer, regard shall be had to (i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie and (ii) his rank.

CONDITION XII.—(1) The house shall not be occupied for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway company, without the previous sanction in writing of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

Sanction to be obtained before house is occupied as a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway company.

(2) Before application is made for such sanction, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or prob-

able garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

(a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers or civil officers, or

(b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

House not to be appropriated for military or civil officer if it is occupied, with sanction, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway company, or is otherwise appropriated by the Government.

CONDITION XIII.—No notice shall be issued under Condition VIII or Condition X if the house—

(a) is occupied, with the sanction required by Condition XII, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or

(b) is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway company, or

(c) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

Rent offered to be stated in notice to Lessee.

CONDITION XIV.—Every notice to the Lessee issued under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, shall state the amount of monthly rent which the proposed tenant offers to pay for the house.

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

CONDITION XV.—(1) If the house is unoccupied, any notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X may require the Lessee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(2) If the house is occupied, no such notice as aforesaid shall require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military and civil officers.

CONDITION XVI.—(1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between the Lessee and a military officer or a civil officer, and to the terms of this condition, every lease of the house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable—

(a) without notice, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, or in the case of a committee of arbitration deciding that the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(b) by one month's notice in writing to the Lessee in any other case.

(2) A notice under clause (1) of this condition must be signed by or on behalf of the officer concerned; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the officer so desires, cause it to be served on the Lessee free of charge.

(3) When a military officer or a civil officer has, in pursuance of clause (1) of this condition, given up his occupation of the house without notice, and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month:

Provided that the sum shall not, in any case, be less than one-fourth of the monthly rent.

Sub lease voidable at option of Lessee.

CONDITION XVII.—If any tenant of the house, being a military officer or a civil officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the Lessee, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the Lessee.

Right of Lessee to require reference to arbitration on question of rent.

CONDITION XVIII.—(1) If the Lessee considers that any rent offered by a proposed tenant and stated in a notice in accordance with Condition XIV is insufficient, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a committee of arbitration.

(2) If the Lessee does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) After such acceptance or the decision of a committee of arbitration, the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (a) of Condition XXI.

Right of Lessee to require reference to arbitration on question of repairs.

CONDITION XIX.—(1) If the Lessee fails to execute any repairs to the house which any tenant, being a military or civil officer, may consider necessary, the cantonment authority may, at the request of the tenant, and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice in writing, require the Lessee to execute such repairs or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the Lessee objects to comply with any notice issued under clause (1) of this condition, he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a committee of arbitration.

Power of tenant to apply for reference to arbitration on question whether house has become unfit for occupation.

CONDITION XX.—If any tenant of the house being a military or civil officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occu-

pation, he may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a committee of arbitration.

Power of either Lessee or tenant to apply for reference to arbitration on other questions.

CONDITION XXI.—If the Lessee and any tenant of the house, being a military or civil officer, disagree—

(*a*) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(*b*) on any matter relating to rent or repairs, other than a matter referred to in clause (*a*) of this condition or in Condition XVIII, Condition XIX or Condition XX,

either the lessee or the tenant may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a committee of arbitration.

Constitution of committee of arbitration; its decision to be binding on Lessee and his tenant.

CONDITION XXII.—Whenever any matter is referred to a committee of arbitration in pursuance of Condition XVIII, Condition XIX, Condition XX or Condition XXI, the Committee shall be constituted as provided in Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and the Lessee and his tenant shall be bound by the decision of the committee.

Right of tenant to execute repairs and deduct cost from rent.

CONDITION XXIII.—If the Lessee fails to comply with any notice issued under clause (*1*) of Condition XIX, and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a committee of arbitration, or,

if any committee of arbitration constituted under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code, 1899, decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and the Lessee fails to execute such repairs within a period to be specified in a notice issued by the cantonment authority in that behalf,

the tenant of the house may himself cause the repairs specified in the notice to be executed at rates not exceeding those paid in the cantonment by the Military Works Department or the Public Works Department, and may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the Lessee.

Procedure on breach of Condition I or Condition II.

CONDITION XXIV.—(*1*) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the cantonment authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

(*2*) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the cantonment authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

Forfeiture for breach of any other condition.

CONDITION XXV.—(*1*) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall [duly pay the said rent of rupees and]* observe the conditions hereinbefore specified and on his or their part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition XXVII, hold the land for ever without interruption by the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns.

* The word[s] in brackets t[o] be omitted i[f] the land i[s] rent-free.

(*2*) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, shall [fail to pay the said rent of rupees , for twenty-one days after the same shall have become due or shall],† in the event of the said buildings being destroyed or injured, by earthquake, fire, cyclone or other act of God, fail to commence rebuilding the same as provided in Condition III hereof within six months of such destruction or injury and to reinstate the same fit for use as provided in the said Condition III hereof, and within such period as therein provided, or shall break any of the remaining conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may, on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

† The word[s] in brackets t[o] be omitted i[f] the land i[s] rent-free.

Claims to compensation barred.

CONDITION XXVI.—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition XXIV or Condition XXV, clause (*2*).

Right of the Government to resume the land on payment of compensation for buildings.

CONDITION XXVII.—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion thereof as shall have been erected under proper authority. If there shall be any dispute as to the amount of such compensation, the same shall be referred to a committee of arbitration, which shall be constituted as provided in Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, shall be bound by the decision of the committee of arbitration.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 665.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd May 1899, page 3257.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 23rd May, 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel Albert deC. Rennick is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd May 1899.

Indian Army.—Colonel Percy Wyndham Percy-Smith, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 20th April 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :

Henry C. Lamb, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 5th May 1899.

* * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 666.—The Governor-General in Council has pleasure in announcing that the following rates of wound pensions to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Native Army, proposed by the Government of India, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, in substitution of the corresponding pensions now laid down in article 565-I, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

—	1ST DEGREE.		2ND DEGREE.		3RD DEGREE.		4TH DEGREE.	
	Over 15 years' service.	Under 15 years' service.	Over 15 years' service.	Under 15 years' service.	Over 15 years' service.	Under 15 years' service.	Over 15 years' service.	Under 15 years' service.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Havildar, dafadar and farrier-major.	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	11 6 0	12 0 0	10 8 0
Naick and lance-dafadar of Viceroy's body-guard	14 0 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	10 12 0	11 0 0	9 10 0	10 0 0	8 12 0
Trooper, private, sepoy and farrier.	9 0 0	7 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 14 0

The rates of wound pensions for men of and above 32 years' service will remain unchanged.

2. The rates now sanctioned will apply to all men wounded in the recent operations on the Punjab Frontier, beginning with the outbreak in the Tochi Valley on the 10th June 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No 667.—Colonel Henry Stratford Tandy, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th June 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 668.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :

Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Quin,—8th May 1899.

Major Hugh O'Donnell, D.S O.,—10th May 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 669.—*The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)*—

Jemadar Thakur Agar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shaikh Sardar Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May 1899.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafadar Bahrishall Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hussainud-din Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 670.—Captain R. J. Bentinck, Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 25th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 671.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 20th May 1898, the promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, for services during the North-West Frontier Operations, 1897-98:

Second-class Assistant Surgeon Charles William Ernest Kerr to be first-class Assistant Surgeon.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 672.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :

From the 19th December 1898, in room of Major-General Sir E. Stedman, K.C.S.I., C.B., who has vacated in consequence of his succession to the Colonel's allowance,—

COLONEL ANDREW MCCRAE BRUCE, *General List, Bengal Infantry.*

Dates of Commission.

Ensign . . . . 4th November 1860.

Lieutenant . . . 1st January 1862.

Captain . . .	27th November 1869.
Major . . .	4th November 1880.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th November 1886.
Colonel . . .	4th November 1890.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers and 104th Foot, 1860-62.

Regimental duty, 1st Gurkha Regiment, as doing-duty officer, 1862-66.

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as doing-duty officer, wing subaltern, quarter-master and wing officer, 1866-77.

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as wing commander and second-in-command, 1877-91.

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as Commandant, 1891-94.

Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Ferozepore, 1896-97.

Officiating in command of the Bangalore District, with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1897-98.

Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Ferozepore, 1898.

Officiating in command of the Rohilkhand District, with the rank of Brigadier-General, July to December 1898.

War Services.

Bhutan, 1865-66.—(India medal and clasp.)

North-West Frontier of India, 1869.—Expedition against the Bezoti Orakzais and capture of Gara.—(Received the special thanks of the Government of India.)

North-West Frontier of India, 1869.—Miranzai Expedition.

North-West Frontier of India, 1877-78.—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis.—(Clasp to India medal.)

Afghanistan, 1879-80.—Chakmani and Zaimukht expeditions and capture of Zawa.—(Medal.)

North-West Frontier of India, 1881.—Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris.—(Mentioned in despatches.)

Zhob Valley, 1884.

North-West Frontier of India, 1888.—Operations on the Black Mountain, Hazara.—(Clasp to India medal.)

North-West Frontier of India, 1891.—Miranzai Expedition, commanded the First Column.—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal.)

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 673.—The undermentioned Naick of the Punjab Command is granted the medal, with gratuity, for long service and good-conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 3616, Naick Chanda Singh, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 674.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Neville Edward Fairweather, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Glascock, resigned.

No. 675.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain Charles Michael Leonard, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps.

No. 676.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Francis Cecil Legge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Peddie, promoted, with effect from the 10th May 1899.

George Lethbridge Colvin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wood, promoted, with effect from the 10th May 1899.

Isaac Enoch Lester, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hardy, promoted, with effect from 10th May 1899.

No. 677.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Joseph Mulcahy Davies, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzgerald, resigned, with effect from the 6th June 1899.

No. 678.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Percy Underhill Allen, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted, with effect from the 6th June 1899.

William Reginald Partridge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Allen, promoted, with effect from the 6th June 1899.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 679.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Major William Shipp.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 680.—Major A. M. Stuart, R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences, is appointed as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, in the Military Works Department, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 18th April 1899:

To be Assistant Engineer.

George Beer Brokenshaw.

PROMOTIONS

No. 23.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1899:

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer W. O. Kerr.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 4th and 17th June 1899:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Sub-Medical Department (Madras).	Captain James Thomas Dodd	6th May 1899	Madras	Will left	...
Late The Royal Scots	George Henry Underdown	25th May 1899	At sea *en route* from Rangoon to Calcutta.	...	...

Widow—Mrs. Anne Dinah Dodd, sole executrix and legatee.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June, 1899.

No. 249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-sections (1) (*f*) and (3), of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules for regulating the terms and conditions on which the administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner, namely:

WHARFAGE

ON GOODS AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY.

RULE 1. *At the goods depôts in Bombay and at Dadar and Poona:*

For goods of every description available for delivery *before* fifteen o'clock a wharfage charge at the rate of one anna per maund per day will be made if the goods are not removed from the company's premises before closing time on the following day.

But when goods are not available for delivery until *after* fifteen o'clock they must be removed before closing time on the day after the following day, or wharfage charges as above will be incurred.

For example:—Goods ready for delivery *before* fifteen o'clock on Monday must be cleared before closing time on Tuesday, but if they are not available until *after* fifteen o'clock on Monday they can be cleared free of wharfage at any time before closing time on Wednesday.

For goods unloaded from wagons or trucks referred to in rules 8 and 9 and left on the company's premises after the time allowed free by this rule, wharfage at the above rate will be charged in addition to demurrage, if incurred, at the rate noted in rule 7 (*b*), the period for the calculation of wharfage being reckoned from the time the trucks are placed in position for unloading.

For carriages, dog-carts and tongas on their own wheels not packed in cases, and palkees or doolies, etc., not removed from the company's premises within twenty-four hours after they are available for delivery, wharfage will be charged at the rate of one rupee per day or part of a day reckoning from closing time.

See also rule 4 (*a*) as to goods delayed waiting to be consigned.

RULE 2. *At stations or depôts other than those in Bombay and at Dadar and Poona:*

For goods available for delivery *before* fifteen o'clock a charge at the rate of two pies per maund per day, or part of a day, will be levied if not removed from the company's premises before closing time of the day next but one after that on which they are available for delivery.

And for goods available for delivery *after* fifteen o'clock wharfage charges as above will be incurred if not removed from the company's premises before closing time on the third day after that on which they are available for delivery.

For example:—Goods available for delivery *before* fifteen o'clock on Monday, must be removed before closing time on Wednesday, but should the goods not be ready for delivery until *after* fifteen o'clock on Monday wharfage will not be charged if they are removed before closing time on Thursday.

For goods unloaded from wagons or trucks referred to in rules 8 and 9 and left on the company's premises after the time allowed free by this rule, wharfage at the above rate will be charged in addition to demurrage, if incurred, at the rate noted in rule 7 (*b*), the period for the calculation of wharfage being reckoned from the time the trucks are placed in position for unloading.

For carriages, dog-carts and tongas on their own wheels not packed in cases, and palkees or doolies, etc., not removed from the company's premises within twenty-four hours after they are available for delivery, wharfage will be charged at the rate of one rupee per day or part of a day reckoning from closing time.

See also rule 4 (*b*) as to goods delayed waiting to be consigned.

RULE 3. Goods are considered as available for delivery as soon as they are unloaded, or in the case of truck-loads as soon as put into position for unloading.

ON GOODS FOR DESPATCH WAITING TO BE CONSIGNED.

RULE 4. (*a*) *At the goods depôts in Bombay and at Dadar and Poona:*

For goods of every description brought on to the company's premises for despatch, but not consigned, wharfage will be charged at the rate of one anna per maund per day or part of a day if consignment notes are not received before closing time of the day on which such goods are deposited at the station.

(*b*) *At stations or depôts other than those in Bombay and at Dadar and Poona:*

For goods of every description brought on to the company's premises for despatch, but not consigned, wharfage will be charged at the rate of two pies per maund per day or part of a day if consignment notes are not received before closing time of the day after such goods are deposited at the station.

RULE 5. The minimum charge for wharfage is two annas.

RULE 6. If the state of the traffic makes it necessary the rates for wharfage are liable to be increased, and the free time curtailed, after expiration of a week's notice.

DEMURRAGE

ON WAGONS ORDERED AND WAITING TO BE LOADED BY SENDERS.

RULE 7. For empty wagons ordered but not loaded by senders within twenty-four hours after such wagons are placed ready for loading, the following demurrage charges will be made, namely:

(*a*) (i) On vehicles for the conveyance of stores and materials for Government State railways, and (ii) Vehicles for the conveyance of Government elephants if delayed for practice in loading or for any other reason.	Four rupees per vehicle per day or any part of a day.

(b) On vehicles for the conveyance of goods for Government and for the public.	One anna per hour or part of an hour for every ton of the carrying capacity of each vehicle.

ON LOADED WAGONS WAITING TO BE DISCHARGED BY CONSIGNEES.

RULE 8. For loaded wagons not discharged by consignees within twenty-four hours after they are placed ready for unloading, the charges for demurrage for delay to the wagons will be at the rates shown in rule 7 (b).

RULE 9. In the case of goods in bulk received in the wagons of other railway administrations the company reserves to itself the right to discharge and release such trucks if it is found that the consignee will not be able to unload them within twenty-four hours. In such cases the extra charge for unloading will be one rupee four annas per vehicle.

CALCULATION OF CHARGES.

RULE 10. In calculating demurrage charges a truck shall be considered as available for loading or unloading if it is placed in position at any time during business hours, but if not so placed until after closing time, 17 o'clock, the 24 hours' free allowance will be reckoned from opening time, 7 o'clock, the next morning.

RULE 11. If the state of the traffic makes it necessary the rates for demurrage are liable to be increased, and the free time curtailed, after expiration of a week's notice.

GENERAL.

RULE 12. In all cases of wharfage, demurrage, etc., under these rules the day will be reckoned as 24 hours; the opening time 7 o'clock and the closing time 17 o'clock.

RULE 13. Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and in Bombay the day on which the taboots in the Mohurrum festival are carried through the streets, are not reckoned in charging wharfage.

The 13th June, 1899.

No. 250.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 21 Railway, dated the 16th March 1899, accorded sanction to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 27,47,861 of the cost of constructing a branch line of Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Hardwar to Dehra, a distance of 32·05 miles.

The 14th June, 1899.

No. 251.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

No. 252.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 15th June, 1899.

No. 253.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated 31st May 1899, Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, on expiry of his privilege leave.

No. 255.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Negapatam-Nagore Branch of the South Indian Railway.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 257.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 169, dated the 19th April 1899, appointing Mr. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways (Provincial Establishment), to officiate as Executive Engineer, *for* "19th January 1899" *read* "18th January 1899."

No. 253.—Mr. J. Silvester, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and promoted from Class III, Grade 3, to Class III, Grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 17th November 1898.

Mr. Silvester will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II, until further orders.

The 15th June, 1899.

No. 254.—The following is published for general information:

No. 548 R. T., dated Simla, the 12th June, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 598 Ry., dated the 26th May 1899, forwarding letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, No. 465, dated the 17th May 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Negapatam-Nagore branch of that railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Negapatam-Nagore branch of the South Indian railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 15th June, 1899.

No. 256.—Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate, as Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 11th May 1899, and until further orders.

The 16th June, 1899.

No. 259.—The following is published for general information:

No. 571 C. W. I., dated Simla, the 13th June, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1897-98.

Read—

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 191 I., dated 23rd February 1899, reviewing the Administration Report of Irrigation Works in that Presidency for 1897-98.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure incurred on the Madras Irrigation Works in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 14,78,318, of which Rs. 8,46,618 was spent on Productive Works, and Rs. 4,66,648 on Minor Works. Of the outlay on Productive Works more than 4 lakhs were spent on the Kistna delta system in improvements to the weir and in a new head sluice, and Rs. 1,39,380 on the Cauvery delta system in remodelling the Upper Coleroon anicut and fitting lift shutters to the grand anicut, the expenditure in both cases being charged against the open capital account. On the Periyar project the expenditure was Rs. 1,75,994, and it is reported that 68 miles of branch channels and 12 miles of distributaries were completed by the end of the year against 94 miles and 46 miles, respectively, sanctioned in the project estimate. On the Rushikulya project, the only Protective Work in the Province, the capital outlay was Rs. 1,65,052 and the works are said to be now nearly completed.

The capital expenditure on Minor Works was incurred chiefly on the Munnyeru and Sagileru projects and the Lower Coleroon anicut system.

The total capital outlay to the end of the year amounted on Major Works to Rs. 7,07,07,785 and on Minor Works for which capital accounts are kept to Rs. 1,80,87,274.

2. The aggregate length of main and branch canals in operation increased from 3,561 in 1896-97 to 3,662 at the end of 1897-98, while the length of distributaries amounted to 6,946 miles, the additions during the year aggregating 62 miles.

Of the main and branch canals 990 miles are navigable as well as for irrigation and 304 miles are for navigation only.

3. The total area irrigated by all works amounted to 6,372,737 acres as compared with 5,979,044 acres irrigated in 1896-97.

The Major Works irrigated 2,705,915 acres, the Minor Works for which capital accounts are kept 535,813 acres, and Minor Works for which capital accounts are not kept 3,131,009 acres, the last area including 1,691,902 acres irrigated by works under the management of the Revenue Department. Of the Major Works the Cauvery delta system irrigated the large area of 989,808 acres, the Godavari works 779,435 acres, and the Kistna 520,373 acres. The area irrigated by the Periyar project was 89,143 acres as compared with 63,751 acres irrigated last year, and with 38,503 acres entered in the forecast of 1894 as the probable area the project would irrigate in 1897-98.

4. The Periyar project was designed not only to bring new land under cultivation, but to facilitate and increase the irrigation of lands which were formerly supplied by old irrigation channels somewhat precariously, though this extension of old irrigation does not imply a proportionate increase of revenue.

The forecast of 1894 did not clearly specify the area of new irrigation that was anticipated, and it appears that the increase of total area as compared with that forecast was chiefly in old irrigation and was in a great measure due to the inclusion of the areas under the Suruliyar anicuts and under the Chittanai which had to be brought into the project.

The new irrigation increased from 6,442 acres in 1896-97 to 28,051 acres during the year under review. For purposes of comparison with the forecast of 1894 it is necessary to consider therefore not the area irrigated but the financial results attained. The figures for 1897-98 and those of the forecast are given in the following statement:—

	During 1897-98.		To end of 1897-98.	
	Actuals.	Forecast.	Actuals.	Forecast.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	1,12,875	1,44,237	1,48,426	2,16,416
Working expenses	89,565	82,101	1,33,745	1,43,599
Net revenue	23,310	62,136	14,681	72,817

These figures shew that on the whole the working expenses compare not unfavourably with the forecast, but the gross revenue, both during and up to the end of the year, has been so much less than was anticipated that the net revenue to the end of 1897-98 was Rs. 58,136 less than the forecast.

The deficiency in gross revenue is no doubt partly due to the non-completion of the distributary system, and to the difficulties attending a change in the course and source of irrigation in land formerly depending on a precarious supply from the tanks which are being gradually abandoned. Delay in the completion of the new irrigation system is however likely to lead to an undue share of the supply being appropriated for the maintenance of old irrigation and it is of importance that the necessary precautions should be taken to prevent this. It is stated that complete information on the points referred to in the Review of the Administration Report of 1896-97 has not yet been received from the Board of Revenue, but the Government of India hope that it will be possible to state more definitely in the Completion Report of this project, which is now awaited, how the actual results attained and the prospects for the future compare with the forecast of 1894.

5. The working expenses for the Major Works amounted to Rs. 22,99,546 as compared with Rs. 24,34,916 in 1896-97 and Rs. 20,47,057, the average of the last six years, the incidence per acre irrigated being 0·85 against 0·93 last year.

The working expenses of the Minor Irrigation Works amounted to Rs. 2,56,117 or 0·48 per acre irrigated. These figures show a decrease of Rs. 44,648 as compared with the expenditure in 1896-97 and of Rs. 39,198 as compared with the average of the last six years.

6. The financial results of the Irrigation and Navigation Works in Madras may be summarised as follows:—

	Capital outlay to end of year.	Net actual revenue.	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government capital.	Return on capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Major Works	7,07,07,785	93,33,139	55,71,269	7·88
Minor Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept.	78,29,267	16,49,200	7,42,926	9·49
Minor Navigation Works ...	91,09,516	9,832	9,832	0·11

These figures include those appertaining to the Rushikulya project which was practically completed during the year and with a net revenue of Rs. 25,210 paid a return of 0·54 per cent. on its capital outlay.

The nine Productive Works, all of which are in operation, paid collectively a return of 8·4 per cent. on the capital invested in them. They include two projects, the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, which has never fulfilled the conditions of a Productive Work and paid a return of only 0·15 per cent. on the capital expended on it, and the recently opened Periyar project, which is still not fully developed. If these two works be excluded the remaining Productive Works paid a return of 15·33 per cent. on the capital invested in them, a result which may be regarded as very satisfactory.

The interest charges on the Productive Works amounted to Rs. 24,58,929 during the year and to Rs. 4,54,92,872 up to the end of the year. The surplus revenue, after paying interest charges, contributed by the Productive Works, amounted to Rs. 30,87,130 during 1897-98, the total accumulated net profits up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 6,09,27,400.

7. The Minor Irrigation Works, for which capital accounts are kept, did rather better than last year and paid the high return of 9½ per cent. on the capital incurred on them.

From Minor Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, the revenue derived was Rs. 83,01,753 against Rs. 74,13,209 last year. The cost of maintaining these works was Rs. 16,18,791 as compared with Rs. 16,79,699 in the previous year. These amounts do not include the expenditure on the Tank Restoration scheme.

Of the Navigation Works the Buckingham Canal was as usual the only project which paid its working expenses, the net revenue of Rs. 15,841 giving a return of 0·18 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The outlay on Agricultural works amounted to Rs. 5,87,922 as compared with Rs. 9,34,087 last year.

8. The season was generally favourable for agricultural operations, the rainfall being on the whole fairly well distributed and nearly normal in amount.

The value of the crops irrigated by those works for which capital accounts are kept amounted to nearly 964 lakhs of rupees as compared with 697¾ lakhs in 1896-97.

Six investigating parties continued to work on the Tank Restoration scheme, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 3,06,276 during the year. Up to the end of the year 36,104 square miles had been investigated and Rs. 67,70,982 had been expended on restorations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this review and of the report with the Proceedings of the Government of Madras read in the preamble be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the review be forwarded to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that the review with the Proceedings of the Government of Madras be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Accompaniment to Government of India, Public Works Department, Review No. 571 C. W. I., dated 13th June 1899.

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department,—No. 191 I., dated 23rd February 1899.

Read the following papers :—

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98.

No. 9 I.

Submitted to Government.

2. The submission of the report, which was due with the Government of India on the 15th November 1898, was delayed owing to the non-receipt from the Board of Revenue of the usual review, explaining the causes of variations in the area irrigated and revenue derived during the year, as compared with the previous year, and describing the results attained by the opening of the Periyar project referred to in paragraph 4 of the Government of India observations embodied in Proceedings of Madras Government, No. 567 I., dated 22nd July 1898. To avoid further delay the report has been submitted without complete information on this point, but some explanatory remarks on the subject have been entered on page 40 of the report as far as information is yet available.

(Signed) W. HUGHES,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

21st January 1899.

ORDER.—The report deals with 10 major works and 27 minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and numerous other irrigation and agricultural works individually small, for which such accounts are not kept. Nine of the major works are classed as productive, and one, the Rushikulya project, as protective. All the major works were in operation, and the construction estimates of nine of them have been closed.

2. Of the 27 minor works, 23 are irrigation systems and 4 are tidal canals intended for purely navigation purposes. With the exception of the Chopaud project and the Ganjam-Gopalpore tidal canal, all the minor works were in operation. The construction estimates have been closed for all the works in operation except the Munnyeru, Dondapad and Sagileru projects, and the Lower Coleroon anicut system.

3. The transactions of the year may be summarized as follows :—

The capital outlay incurred during the year was on major works Rs. 10,11,670 and on minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept Rs. 4,66,648, making a total of Rs. 14,78,318.

The total charges to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,07,07,785 on major works, and to Rs. 1,80,87,274 on minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The major works irrigated 2,705,915 acres, and the minor works 535,813 acres; the net return on the capital invested being 7·88 per cent. on the former class of works, and 4·44 per cent. on the latter.

4. The capital outlay incurred on the major and minor works during and up to end of 1897-98 was as follows :—

—	Number of works.	DURING THE YEAR 1897-98. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	*Less* receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	1	1,13,169	32,748	— 1,449	460	1,44,008	21,044	1,65,052	46,44,423
Irrigation works not charged to Revenue (Account head 49)	9	6,18,768	1,23,679	55,108	...	7,97,555	49,063	8,46,618	6,60,63,362
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	27	3,67,655	89,992	— 6,166	111	4,51,370	15,278	4,66,648	1,80,87,274

5. Under major works, the capital outlay during the year was incurred chiefly on the Kistna and Cauvery delta systems and the Periyar and Rushikulya projects.

On the Kistna delta system the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 4,07,418, including indirect charges, and was incurred chiefly in constructing a new head sluice at Seetanagaram, improvements to the basin between the new and old head sluices at Seetanagaram, fitting falling shutters to the crest of the Kistna anicut and extending the apron of the anicut near the Bezwada end.

The capital outlay on the Cauvery delta system was Rs. 1,39,380, including indirect charges, and was incurred chiefly on remodelling the Upper Coleroon anicut, and fitting lift shutters to the Grand anicut.

On the Periyar project an outlay of Rs. 1,75,994 (including indirect charges) was incurred during the year. Of the 94 miles of branch channels and 46 miles of distributaries sanctioned, 68 and 12 miles, respectively, were completed to the end of the year under review.

The capital outlay on the Rushikulya project was Rs. 1,65,052, including indirect charges. The project was practically completed during the year with the exception of the Surada reservoir. Owing to there being no rain till June, the Russellkonda reservoir was the only source available in the beginning of the year both for agricultural and drinking purposes in the Goomsur and Berhampore taluks.

Under minor works the capital outlay was incurred chiefly on the Munnyeru and Sagileru projects and the Lower Coleroon anicut system.

On the Munnyeru project the capital outlay was Rs. 1,50,890, including indirect charges. Four bridges, eight undertunnels, and one regulator—incomplete works of the previous year—were completed, as also the Vemavaram tank weir, surplus weir at 14 miles 4 furlongs, and 10 head sluices to distributaries. The channel was opened for supply of water on the 20th July 1897.

On the Sagileru project the capital outlay was Rs. 56,162, including indirect charges. The supply channel to Porumilla tank, and all the masonry works except the lascars' lines at the head works, and alterations to the Cumbum road regulator, were completed.

The capital outlay, including indirect charges, on the Lower Coleroon anicut system was Rs. 95,069. The Chidambaram drainage scheme, and improvements to the Lower Coleroon anicut, and fitting it with screw-gearing shutters, were in progress.

6. The following statement shows the revenue receipts and working expenses of each work in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

No.	Systems.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue receipts, 1897-98. Irrigation revenue.	Gross revenue receipts, 1897-98. Miscellaneous receipts.	Gross revenue receipts, 1897-98. Total.	Working expenses. Direct.	Working expenses. Indirect.	Working expenses. Total.	Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts *less* maintenance charges on account of old irrigation.	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government capital.	Percentage of revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Godavari delta system	1,29,78,073	31,88,059	96,371	32,84,430	6,50,455	33,310	6,83,765	26,00,665	1,15,500	24,85,165	19·15
2	Kistna do.	1,3[illegible],065	25,[illegible],755	45,040	25,45,795	7,11,051	30,368	7,41,419	18,04,376	66,100	17,38,276	13·18
3	Penner anicut system	18,09,192	2,81,221	376	2,81,597	47,559	2,811	50,370	2,31,227	87,000	1,44,227	7·59
4	Sangam do.	38,[illegible],008	3,24,964	1,311	3,26,275	63,316	7,055	70,371	2,55,904	1,14,000	1,41,904	3·68
5	Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	2,17,17,739	1,50,124	6,096	1,56,220	1,19,646	4,396	1,24,042	32,178	...	32,178	0·15
6	Barur tank system	4,25,045	11,624	...	11,624	3,676	176	3,852	7,772	1,850	5,922	1·39
7	Cauvery delta system	1[illegible],94,[illegible]78	43,40,308	3,152	43,43,460	3,96,741	37,900	4,34,641	39,08,819	30,13,934	8,94,885	44·87
8	Srivaikuntam anicut system	14,71,024	1,91,513	1,975	1,93,488	44,501	2,295	46,796	1,46,692	66,500	80,192	5·45
9	Periyar project	85,2[illegible],138	3,71,575	684	3,75,259	1,03,614	3,898	1,07,512	2,67,747	2,44,437	23,310	0·27
10	Rushikulya project	40,44,423	1,13,753	784	1,14,537	35,919	859	36,778	77,759	52,549	25,210	0·54
	Total, Major Works, 1897-98 ...	7,07,07,785	1,14,76,896	1,55,789	1,16,32,685	21,76,478	1,23,068	22,99,546	93,33,139	37,61,870	55,71,269	7·88
	Total for 1896-97 ...	6,96,96,115	1,06,35,885	1,66,276	1,08,02,161	23,15,762	1,19,154	24,34,916	83,67,245	36,87,579	46,79,666	6·71
	Minor Works.											
	I. Irrigation.											
11	Ganjam minor rivers	44,486	1,30,885	230	1,31,115	26,946	664	27,610	1,03,505	96,992	6,513	14·64
13	Dondapad tank project	1,48,921	...	...	...	656	17	673	— 673	...	— 673	...
15	Cumbum tank	64,101	36,796	1	36,797	852	4	856	35,941	30,151	5,790	9·02
16	Thadapalli channel	1,25,465	1,05,578	157	1,05,735	7,535	159	7,694	98,041	76,117	21,924	17·47
17	Arkenkota do.	1,02,964	28,247	35	28,282	5,378	129	5,507	22,775	19,135	3,640	3·53
18	Kalingaroyan channel	63,[illegible]80	1,05,801	626	1,06,427	7,353	173	7,526	98,901	85,765	13,136	20·63
19	Palar anicut	20,71,959	2,70,698	2,131	2,72,829	47,511	1,073	48,584	2,24,245	1,21,100	1,03,145	4·98
20	Poiney anicut	2,31,690	92,115	416	92,831	10,469	215	10,684	82,147	43,708	38,439	16·59
21	Cheyaru anicut	4,05,447	75,464	286	75,750	15,828	366	16,194	59,556	35,943	23,613	5·82
22	Chembrambakam tank	7,46,926	44,471	55	44,526	6,517	134	6,651	37,875	9,100	28,775	3·85
23	Madras water-supply	17,54,045	22,728	16,542	39,270	7,258	331	7,589	31,681	6,200	25,481	1·45
24	Valluru anicut	64,564	9,470	...	9,470	1,043	22	1,065	8,405	5,080	3,325	5·15
25	Tirukkoyilur anicut	2,54,470	96,940	566	97,506	15,613	362	15,975	81,531	58,532	22,999	9·04
26	Mehamattur do.	71,047	16,394	27	16,421	2,833	56	2,889	13,532	2,094	11,438	16·09
27	Vriddhachalam do.	49,737	24,373	232	24,605	3,727	79	3,806	20,799	8,404	12,395	24·92
28	Shatiatope do.	1,68,929	1,26,996	358	1,27,354	18,028	335	18,363	1,08,991	18,898	90,093	53·33
29	Pelandorai do.	5,52,020	35,597	323	35,920	14,757	319	15,076	20,844	2,850	17,994	3·26
30	Lower Coleroon anicut	8,08,701	4,51,678	982	4,52,660	39,504	634	40,138	4,12,522	1,54,347	2,58,175	31·94
31	Nandyar channel	55,708	20,125	90	20,215	4,249	89	4,338	15,877	16,731	— 854	...
32	Marudur anicut	44,805	1,87,220	384	1,87,604	14,624	275	14,899	1,72,705	1,15,127	57,578	128·51
	Total, I. Irrigation ...	78,29,267	18,81,876	23,441	19,05,317	2,50,681	5,436	2,56,117	16,49,190	9,06,274	7,42,926	9·49

No.	Systems.	Capital outlay.	GROSS REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1897-98.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts *less* maintenance charges on account of old irrigation.	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government capital.	Percentage of revenue.
			Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Minor Works—contd. II. Navigation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
33	Chilka lake canal	31,027	...	...	...	002	10	312	—312	...	—312	...
34	Buckingham canal	89,42,316	...	99,394	99,394	80,408	3,145	83,553	15,841	...	15,841	0·18
35	Vedaranniyam canal	1,36,173	...	872	872	6,392	177	6,569	—5,697	...	—5,697	..
	Total, II. Navigation ...	91,09,516	...	1,00,266	1,00,266	87,102	3,332	90,434	9,832	...	9,832	0·11
	Total, Minor Works, 1897-98 ...	1,69,38,783	18,81,876	1,23,707	20,05,583	3,37,783	8,768	3,46,551	16,59,032	9,06,274	7,52,758	4·44
	Total for 1896-97 ...	1,65,39,316	18,38,339	1,42,137	19,80,476	3,98,977	11,494	4,10,471	15,70,005	8,96,146	6,73,859	4·07

7. The gross revenue derived from major works was Rs. 8,30,524 more than in the previous year. The increase occurred under all the systems except the Sangam anicut system, the decrease under which was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The working expenses were Rs. 1,35,370 less than in the previous year during which extensive repairs were carried out in restoring works damaged by floods. The net revenue from major works attributable to the outlay of Government capital was Rs. 55,71,269 which is equivalent to a return of 7·88 per cent. on capital outlay against 6·71 per cent. in the previous year.

The interest on the major works amounted to Rs. 26,26,258 during the year and to Rs. 4,66,43,542 up to the end of the year. The surplus revenue after deducting the interest charges was Rs. 29,45,011 during the year and amounted to Rs. 5,98,36,717 up to the end of the year.

8. On the minor *Irrigation* works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, the net revenue attributable to the outlay of Government capital was Rs. 75,050 more than during the previous year. There was a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 44,648. The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 9·49 against 8·97 during the previous year.

Of the four minor *Navigation* works, the Buckingham canal alone paid its working expenses, the net revenue of Rs. 15,841 derived from it representing a return of 0·18 per cent. on the capital outlay. It should be noted, however, that although the accounts of this canal are kept separate, the navigation system is intimately connected with the navigable canals of the Kistna and Godavari. The net loss on the other three works was Rs. 6,009 or Rs. 240 more than in the previous year.

9. Of the total revenue of Rs. 1,14,76,896 derived from major works, Rs. 1,10,12,562 was the irrigation revenue, and Rs. 4,64,334 was the irrigation share of land revenue.

10. The following statement shows the irrigation receipts and the areas under first and second crops charged as irrigated :—

Systems.	Revenue derived from irrigation lands.		Area charged as irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari	31,88 059	28,26,951	779,435	739,849	4·0	3·8
Kistna	25,00,755	22,06,481	520,373	482,633	4·9	4·6
Penner	2,81 221	2,71 737	70,464	68,153	4·0	4·0
Sangam	3,24,964	3,34,860	76,277	79 7:6	4·3	4·2
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ...	1,50 124	1,34,354	47,008	87,226	3·2	1·5
Barur	11,624	11,536	4,421	4,410	2·6	2·6
Cauvery	43 40,308	42,80,024	989,808	977,123	4·4	4·4
Srivaikuntam	1,91,519	1,85,894	41 668	40,147	4·6	4·6
Periyar	3,74 575	2,66,899	89,143	63,751	4·2	4 2
Rusinkulya	1,13,753	1,08,249	67 318	63,327	1·7	1·7
Total irrigation works not charged against Revenue	1,14,76,896	1,06,35,885	2,705,915	2,606,435	4·2	4·1
Minor Works.						
I. Irrigation—Total ...	18,81,876	18,38,339	535,813	523,424	3·5	3·5
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,33,58,772	1,24,74,224	3,241,728	3,129,859	4·1	4·0

Under major works the area irrigated and the revenue derived were 99,480 acres and Rs. 8,41,011, respectively, more than in the previous year. The increase occurred under all the systems except the Sangam anicut system.

In paragraph 4 of its review of the Administration Report for 1896-97, the Government of India expressed the hope that in the report now under review the results attained by the opening of the Periyar project will be more fully described and that they will be carefully compared with those forecasted in 1894. From

the endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation it is understood that complete information required for the purpose is still awaited from the Board of Revenue.

The Board should be requested to expedite its submission. It will be observed from the remarks in the report that the area actually irrigated by the project in the year under review exceeds the area forecasted in 1894.

The area irrigated and revenue derived from minor works were 12,389 acres and Rs. 43,537, respectively, more than in the previous year.

It is observed that no revenue has been credited to the Munnyeru, Pondapad and Sagileru projects for the areas irrigated under them during the year. It is believed that the revenue derived has been erroneously credited to "Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept." The necessary corrections in the Revenue Accounts should be made in due course.

11. The following table gives details of the average water-rate per acre for first and second crops under major works, excluding the areas irrigated free of charge :—

—	FIRST CROPS.						SECOND CROPS.
	Government lands.		*Zemindari lands*		*Inam lands.*		
	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari delta	4·83	2·97	4·98	3·98	5·00	3·19	3·63
Kistna do.	5·03	4·52	5·18	3·63	5·16	4·80	4·35
Penner anicut	4·51	2·35	...	...	4·01	3·04	2·76
Sangam do.	4·60	2·25	...	...	3·97	2·37	2·07
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	3·02	1·83	...	...	3·79	1·88	2·56
Barur tank	3·70	2·51	...	4·00	3·53	3·93	1·33
Cauvery delta	4·99	2·48	...	...	4·01	2·58	3·71
Srivaikuntam anicut	6·24	3·12	3·92	4·20	4·02	2·67	3·34
Periyar project	4·76	3·07	4·13	6·00	4·03	3·28	2·87
Rushikulya project	1·79	2·44	2·09	2·00	2·02	2·32	1·59

12. The area irrigated under first crop on major works was 2,338,567 acres and under second crop 321,622 acres, making a total of 2,660,189 acres. These figures are less than those shown in the statement in paragragh 10, as the latter includes the area of "waste charged."

Of the total area 97·15 per cent. was irrigated by flow, and 2·85 per cent. by lift.

13. The following statement shows the details of the working expenses, including the old maintenance charges for each of the major works, and for minor works, in the aggregate :—

Systems.	1897-98.					1896-97.
	New works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari delta	2,13,154	3,91,080	46,221	33,310	6,83,765	6,96,053
Kistna delta	3,14,914	3,38,090	58,047	30,368	7,41,419	8,47,801
Penner anicut	19,267	28,292	...	2,811	50,370	54,953
Sangam do.	29,156	34,067	93	7,055	70,370	77,336
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	79,673	38,907	1,066	4,396	1,24,042	96,355
Barur tank	2,031	1,645	...	176	3,852	4,312
Cauvery delta	82,123	3,18,722	— 4,104	37,900	4,34,641	4,65,629
Srivaikuntam anicut	22,487	22,014	...	2,295	46,796	88,554
Periyar project	(a) 69,634	33,450	530	3,898	1,07,512	60,004
Rushikulya project	26,348	9,198	373	859	36,778	43,919
Total, Major Works ...	8,58,787	12,15,465	1,02,226	1,23,068	22,99,546	24,34,916
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·93
Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,23,947	1,10,662	3,174	8,768	3,46,551	4,10,471
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,82,734	13,26,127	1,05,400	1,31,836	26,46,097	28,45,387

(a) Includes Rs. 40,000 rent of land or compensation paid to the Travancore Darbar.

The cost of maintaining the major works was 19·77 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from them against 22·54 per cent. in the previous year.

14. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the statement in the last paragraph is made up as follows :—

—		Major Works.	Minor Works and Navigation.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue management	Direction and execution ...	6,69,575	12,380	6,81,955
	Collection charges	3,62,494	47,992	4,10,486
	Total ...	10,32,069	60,372	10,92,441
Maintenance of works		1,83,396	50,290	2,33,686
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,15,465	1,10,662	13,26,127

The cost of revenue management on the major works was 8·9 per cent. of the gross revenue realized from them.

15. The report shows that there are now in actual operation 3,696 miles of canals, of which 990 are for irrigation and navigation, 2,402 miles for irrigation only, and 304 miles for navigation only. From the irrigation canals, 6,967 miles of distributary channels are taken off. The total ultimate irrigable area under the canals is 3,289,491 acres, and the area irrigated during the year was 3,150,007 acres, the crops grown being valued at Rs. 9,63,98,432, or Rs. 2,66,45,535 more than in the previous year. The estimated outturn of the year compares with the corresponding figures of the previous year as shown below :—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy	9,16,31,330	6,49,15,969
Ragi	7,10,320	4,33,305
Other crops	40,56,782	44,03,623
TOTAL ...	9,63,98,432	6,97,52,897

16. The following table gives details regarding navigation on the four principal canals :—

—	Length of navigable canals.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.	Passengers.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.
Godavari delta canals...	493	76,577	70,000	2,10,40,926	7,521,515	225,363
Kistna do.	307	28,075	87,212	1,27,04,151	10,188,623	120,480
Kurnool-Cudapah canal	190	1,278	8,334	1,22,633	129,079	32
Buckingham canal	262	99,394	54,241	1,86,25,747	1,767,559	74,033
Total for 1897-98...	1,252	2,05,324	2,19,787	5,24,93,457	35,606,776	419,908
Total for 1896-97...	1,252	2,35,810	2,33,372	5,69,47,459	41,627,623	403,783

17. The following table gives details regarding works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept :—

—	Area of first and second crops.	Irrigation revenue.	Rate per acre.	Outlay—direct and indirect and collection charges.	Rate per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works under Public Works Department for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	176,971	7,02,450	...	...	...
II.—Other works under Public Works Department	1,262,136	36,28,779	...	...	...
III.—Works under the Revenue Department	1,691,902	39,63,146	...	...	...
Total for 1897-98 ...	3,131,009	82,94,375	2·65	(a) 16,18,791	0·51
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,952,386	76,12,138	2·58	16,79,699	0·57

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 3,60,278, the outlay incurred by Civil officers and not included in the accounts of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

The total area irrigated was made up of 2,330,192 acres of first crop and 800,817 acres of second crop, and the irrigation revenue was Rs. 6,82,237 more than in the previous year.

18. The following statement exhibits the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments :—

	Rs.
Original works	1,24,175
Repairs	3,40,909
	4,65,084
Establishment	1,02,081
Tools and plant	6,466
TOTAL	5,73,631

The receipts realized from the plantations along river embankments amounted to Rs. 42,185 against Rs. 23,223 in the previous year. The increase was due to the unusually large realizations by sales of "lankas" or "grass plots" in the Godavari and the Kistna districts.

19. Six investigating parties were employed on the Tank Restoration scheme, the expenditure on which during and up to the end of the year was as follows :—

—	Expenditure during 1897-98.				Expenditure to end of 1897-98.
	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Investigation	...	...	...	...	12,57,129
Execution	2,46,281	56,323	3,672	3,06,276	55,13,853
TOTAL ...	2,46,281	56,323	3,672	3,06,276	67,70,982

Up to the end of the year 36,104 square miles had been completely investigated and estimates for 5,158 works to the amount of Rs. 52,50,203 had been sanctioned.

20. The areas (first and second crops) irrigated by some of the principal canals which do not draw the greater part of their supply from storage works, and the discharge at head for each acre of land irrigated during the year, are given below :—

	Area actually irrigated (first and second crops).	Cubic feet of water supplied at head for each acre of land irrigated during the year.
	Acres.	
Godavari	804,999	194,015
Kistna	518,459	231,166
Penner	67,448	142,302
Sangam	72,634	169,439
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	46,004	401,443
Cauvery	954,519	304,403

From the note preceding statistical statement I-E., it is observed that the duty of water for each crop cannot be calculated as the crops actually overlap, and the definition of first crop, as accepted by the Revenue Department, does not relate to the crop raised during any particular period.

21. The investigation started in November 1895, for the preparation of the completion estimates of the Cauvery delta system was continued during the year, and investigations of irrigation projects in the Kistna, Northern, Nellore and Bellary divisions were also carried out.

22. An outlay of Rs. 4,78,883 was incurred during the year in the execution of works undertaken for the purpose of famine relief in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

23. From local Irrigation Cess Fund Rs. 6,467 were spent on minor works and repairs in the Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly divisions.

24. A sum of Rs. 7,335 was also spent on irrigation works in the estates under the Court of Wards.

25. A half plan and two photo-prints of the lift shutters of the Grand anicut, Cauvery delta system, and photo-prints of fall No. 3, 12th branch channel, Periyar project, and of the head sluices to Porumamilla tank supply channel, Sagileru project, with descriptive notes, have been appended to the report. As usual the annual diagrams of the principal rivers connected with the major works have been attached together with, for the first time, the financial diagrams of nine of the major works which form an interesting addition to the report.

26. Ordered that forty copies of the Administration Report and of these Proceedings be forwarded to the Government of India.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 10th, 1899.

The most important meteorological event of the week under review has been the setting in of the rains both in Burma and North-East India and along the west coast. In the former region the setting in of the rains has been accomplished quietly, and it is difficult to say exactly when monsoon rainfall commenced. The southerly winds blowing from the Bay into Burma and thence into Assam and North Bengal, noticed in the last review, have continued steadily during the present week, while the rainfall has got heavier and more general, but the change was carried out by a gradual transition, and there was nothing to mark the actual setting in of the monsoon. On the opposite side of India the winds have been unsteady and the weather changeable, but in this area also there has been an extension of rain which during the week penetrated from the coast into North Bombay and the central parts of India, so that the western or Arabian sea branch of the monsoon, though commencing in a somewhat unsteady manner, was yet fairly well established by the close of the week. In Upper India the winds have been light, the weather fine and the temperature very high, while along the east side of the Peninsula the winds have been fresh from north-west and south-west, and the weather hotter than usual. In Deltaic Bengal there have been very strong southerly winds during the week and some thundershowers, but monsoon rainfall has not up to the present extended to that area.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 4th.*—The barometer was changing only slightly. Pressure was highest over the south-east of the Bay and lowest in the West Punjab, and the barometer read higher than usual over both North-Western and North-Eastern India. The winds were variable over the Punjab and on both coasts of the Peninsula, while they were north-westerly over the central parts of the country and southerly in Burma, at the head of the Bay and in Deltaic Bengal. The weather was slightly cloudy with light showers on the west coast and cloudy to overcast with light to moderate general rain over Burma and Assam. The weather was cool over Sind, North Bombay and North Bengal, but was generally hotter than usual elsewhere.

Monday, June 5th.—The barometric changes were again wholly unimportant, and the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. There was still a considerable excess of pressure around the north of the Bay and over North-West India. South-westerly winds were reported from Colombo and the Malabar Coast. In other places the winds were generally similar to those reported on the 4th. The sky had become more clouded, and the showers had extended over the west of the Peninsula, while overcast weather and general rain continued over Burma and Assam. The weather was cooler than usual over North-West India and Upper Burma, but was hotter than the average elsewhere—particularly so over the central districts of India.

Tuesday, June 6th.—The barometer had fallen over Northern India and risen over the Peninsula. Pressure was lowest over the West Punjab, relatively low over West Bengal and highest in the south of Bay. There was a considerable excess of pressure over the centre of the Bay and a moderate excess over North Bombay. South-westerly winds had extended along the west coast as far north as Goa and very strong southerly winds were reported at the Sandheads, but elsewhere the wind directions were unchanged. The skies were clear and the air very dry over Upper and Central India, but in the west of the Peninsula the weather was overcast and showery, while over Burma, Assam and North Bengal the rainfall had increased. The mean temperature was low for the time of year over the Western desert and parts of Madras, of Burma and of North Bengal, but was excessive in other places, the variation from the normal being as much as $+10^\circ$ at Amraoti.

Wednesday, June 7th.—Pressure had been steady and the distribution was unaltered. The winds had become more irregular and unsteady again on the west coast, but the directions were practically unaltered in other parts of the country. Rain continued to fall over the west of the Peninsula and over Burma and North-East India. The amounts were generally lighter than on the 6th, but there were some heavyish amounts, as, for example, 4·70 inches at Akyab, 4·50 inches at Silchar and 3·42 inches at Mangalore. The mean temperature was low for the time of year in North Bombay, Malabar, Burma, Assam and North Bengal, and remained excessive elsewhere. At Seoni and Nagpur the excess was over 9°.

Thursday, June 8th.—There was again no change to record in the pressure conditions. The winds were very irregular and unsteady along the west coast and much lighter than usual. Some easterly winds were appearing in North Bengal and Bihar. Scattered showers were reported from Western India and light to heavy rain from Burma, Assam and North Bengal. At Silchar 7·54 inches of rain had fallen. The temperature conditions, relatively to the normal, were the same as on the 7th.

Friday, June 9th.—Showers of rain had extended to the central districts of India, and these had been followed by a rapid fall of temperature and a brisk to rapid rise of pressure. At the same time the wind had shifted to the southward along the west coast, but these were the only changes of importance. Light to moderately heavy rain continued to be reported from the same districts as on the preceding day. The temperature remained low over Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal, but the large excess of temperature over the central parts of India had, under the influence of the showers noticed above, disappeared.

Saturday, June 10th.—The barometer had risen over Northern and fallen slightly over Southern and Central India. Pressure was lower than usual in the Punjab, about normal over the west of the Peninsula and above the normal elsewhere. Abnormal southerly and south-easterly winds continued along the west coast, but in other places the wind blew from about the average directions. Showery weather had extended and some rain was reported from Khandesh, the central districts of India and West Bengal as well as from the regions from which it was previously reported. The mean temperature had now fallen to below the

normal over the central parts of India and remained low for the time of year in Burma, Assam and East and North Bengal.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has, from some unexplained reasons, been low for the time of year over North Bombay, but in all other parts of the country the variation of the mean temperature from the normal has agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. On most days of the week the rainfall was confined to Burma, Assam and North Bengal on the one hand and to the west coast districts on the other, and in these two regions the heat has been less than usual, while all over Northern and Central India, where the weather has been dry, the heat has been excessive. Towards the close of the week, however, showers extended to the central districts, and the excess of heat at the central stations was turned into a slight deficiency.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

Province.	June 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	−0·2	−0·7	−0·2	−0·3	−1·0	−1·0	−0·4
Assam	−0·6	+1·1	−0·5	−4·9	−8·4	−7·9	−8·7	−4·3
Bengal	+1·8	+1·8	+1·6	+0·1	+1·5	+1·7	−1·2	+1·0
Orissa	+1·1	+0·3	+1·8	+0·1	+2·6	+0·1	+2·9	+1·3
Bihar	+3·5	+3·9	+1·0	+3·4	+2·3	+1·8	+0·8	+2·4
Chota Nagpur	+6·4	+6·3	+8·2	+7·2	+8·0	+8·9	+8·4	+7·6
N.-W. P. and Oudh	+2·2	+2·2	+3·2	+3·7	+5·4	+6·6	+5·2	+4·1
Punjab	+1·0	+0·6	+2·1	+3·9	+6·1	+5·9	+7·1	+3·8
Sind	−1·7	−1·9	−1·1	−0·9	−0·4	−1·1	−0·8	−1·1
Rajputana	+1·1	+0·2	+0·8	+2·5	+3·2	+4·0	+2·5	+2·0
Gujarat	−2·1	−1·9	+0·1	−0·4	−0·1	+1·4	−0·5	−0·5
Central India	+1·3	+2·2	+4·4	+4·4	+5·3	+5·6	+1·5	+3·5
Central Provinces	+5·7	+5·9	+7·3	+7·2	+8·1	+3·7	−0·8	+5·3
Berar	+5·0	+7·2	+10·0	+4·4	+7·3	+1·8	−3·8	+4·6
West Coast	+1·1	+1·3	+1·0	−0·4	+0·5	+1·4	−0·2	+0·7
Bombay Deccan	+2·3	+3·7	+3·3	+1·6	+2·4	+3·0	0	+2·3
Mysore	+1·7	+2·7	−2·3	+0·2	+0·9	+1·3	+0·2	+0·7
Madras Coast	+2·2	+0·7	−0·7	+1·3	+1·7	+2·3	+1·9	+1·3
Madras Deccan	+2·3	+3·2	+1·6	+1·0	+1·6	+1·4	−2·6	+1·2
South India	+1·2	+1·0	+1·8	+0·6	+1·2	+2·8	+1·1	+1·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·8	+2·0	+2·1	+1·7	+2·4	+2·2	+0·6	+1·8

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was 1·8° above the normal. The hottest day was the 8th when the mean temperature was 2·4° above the average. On each day of the week the heat was greater than usual for the whole country, but the provincial variations show that the mean temperature was, almost throughout the week, lower than usual in Assam and Sind and about normal in Burma and Gujarat.

The following were the highest maxima reported on each day:

June 4th	. . . . . .	113·3°	at Lucknow.
" 5th	. . . . . .	114·7°	" Jacobabad.
" 6th	. . . . . .	116·6°	" Do.
" 7th	. . . . . .	119·0°	" Do.
" 8th	. . . . . .	120·0°	" Do.
" 9th	. . . . . .	119·0°	" Do.
" 10th	. . . . . .	121·0°	" Do.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review occurred under much the same general conditions as last week. Southerly winds from the Bay passed into Burma and then curving round into south-east and east passed into Assam and East and North Bengal. The whole of the region affected by this current received general rain which, though somewhat lighter than usual in Burma, was very heavy in parts of Assam. These south-easterly and easterly winds did not extend much beyond the regions quoted above, and West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the greater part of North-West India were under the influence of dry westerly winds, so that, beyond a few light showers in West Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the submontane and hill districts of the Punjab, the weather was fine over the whole of the Gangetic Plain and a large part of North-West India. Along the west coast there has occurred a marked extension in the amount and area of rainfall. On Sunday, the 4th, the only fall was in the extreme south-west, the heaviest fall being 2·31 inches at Cochin, but by the 5th rain had extended northward to Goa and by the close of the week had spread all along the west coast as well as inland over the Deccan, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh and Gujarat. But though these returns show that the monsoon set in during the week under review, the change was carried out very quietly and gradually, and the rainfall was at no time very heavy, nor was the setting in of the rains accompanied with the burst of unsettled, stormy, weather which ordinarily accompanies this change along the west coast of India and in Ceylon. The rainfall returns show that daily rain occurred throughout the week in Burma and Assam; that in East and North Bengal rain set in steadily and heavily on the 7th, and that in other parts of Bengal there were scattered showers throughout the week; that in Chota Nagpur and Bihar there were showers on the 9th and 10th; that in Malabar rain fell during the whole week and in other parts of the west of the Peninsula rain commenced on the 6th or 7th, and that in the central districts of India rain fell on the 8th, 9th and 10th. Elsewhere the rainfall was unimportant. The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain was received in thirty-five of the rainfall divisions which included all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions (except South Bihar), the submontane division of the Punjab, all the West Peninsula divisions, all the central divisions (except the central division of the Central Provinces, the west division of Central India and both the Rajputana divisions) and all the East Peninsula divisions (except the central division of the east coast and South Madras). The average actual rainfall in these 35 divisions

ranged from 16·64 inches in the hill division of Assam, 15·03 inches in the Surma division of Assam, 9·77 inches in the North of Bengal and 7·82 inches in Tenasserim, to 0·10 inch in the submontane division of the Punjab. The third column of the table shows that the rainfall during the week has been lighter than usual over the greater part of the country, but particularly so over Malabar, where the setting in of the rains has been so quiet. There have, however, been some exceptions to this general lightness, thus in Upper Burma there has been an excess of 0·58 inch, in the Surma division of Assam of 9·80 inches, in the hill division of Assam of 10·41 inches, in the Brahmaputra division of 2·75 inches, in North Bengal of 5·13 inches, in South-Central Madras of 0·29 inch, in Berar of 0·10 inch, in Kathiawar of 0·39 inch and in Central Madras of 0·15 inch. The deficiency has been greatest in Arakan, Malabar, Coorg and the Konkan, where it ranges between 3½ inches and 6 inches.

As the present is the first week of a fresh rainfall period, the information given in the three concluding columns of the rainfall table is the same as that given in the first three.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma	Kyaikto (Thaton)	9·05	inches.
	Rathedaung (Akyab)	10·92	"
Assam	Sylhet	22·18	"
	Cheera Poonjee	73·78	"
Bengal	Netrokona (Mymensingh)	11·30	"
	Jalpaiguri (Alipurduara)	29·52	"
	Cooch Behar	24·27	"
West Peninsula	Mangalore	10·65	"
	Karwar	14·24	"

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JUNE 10TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 4th to June 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	7·82	9·42	— 1·60	7·82	9·42	— 17
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3·22	4·50	— 1·28	3·22	4·50	— 28
	3. Central do.	2·17	3·10	— 0·93	2·17	3·10	— 30
	4. Upper do.	3·03	2·45	+ 0·58	3·03	2·45	+ 24
	5. Arakan	6·26	12·30	— 6·04	6·26	12·30	— 49
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3·36	4·43	— 1·07	3·36	4·43	— 24
	7. Assam Surma	15·03	5·23	+ 9·80	15·03	5·23	+ 187
	8. Do. Hills	16·64	6·23	+ 10·41	16·64	6·23	+ 167
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	6·27	3·52	+ 2·75	6·27	3·52	+ 78
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·63	2·39	— 1·76	0·63	2·39	— 74
	11. Central do.	1·24	1·92	— 0·68	1·24	1·92	— 35
	12. North do.	9·77	4·64	+ 5·13	9·77	4·64	+ 111
	13. Bengal Hills	3·65	4·23	— 0·58	3·65	4·23	— 14
	14. Orissa	0·23	1·15	— 0·92	0·23	1·15	— 80
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·36	1·02	— 0·66	0·36	1·02	— 65
	16. South Bihar	0·03	0·39	— 0·36	0·03	0·39	— 92
	17. North do.	0·19	0·87	— 0·68	0·19	0·87	— 78
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0·05	0·22	— 0·17	0·05	0·22	— 77
	20. North do.	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	0·36	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	22. Do. West	0·01	0·20	— 0·19	0·01	0·20	— 95
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·37	— 0·37	0	0·37	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·37	— 0·37	0	0·37	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0·06	0·84	— 0·78	0·06	0·84	— 90
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·23	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·21	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·16	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·10	0·27	— 0·17	0·10	0·27	— 63
	30. Do. Hills	0·06	0·81	— 0·75	0·06	0·81	— 93
	31. North Punjab	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·15	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	4·90	10·03	— 5·13	4·90	10·03	— 51
	34. Madras South-Central	0·83	0·54	+ 0·29	0·83	0·54	+ 54
	35. Coorg	1·17	6·23	— 5·06	1·17	6·23	— 81
	36. Mysore	0·94	1·05	— 0·11	0·94	1·05	— 10
	37. Konkan	1·96	5·62	— 3·66	1·96	5·62	— 65
	38. Bombay Deccan	1·15	1·67	— 0·52	1·15	1·67	— 31
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·87	1·46	— 0·59	0·87	1·46	— 40
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	1·23	1·13	+ 0·10	1·23	1·13	+ 9
	42. Central Provinces West	0·26	1·00	— 0·74	0·26	1·00	— 74
	43. Do. do. Central	0·09	0·60	— 0·51	0·09	0·60	— 85
	44. Do. do. East	0·10	0·91	— 0·81	0·10	0·91	— 89
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0·21	0·49	— 0·28	0·21	0·49	— 57
	46. Kathiawar	0·60	0·21	+ 0·39	0·60	0·21	+ 186
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·83	1·27	— 0·44	0·83	1·27	— 35
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·53	— 0·53	0	0·53	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	*0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·33	0·72	— 0·39	0·33	0·72	— 54
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0·70	3·44	— 2·74	0·70	3·44	— 80
	53. Hyderabad South	2·29	P	P	2·29	P	P
	54. Madras Central	0·46	0·31	+ 0·15	0·46	0·31	+ 48
	55. East Coast Central	0·08	0·69	— 0·61	0·08	0·69	— 88
	56. Do. South	0·23	0·59	— 0·36	0·23	0·59	— 61
	57. Madras South	0	0·38	— 0·38	0	0·38	— 100

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *15th June, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th June.*—The rainfall was good on the West Coast and on the Nilgiris; elsewhere there were seasonable scattered showers. The water-supply is generally adequate for the season. Ploughing is general and some sowings are being made. Crops are still standing on a limited area, and are generally in good condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are generally slightly easier, except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Moderate or light rain fell in all districts of the Presidency Proper during the week. The spring crops in one taluqa of Thar and Parkar have been slightly damaged by cyclonic winds. Ploughing and sowing operations are generally progressing. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in ten and fallen in two districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th June.*—There was rain in every district of Bengal Proper during the week, but, except in the Eastern and Northern districts, it was generally light. In Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur only scattered showers are reported. Early rice and jute are nearly all sown and weeding is now going on. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of the autumn and winter rice crops, but rain is required in several parts. Sugarcane promises well. There was a flight of locusts in the Sonthal Parganas, but little or no damage is reported. The locusts in Dacca reported last week are destroying the young paddy plants in the Sadr and Munshiganj sub-divisions. Except for a slight rise in some districts, the price of common rice was generally stationary. No want of fodder is reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Cloudy and unsettled weather prevailed during the week and rain fell in many districts. Harvesting of extra crops is nearly over. Irrigation is being resorted to where necessary. Sugarcane is thriving and is being weeded. A flight of locusts passed over the Allahabad, Hamirpur, and Partabgarh districts, but no damage is reported. Markets are adequately stocked. Fodder is sufficient. Prices show a rise in some districts, but are otherwise either stationary or fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Rain has fallen in parts of the Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi districts. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly finished. Sugarcane and cotton crops are being weeded. The standing crops are being watered, and ploughings and sowings of other autumn crops are in progress. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. The outturn of the spring crops is reported average or below average and that of extra spring crops is also expected to be generally average. The standing crops are fair on irrigated areas. Sugarcane has been slightly damaged by white-ants in Sialkot owing to drought. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Delhi and parts of the Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur, parts of Peshawar, and in Dera Ismail Khan, and is sufficient elsewhere. Prices—especially of wheat—are rising in Umballa and Peshawar; falling in Mooltan, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 16½ to 22¼, barley 32, gram 20 to 23, maize 28 to 32, great millet 24, bulrush-millet 18 to 23½, and rice 13½ to 14½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th June.*—The weather was very hot at the beginning of the week, but cloudy and unsettled at its close with heavy falls of rain in Chanda and Bilaspur; elsewhere the fall was moderate to light. In Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad 4,277, 2,300 and 1,005 persons, respectively, are in receipt of village relief; and in the last district 228 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. The preparation of land for autumn sowings has been completed in Wardha; almost completed in Betul, Nagpur, and Chanda; and is in progress elsewhere. Sowing operations have begun in the Dhamtari tahsil of Raipur; and sowing of rice is in progress in parts of Mandla, Bhandara, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur. The excessive heat at the beginning of the week has slightly damaged the recent rice sowings in Sambalpur. Locusts appeared in parts of Saugor, but caused no damage. Insufficiency of water and fodder is reported from some districts. Prices show a tendency to rise. The price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has risen in some districts, and has fallen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 20, gram 37, rice 21, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 13$\frac{3}{4}$, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 18$\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing progresses everywhere and sowing has commenced in Pegu, Thongwa, Thaton, and Amherst. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy has been completed, except in Katha and in parts of Pakôkku. The crop has been damaged by rains or floods in Minbu, the Bhamo sub-division of Bhamo, the Mahlaing township of the Ruby Mines district, and the Legayaing sub-division of Upper Chindwin. Ploughing for and sowing of the early upland crops, early sesamum, and cotton are in progress. Sowing of cotton is completed in the Kyoukpadoung township of Myingyan. Sowing of paddy on hill sides continues in Bhamo, Myitkyina, and the Ruby Mines district, and is finished in the Northern Shan States. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy continues on low lands and sowing has begun in parts. The standing crops are generally promising, except in the Pagan township of Myingyan, where more rain is wanted. Price of paddy has fallen in Rangoon, Akyab, Pegu, Thongwa, Bassein, and Thayetmyo and largely in Tharrawaddy and Amherst. The price has risen in Myingyan; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th June.*—The weather is rainy and unfavourable for tea. Ploughing for late rice; sowing of early rice; planting of sugarcane; and plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress. Sowing of late rice seedlings continues in Cachar, Darrang, and Lakhimpur. Tea blight is disappearing in Darrang, but is prevalent in Cachar and in parts of Kamrup. Late rice and sugarcane are somewhat damaged by floods in Sylhet. Early rice has been damaged by insects and rain in parts of Nowgong and late rice seedlings by insects in parts of Darrang. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dhubri 16, Sylhet 19, Gauhati 17, Tezpur, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 12, and Nowgong 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—40 cents in the Civil and Military station and rain general and good in parts of Hassan and Chitaldrug. Prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar, Kadur, and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Elcusine coracana*) has been sown in Tumkur and Mysore.

COORG:—Rainfall—4 inches 62 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th June.*—**BERAR**: The weather continues warm and cloudy. Preparation of land for the ensuing rain crop is in progress. Fodder is insufficient in the Wun district. A scarcity of water still prevails. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week—one inch 6 cents. Preparations for autumn sowings are in progress. The winter rice harvest is over. Prices of grain continue steady. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10$\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain fell in Indore, Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and parts of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal in other parts of Central India.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rainfall—44 cents in Kotah. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Agricultural stock is in fair to good condition, but is getting lean and emaciated in Kherwara. Fodder is scarce throughout the greater part of Rajputana. Prices are rising in Deoli; slightly in Beawar and are steady elsewhere. Fourteen persons emigrated from Ajmere during the week. The total emigration from Merwara to date numbers—4,431. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 563, Merwara 7,682, and Marwar 974. There are 392 on ordinary works and 246 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices—Ajmere and Beawar not reported; Marwar 15 seers per rupee. Final returns show number on relief works in Merwara last week as 6,235 and not 9,242.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th June.*—The weather is fine. Rain fell during the week. The prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th June.*—No rain. Prices are generally stationary. Prices—wheat 16 to 19 and maize 25 to 29 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall—1·59 inches. The weather is stormy and showery. Wheat has been harvested and the outturn is good. Rice—9½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH JUNE 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD JUNE 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 4th June 1898.			Week ending 3rd June 1899.			Earnings from 1st January to 4th June 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 3rd June 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	694	1,740	12,06,640	693	1,747	11,98,000	686	2,79,15,902	2,76,54,000	...	2,61,902
Bengal Central	162	125	16,814	136	125	17,700	142	4,63,210	4,50,000	...	13,210
Bengal-Nágpur	181	919	1,35,490	147	1,186	1,46,000	123	36,89,848	40,75,000	3,85,152	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,71,058	214	868	1,29,000	149	30,88,230	32,88,000	1,99,770	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,447	164	21	3,200	152	96,393	70,400	...	25,993
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	1,060	118	9	2,400	267	22,993	36,400	13,407	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	6,41,918	354	1,815	4,39,000	242	1,04,55,619	1,07,08,000	2,52,381	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	910	54	17	900	53	13,952	15,900	1,948	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,81,835	175	1,023	1,68,000	164	35,83,111	34,82,000	...	1,01,111
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,653	104	54	5,100	94	1,02,456	97,600	...	4,856
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,29,428	111	1,165	1,35,000	116	26,41,014	25,53,000	...	88,014
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	30,923	104	296	23,500	79	7,04,998	4,24,000	...	2,80,998
Bengal and North-Western system	162	865	1,01,461	117	1,082	1,94,000	179	31,16,742	35,65,000	4,48,258	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	33,116	143	210	30,700	146	5,31,352	5,58,000	26,648	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	24,333	85	434	28,800	66	5,63,511	7,13,000	1,49,489	...
Burma	223	936	1,36,175	145	936	1.58.000	169	45,82,633	41,14,000	...	4,68,633
Total	266	10,321	28,20,261	273	10,988	26,79,300	244	6,15,71,964	6,18,04,300	2,32,336	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	10,79,779	374	2,962	8,05,000	272	1,82,02,864	1,49,81,000	...	32,21,864
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,45,109	242	1,013	2,34,000	231	44,87,614	48,87,000	3,99,386	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	1,98,390	243	834	2,10,000	252	59,37,043	52,77,000	...	6,60,043
East Coast (b)	116	536	50,715	95	791	84,600	107	13,92,758	18,34,000	4,41,242	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	25	1,118	45	25	2,500	100	40,211	37,300	...	2,911
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
Total	261	5,278	15,75,111	298	5,628	13,36,100	237	3,00,60,914	2,70,22,700	...	30,38,214
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	7,10,630	477	1,491	6,53,000	438	1,75,60,807	1,78,69,000	3,08,193	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	5,10,273	1,107	461	3,88,000	842	77,04,523	76,44,000	...	60,523
Madras	258	840	1,97.984	236	843	1,96,000	233	47,57,366	40,17,000	...	7,40,366
Total	480	2,792	14,18,887	508	2,795	12.37,000	443	3,00,22,696	2,95,30,000	...	4,92,696
Total (Guaranteed and State)	297	18,391	58,14,259	316	19,411	52,52,400	271	12,16,55,574	11,83,57,000	...	32,98,574
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	30,680	189	162	27,700	171	7,95,293	5,99,000	...	1,96,293
Tarkessur	320	22	5,599	255	22	5,400	245	1,66,146	1,50,000	...	16,146
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	50,603	127	423	31,900	75	5,95,793	5,84,000	...	11,793
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,100	58	...	44,500	44,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	(f) 7,400	7,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	26,300	26,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	12,140	184	66	9,500	144	1,94,745	2,01,000	6,255	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(g) 7,400	7,400	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	2,820	78	36	4,100	114	73,403	66,600	...	6,803
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,012	192	78	18,200	233	3,51,004	3,87,000	35,996	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	59	55	4,178	76	55	5,200	95	69,789	81,400	11,611	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	13,211	259	51	14,000	275	3,02,013	2,88,000	...	14,013
Bársi	156	21	2.929	139	21	3,900	186	77,631	84,400	6,769	...
Total	135	891	1,37,172	154	1,026	1,24,400	121	26,25,817	25,27,000	...	98,817
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,828	38	118	8,900	60	47,250	1,14,000	66,750	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8 219	72	114	10,300	90	1,89,594	2,29,000	39,406	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,731	107	34	2,700	79	63,298	54,500	...	8,798
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	56,913	170	334	66,400	199	17,17,643	16,43,000	...	74,643
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1.400	108	13	1,400	108	16,548	23,000	6,452	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	21,393	198	108	20 500	190	3,29,009	2,70,000	...	59,009
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,695	370	10	1,500	150	88,049	62,000	...	26,049
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,528	69	66	4,200	64	1,01,633	69,400	...	32,233
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	7,628	82	93	7,400	80	1,53,602	1,55,000	1,398	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,044	70	29	2,300	79	35,127	46,800	11,673	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	6,545	83	79	5,500	70	95,949	1,03,000	7,051	...
Rajpipla	13	19	750	39	27	900	33	4,763	17,000	12,237	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,320	60	34	1,600	47	32,440	31,100	...	1,340
Total	133	996	1,20.994	121	1,089	1,33,600	123	28,74,905	28,17,800	...	57,105
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	53,948	162	334	38,800	116	9,37,663	8,90,000	...	47,663
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,530	77	46	4,100	89	81,339	89,600	8,261	...
Jámnagar	38	54	1,563	29	54	3,100	57	44,501	51,600	7,099	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	32,900	32,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	26,110	72	467	39,700	85	5,33,331	8,27,000	2,93,669	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,622	60	61	3,400	56	54,192	73,400	19,208	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	12,453	132	94	11,100	118	1,60,313	1,87,000	26,687	...
Total	86	952	1,01,226	106	1.077	1,01,700	94	18,11.339	21,51,500	3,40,161	...
Grand Total	273	21,230	61,73,651	291	22,603	56,12,100	248	12,89,67,635	12,58,53,300	...	31,14,335

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st April to 3rd June 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 3rd June 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 15th June, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX OF 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 4th June 1898.			Week ending 3rd June 1899.			Earnings from 1st April to 4th June 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd June 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,06,640	693	1,747	11,98,000	686	1,20,44,737	1,14,78,000	...	5,66,737
Bengal Central	183	125	16,814	135	125	17,700	142	1,80,896	1,71,000	...	9,896
Bengal-Nágpur	139	919	1,35,490	147	1,186	1,46,000	123	17,02,353	15,47,000	..	1,55,353
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,71,058	214	868	1,29,000	149	14,26,580	14,54,000	27,420	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,447	164	21	3,200	152	42,789	31,200	...	11,589
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	1,060	118	9	2,400	267	9,460	18,300	8,840	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	6,41,918	354	1,815	4,39,000	242	50,80,583	42,93,000	...	7,87,583
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	910	54	17	900	53	6,724	6,600	...	124
South Indian	166	1,042	1,81,835	175	1,023	1,68,000	164	15,95,336	15,17,000	...	78,336
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	5,653	104	54	5,100	94	47,897	43,600	...	4,297
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,29,428	111	1,165	1,35,000	116	12,57,523	11,70,000	...	87,523
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	30,923	104	296	23,500	79	2,96,348	1,98,000	...	98,348
Bengal and North-Western system	147	865	1,01,461	117	1,082	1,94,000	179	13,87,900	17,51,000	3,63,100	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	33,116	143	210	30,700	146	2,51,100	2,49,000	...	2,100
Assam-Bengal	73	286	24,333	85	434	28,800	66	2,29,391	2,65,000	35,609	...
Burma	186	936	1,36,175	145	936	1,58,000	169	16,50,703	15,11,000	...	1,39,703
Total	243	10,321	28,20,261	273	10,988	26,79,300	244	2,72,10,320	2,57,03,700	...	15,06,620
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	10,79,779	374	2,962	8,05,000	272	80,13,119	64,38,000	...	15,75,119
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,45,109	242	1,013	2,34,000	231	20,91,965	22,81,000	1,89,035	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	1,98,390	243	834	2,10,000	252	21,60,539	20,95,900	...	65,539
East Coast (b)	106	536	50,715	95	794	84,600	107	5,73,663	8,13,000	2,39,337	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	25	1,118	45	25	2,500	100	14,727	14,400	...	327
Cherra-Companyganj	41	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
Total	235	5,278	15,75,111	298	5,628	13,36,100	237	1,28,54,013	1,16,41,400	...	12,12,613
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	7,10,630	477	1.491	6,53,000	438	81,84,722	65,05,000	...	16,79,722
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	5,10,273	1,107	461	3,88,000	842	43,31,905	34,95,000	...	8,36,905
Madras	261	840	1,97,984	236	843	1,96,000	233	20,43,723	17,06,000	...	3,37,723
Total	379	2,792	14,18,887	508	2,795	12,37,000	443	1,45,60,350	1,17,06,000	...	28,54,350
Total (Guaranteed and State)	262	18,391	58,14,259	316	19,411	52,52,400	271	5,46,24,683	4,90,51,100	...	55,73,583
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	30,680	189	162	27,700	171	2,93,870	2,55,000	...	38,870
Tarkessur	278	22	5,599	255	22	5,400	245	72,782	63,900	...	8,882
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	50,603	127	423	31,900	75	3,66,177	2,85,000	...	81,177
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	2,100	58	...	22,200	22,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	800	32	...	7,400	7,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	9,700	9,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	12,140	184	66	9,500	144	1,01,722	86,000	...	15,722
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	5,400	5,400	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,820	78	36	4,100	114	28,137	28,300	163	...
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,012	192	78	18,200	233	1,51,145	1,55,000	3,855	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	4,178	76	55	5,200	95	40,041	37,600	...	2,441
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	13,211	259	51	14,000	275	1,60,244	1,44,000	...	16,244
Bársi	125	21	2,929	139	21	3.900	186	33.999	31,500	...	2,499
Total	147	891	1,37,172	154	1,026	1,24,400	121	12,48,117	11,31,000	...	1,17,117
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,828	38	148	8,900	60	22,307	51,500	29,193	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,219	72	114	10,300	90	83,767	98,100	14,333	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,731	107	34	2,700	79	31,819	25,000	...	6,819
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	56,913	170	334	66,400	199	7,60,060	6,50,000	...	1,10,060
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,400	108	13	1,400	108	10,647	11,500	853	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	21,393	198	108	20,500	190	1,44,283	1,32,000	...	12,283
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,695	370	10	1,500	150	35,929	21,000	...	14,929
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,528	69	66	4,200	64	45,689	33,800	...	11,889
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	7,628	82	93	7,400	80	74,446	68,100	...	6,346
Kolhápur	57	29	2,044	70	29	2,300	79	17,227	18,900	1,673	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	6,545	83	79	5,500	70	51,451	52,400	949	...
Rajpipla	11	19	750	39	27	900	33	2,524	7,900	5,376	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,320	60	34	1,600	47	12,700	15,200	2,500	...
Total	120	996	1,20,994	121	1,089	1,33,600	123	12,92,849	11,85,400	...	1,07,449
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	53,948	162	334	38,800	116	5,26,918	3,71,000	...	1,55,918
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,530	77	46	4,100	89	38,811	38,400	...	411
Jámnagar	38	54	1,563	29	54	3,100	57	23,230	23,700	470	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	14,800	14,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	26,110	72	467	39,700	85	2,34,849	3,36,000	1,01,151	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3,622	60	61	3,400	56	27,917	31,700	3,783	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	12,453	132	94	11.100	118	87,476	84,200	...	3,276
Total	75	952	1,01,226	106	1,077	1,01,700	94	9,39,201	8,99,800	...	39,401
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,230	61,73,651	291	22,603	56,12,100	248	5,81,04,850	5,22,67,300	...	58,37,550

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

SIMLA, *the 15th June, 1899.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

11A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1851 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th June 1899:—

No. 206 of 1899.—Simeon Oakes Holmes, mining engineer, of Durban, in the colony of Natal. *Improvements in the manufacture of block fuel.*

No. 207 of 1899.—Henry Aylmer, gentleman, of Richmond, in the county of Richmond, in the province of Quebec, Canada. *Improvements in miners' drills.*

No. 208 of 1899.—James Watson, engine driver, residing on the property of the Crown Deep Gold mining company, limited, near Johannesburg, in the South African Republic. *Improvements in compound engines applicable to rock-drilling machines, locomotives, hauling or mill engines, pumps and the like.*

No. 209 of 1899.—The Westinghouse Brake company, limited, manufacturers, of York road, King's Cross, in the county of London. *Improvements in buffer and drawbar apparatus.*

No. 210 of 1899.—John Douglas, head draughtsman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways company, limited, Secunderabad, Deccan. *Improvements in window sashes for use in railway carriages and other places.*

No. 211 of 1899.—N. Futehally and company, merchants, of Bank street, Fort Bombay *Cleaning and extracting fibre from the stems of the plantain tree.*

No. 212 of 1899.—Kugellicht Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, of 32 Loebtauerstrasse, Dresden, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to the production of incandescent gas light.*

No. 213 of 1899.—Ernsthausen, limited, merchants, Calcutta. *The improvement of indigo manufacture.*

No. 214 of 1899.—Alfred Edmond Adie, Assoc. M. I. C. E., engineer-in-chief and manager of the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhalla and Ranaghat-Krishnaghur light railways, and William Naylor, locomotive and carriage foreman of the said light railways. *A central buffer screw coupling gear for either 'hook' or 'link' couplings, to be called "Adie and Naylor's patent."*

No. 215 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Adurji Doomusia, distiller and merchant, Bombay, care of Bezonji Adurji Doomusia, goods office, Colaba, Bombay. *The distillation of spirituous liquors, to be called "The improved distilling and condensing apparatus."*

No. 216 of 1899.—Zdarek Emil, chemist, of Athanplatz, Vienna, in the empire of Austria. *Improvements in the manufacture of aethyl alcohol.*

No. 217 of 1899.—Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach, of IV Schleifmühlgasse 4, Vienna, Austria. *Improvements in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lamps.*

No. 1852 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial

Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 479 of 1898.—William Cutler, manufacturer, of Cannon Works, Constitution hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *A new or improved hammock.* (Specification filed 7 June 1899.)

No. 41 of 1899.—Edward Tyer, engineer, of Ashwin street, Dalston, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in railway signals.* (Specification filed 7 June 1899.)

No. 79 of 1899.—Vickers Sons and Maxim Limited, of the River Don Works, Sheffield, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (Specification filed 7 June 1899.)

No. 90 of 1899.—The "Era" Incandescent Oil Lamp company, limited, of 1 Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in burners for incandescence oil lamps.* (Specification filed 7 June 1899.)

No. 91 of 1899.—The "Era" Incandescent Oil Lamp company, limited, manufacturers, of 1 Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in burners for incandescence oil lamps.* (Specification filed 7 June 1899.)

No. 109 of 1899.—Carl Herold and Richard Richards, manufacturers, both of Zeile, 44 Brünn, Moravia, Austria. *Improvements in circular looms.* (Specification filed 3 June 1899.)

No. 1853 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 47 of 1892.—Charles Edward Livesay. *Completely regulating the supply of water into a canal, to be called "Livesay's patent regulator."* (From 20 June 1899 to 20 June 1900.)

No. 167 of 1894.—Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes. *Improvements in apparatus for sealing cans or other containing vessels.* (From 28 July 1899 to 28 July 1900.)

No. 181 of 1894.—Jean Reuse. *A new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars.* (From 10 January 1900 to 10 January 1901.)

No. 12 of 1895.—Jean Reuse. *Improvements in machines for the manufacture of cigars* (From 26 June 1900 to 26 June 1901.)

No. 28 of 1895.—John James Hood. *Improvements in extracting metals and new solvent materials therefor.* (From 1 July 1899 to 1 July 1900.)

No. 1854 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 121 of 1894.—Thomas Albert Reardon. *Reardon's power horizontal screw oil press.* (Specification filed 4 March 1895.)

No. 146 of 1894.—Matthew Belk. *A new or improved apparatus for preventing locomotives and vehicles from leaving the rails.* (Specification filed 5 March 1895.)

No. 38 of 1895.—William Gow. *Improvements in apparatus for treating tea leaves.* (Specification filed 5 March 1895.)

No. 52 of 1895.—Alexander Classen. *The manufacture of new iodine compounds.* (Specification filed 5 March 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 56 of 1891.—Alexander Login Lineff. *Improvements relating to electric traction.* (Specification filed 10 March 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Roorkee, 31st May, 1899.

At the annual examination of the students of this College, which will be held in July, 1899, it is anticipated that about 15* Upper and 50 Lower Subordinates will qualify for the appointments of 2nd and 3rd grade Overseer and 3rd grade Sub-Overseer respectively. Officers requiring men are requested, with reference to Public Works Department Code, Chapter I, para. 51, and Director General, Military Works, Circular No. 35 A., dated 12th October, 1893, to inform the Principal of the extent of their requirements in these grades.

Early intimation will enable the Principal to select men suitable for service in particular localities and on special works. Many of the men now being trained promise to turn out good subordinates, and it is proposed, as far as possible, to appoint the best men in the order in which applications are received.

2. When candidates are taken, it is particularly requested that they may be placed for training during their period of probation under judicious and competent officers. It is certain that the future of a subordinate depends quite as much on the nature of his early training on works as on his previous theoretical education.

3. The selection of suitable men will be greatly facilitated if the following particulars are supplied :—

No. of candidates required.	Grade or class.	For what locality.	Nature of employment, survey or works.	Temporary employment or probation for permanent.	If temporary, probable duration.	Rate of pay and travelling allowance.

* In excess of the guaranteed appointments.

N.B.—Men can be supplied qualified as:—

2nd grade Overseer . . . . Draftsman and Computor.
3rd „ „ . . . . Mechanical Foreman.
3rd „ Sub-Overseer . . . Press Manager.
Photo Mechanical Operator.

4. In all cases travelling allowance at the rate of two annas per mile by road and double third class fair by rail, for the distance from Roorkee to their respective destinations, will be advanced by the Principal of the College to passed Lower Subordinate students on their first appointment to the Public Works Department and travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations to Overseers, to be refunded to him by the Executive Engineer under whom they are appointed to serve.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th June, 1899.

No. 2491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make, with effect from the first day of July, 1899, the following rules, in supersession of all previous rules, to regulate the supply and sale of stamps, and the appointment, duties and remuneration of persons by whom stamps shall be sold, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

1. Court-fee stamps shall continue to be supplied of the same pattern as may from time to time be in use in the territories of Mysore and shall consist of adhesive stamps or labels, and impressed stamps or stamp papers.

2. Stamp vendors shall be either *ex-officio* vendors or licensed vendors. The former shall be Government officers appointed by the Resident. The latter shall be persons licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Resident to grant licenses.

3. Licenses shall be issued in the form annexed to these rules, and shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps which may be sold under the license, the place of vend and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting the license.

4. A licensed vendor shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in his license.

5. Any license granted under these rules may be cancelled or suspended at any time by the Resident or by the authority who granted it.

6. Subject to rule 7, every licensed vendor who purchases stamps from the Government by payment of ready money, shall receive such discount, not exceeding 2 *per cent.*, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Resident.

7. No discount shall be given if the number or value of stamps purchased at one time is less than the minimum number or value which the Resident may from time to time prescribe in this respect: Provided that no discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding R50 in value.

8. Every licensed vendor shall at all times exhibit outside the place of vend a conspicuous board bearing his name, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Court-fee Stamps," in English and in Canarese. He shall also keep in the place of vend a copy of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station, and a copy of these rules, together with translations thereof in Canarese, in such a manner that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

9. Every stamp vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells, a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the value of the stamp in full in words and his own ordinary signature. The serial number shall begin with the first stamp paper sold in the official year and end with the last.

10. In the blank space left on adhesive stamps, the stamp vendor shall insert the name of the purchaser, the date of sale and his own ordinary signature.

11. An endorsement made under rule 9 or 10 may not be altered. If an incorrect endorsement has been inadvertently made, the stamp paper or the adhesive stamp, as the case may be, may be treated as spoiled.

12. Every stamp vendor shall keep a register of sales in Form A annexed to these rules, together with such accounts and registers as may be prescribed by the Resident, and shall produce them for inspection on the demand of any Government officer not below the grade of Amildar.

13. An entry shall be made in the register of sales as each sale is effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be treated as a sale.

14. Every stamp vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person legally tendering the value in current coin or currency notes.

15. No stamp vendor shall sell any stamp the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

16. Every stamp vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Resident, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession.

17. When a stamp vendor is unable to supply a single stamp paper of any required value, he shall, unless the said value exceeds the highest value of stamp which he is authorized to sell, supply the smallest number of stamp papers available to make up that value, and shall record on the back thereof a certificate to that effect.

18. A licensed vendor may sell stamps at his place of vend at all times, and every stamp vendor shall do so daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., except on Sundays and holidays.

FORM OF LICENSE.

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore,* do hereby license to sell, subject to the rules in force for the guidance of licensed stamp vendors, Court-fee stamps of the following descriptions at , in the said station; that is to say:—

(Here describe the stamp in respect of which the license is issued.)

(Signed) *A. B.*

(Designation)

* Or the designation of the officer empowered by the Resident under rule 2 to grant licenses.

FORM A 9.

Register of daily account sales of stamps by Vendor of Civil and Military Station during the month of 189 .

Serial No. of Register.	Date of sale.		Name of the party to whom sold.	Description of stamps.	Number of stamps sold to each person.	Value received.	Total value of each day.
	Year and month.	Date.					

No. 2492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules, in supersession of all previous rules, to regulate the number of stamps to be used for denoting fees chargeable under the said Act, as applied, namely :—

1. Fees amounting to less than R10 shall, if possible, be denoted by a single adhesive stamp. But if the fees cannot be so denoted, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, an adhesive stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values.

2. Fees amounting to or exceeding R10 shall, if possible, be denoted by a single impressed stamp. But if the fees cannot be so denoted, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of the fewest number possible of additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available, in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than R10.

3. Every adhesive stamp used under Rule 2 shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

4. When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee, a portion of the subject-matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

5. When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document, and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

No. 2493.—With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st July, 1899, the following rules with regard to the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee stamps and of Court-fee adhesive labels in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

1. (*a*) When any person is possessed of impressed Court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use, or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or

(*b*) When any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below R5, four or more) Court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamps or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him either at the Resident's Treasury or from a licensed vendor of stamps in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with a *boná fide* intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof, and that they were so purchased or, in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps, so purchased, spoiled or rendered useless, within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered : Provided that the Resident in Mysore may, in special cases, allow refunds when application is made within one year from the date of purchase of the stamps or labels, or, in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps, within one year from the date on which the stamps were spoiled or rendered useless.

Explanation.—When adhesive labels are attached to impressed sheets of Court-fee stamps in accordance with the directions contained in Notification No. 1017-I.A. of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 21st April, 1899, and Resident's Notification No. , dated the June, 1899, such labels should be regarded as impressed stamps for the purposes of refund under this rule.

2. When stamps are returned to the Collector's store—

(*a*) on the application of a vendor, or

(*b*) on the death of a vendor or on his resigning his license, or

(*c*) on the revocation of a license for any fault of the licensee,

they shall be taken back at their full value less a deduction of one anna in the rupee ; but, when they are returned—

(*d*) on the recall of stamps by Government,

(*e*) on the expiration of a license, or

(*f*) on the revocation of a license for no fault of the licensee,

they shall be taken back at their full value less only any discount previously allowed on their sale to the vendor.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,

First Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th June, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,47,432	9	2	2,18,71,063	10	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,33,23,631	1	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,51,76,204	12	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,67,995	10	1
Sundries				27,88,262	5	6
RUPEES				10,92,03,526	6	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				95,66,560	0	0
Other authorized Investments				76,06,635	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,90,92,336	2	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,86,09,689	1	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,05,30,410	11	10
Balances with other Banks				5,97,019	8	6
Bullion				6,683	15	7
Dead Stock				13,19,640	3	9
Stamps				9,978	9	2
Sundries				16,12,460	11	5
				7,89,51,414	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,04,94,259	8	6	3,02,52,111	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,97,57,852	5	1			
RUPEES				10,92,03,526	6	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th June, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 37·7.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th June, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,06,20,000	9,82,21,615	11,88,41,615	4,75,[illegible],307	78,85,479	5,53,94,786
Allahabad	...	1,36,53,550	1,36,53,550	41,07,882	...	41,07,882
Lahore	...	2,20,24,435	2,20,24,435	1,82,28,420	...	1,82,28,420
Bombay	1,43,13,290	6,42,95,730	7,86,09,020	2,78,28,912	2,63,91,924	5,42,20,836
Karachi	...	69,60,095	69,60,095	26,15,390	...	26,15,390
Madras	50,54,450	2,73,38,975	3,23,93,425	2,03,60,805	...	2,03,60,805
Calicut	...	10,88,700	10,88,700	3,82,040	...	3,82,040
Rangoon	...	83,41,860	83,41,860	2,67,65,255	135	2,67,65,390
	3,99,87,740	24,19,24,960	28,19,12,700			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,37,205			
TOTAL			28,16,75,495	14,77,98,011	3,42,77,538	18,20,75,549
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						4,00,000
NET TOTAL						18,16,75,549
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						28,16,75,495

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1899.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 497.—Under Rule VII of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1899-1900 has been fixed at 1*s*. 3$\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{4}$*d*., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R6-5-9 approximately.

A. F. COX,

Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June, 1899.

No. 11.—Mr. B. C. Wernicke, Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January, 1899.

No. 12.—Mr. H. Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April, 1899.

The 12th June, 1899.

No. 13.—Mr. M. J. Brind, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for five months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd May, 1899.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1899.

No. 30.—The services of Military Assistant Surgeon R. T. Rodgers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 12th June, 1899.

No. 31.—Lala Gopal Das, I.M.S., has been temporarily appointed as 3rd class Civil Assistant Surgeon on the Imperial Establishment, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

D. W. SPENCER, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,*

Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June, 1899.

No. 390.—Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th May, 1899, to proceed on deputation to England, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 18th May, 1899:—

Lieutenant H. J. Hare, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 5.—Lieutenant C. J. Clarke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in paragraph 29, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, on the 3rd Jauuary, 1899.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Manager, O. an d R. Ry.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th June, 1899.

No. 4476.—Captain A. A. M. M. Faulknor, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th July, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 8th June, 1899.

No. 2532.—Privilege leave for one month and twenty days is granted to Captain F. E. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, C.I E., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

No. 2533.—Captain F. E. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, C.I.E., availed himself of the leave granted him under the foregoing notification on the afternoon of the 18th May, 1899, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force.

By order,

H. JOWERS,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th June, 1899.

No. 4849.—Under section 4 of the Police Act, 1861, as applied to certain areas in Central India by Notification No. 841 (*b*) I. B., dated the 1st April, 1899, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to appoint Captain C. J. Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Inspector General of the Central India Agency Police, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

By order,

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th June, 1899.

No. 551—328-IX.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Captain H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Merwara District.

The 9th June, 1899.

No. 555—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 357 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all criminal cases to which the provisions of section 356 of the said Code are applicable, tried by the Honorary Magistrates named below, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by those officers in the English language only :—

(1) M. Wazir Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

(2) B. Sukh Raj Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

(3) M. Allanur Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

No. 558—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 357 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all criminal cases to which the provisions of section 356 of the said Code are applicable, tried by the stipendiary Magistrates named below, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by those officers in the English language only :—

(1) Mir Sayyid Hussain, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.

(2) Lala Bhagwati Lal, Naib Tahsildar, Ajmere.

(3) Lala Maharaj Swarup, Naib Tahsildar, Ajmere.

By order,

H. JOWERS,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th June, 1899.

No. 55.—Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mines, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant G. S. Sheppard, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (M.C.), for five months.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant-General, Military Department.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 6th June, 1899.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Assistant Engineer J. F. Ellis, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 10th March, 1899, two stone idols described below were found buried in field No. 37 belonging to Kudumula Bollayya, of Kottapalem hamlet, of Kondavidu, Narsaraopet Taluq, Kistna District :—

Description of property	Approximate value.
	R
1. Stone image of Virabhadraswami.	20
2. Stone image of Bhadrakali.	20

All persons claiming the said idols, or any one of them, are hereby directed to appear in person, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna District, on the 6th November, 1899, or, if that day falls on a public holiday, on the next office day, at 12 noon, at the Collector's Office, Masulipatam, when their claims will be heard and disposed of according to law.

——————

for *Collector.*

KISTNA COLLECTORATE, MASULIPATAM,
The 29th May, 1899.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under 5 of Act V of 1878, that on the 8th January, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Ganjala Venkataswami, Mulam Veraswami and others while excavating earth from the village site assigned to Naradala Naru in the village of Kaza, Guntur Taluk, of the Kistna District :—

Description of Articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
Fragments of gold ornaments	·25 tolas	R137-13-0
Two pieces of silver . .	1·625 „	
Nine gold coins . .	·275 „	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office on the 24th October, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

———,
for *Collector.*

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 24th April, 1899.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Cameronians, Scottish Rifles, of Foot, dated at Lucknow, this 7th day of June, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5484, Private Thomas McCusker.	Parish and County in which born,—Hamilton, Lanark.
Age,—21 years and 2 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd June 1899.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Lucknow.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, red ; eyes, grey.	Marks,—Tattooed S. P. left forearm ; indefinite marks, right forearm.
Trade,—Shoemaker.	
Date of Enlistment,—27th March, 1896.	
Place of Enlistment,—Hamilton.	Under six months' service.

In possession of a stolen furlough paper belonging to Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Royal Fusiliers, and dressed in the uniform of the Royal Fusiliers (*khaki*).

R. B. FELL, *Major,*
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Cameronians Scottish Rifles

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1899.

No. 900-C.—In continuation of this office No. 1141, dated the 25th April, 1899, Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for four days, with effect from the 14th July, 1899.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th June, 1899.

Andrew & Co., J. A.
Dailey, Frank G.
Editor of the *Scholar*.
Editor, *Varieties*.
Fabresse, J. Leon.
Frith, Sands & Co.
Harman & Barker.
Holmes, C.
Mackintosh & Co.
Managing Agents, Caracolo Sugar Manufacturing Co.
Michelato & Co., P. T.
Preyer & Co.
Raeburne, Mrs.
Smeal & Co.
White & Co., A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Acton, H.
Adair, T.
Allix, Maurice.
Alties, H. d'A.
Alton, F. D.
Bairy, F.
Bapty, J. H.
Bedford, F.
Beval & Co.
Bolton, A. A.
Bowack, G.
Bradgate, G. H.
Brown, F.
Brown, W. H.
Browne, Mrs. R. D.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Bryant, W.
Burgess, Mrs. K. J.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Cai is, D. Theophile
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christie, D.
Claridge, G.
Clarkson, F. W.
Clifford, E. C.
Collings, Miss.
Conder, Dr.
Connell, Mrs. D.
Crape, E.
Currie, J.
Dain, Miss Cilia.
David, Francis.
D'Cruz, J. A.
Dease, Mrs. L. H.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Du Bisson, Mrs.
Eatwisle, E.
Eddy, H. C.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Ferreira, F.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Franklyn, H.
Fudge, R. H.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, J. A. Bert.
Gordon, M. T. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Grocer, Miss J.
Groves, Thos. B.
Guide, C. B. M.
Halford, Miss C. A.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Hancock, A. C.
Harris, S. K., Major.
Harrison, J. B.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hay & Co., John.
Hemingway, F. H.
Hewak, A. (of Leith).
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Isbister, John D.
Jinkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Johnson, L. P.
Joseph, Mrs.
Kearney, J. Joseph.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Kotesa, S. N.
Kueke, F.
Lacon, H. P.
Lamb, J. L.
Leeson, F. H.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macdonald, James.
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Macpherson, Miss K.
Mackrodt, Mrs. M.
Manuel, P.
Marnie, John F.
McGuire, T.
McLeod, C. F.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morrison, James.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Naylor, T.
Neder, Mrs. de.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Pescio, J.
Philip, Charles.
Potiff, G.
Pulach.
Rappel, A.
Rennison, Mrs.
Richmond, Mrs. Stewart.
Richmond, D. S.
Roberts, Owen.
Russel, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Russell, J. W.
Sabatier, Henri.
Sampson, Carl N.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Simon, Mrs. A. G.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Sommer, Paul.
Soul, C.
Staines, J. A.
Stephens, A.
Sullivan, Mrs. J. H.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Talbowdier, R. H.
Terkeltoba, Lewis.
Thielmann, Mrs. E. E.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williamson, S. G.

Registered Letters.

Jacquet Fannymaden.
Johnstone, R.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th June, 1899.

Coyne, E.
Edwards, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeandrovitcke, Fitsco.
Armstrong, F. C.
Ambrosini, Henry.
Ardesar Khoosro Irani.
Branson, M.
Barrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Baptista, V. F. M. X.
Brandani, T.
Blackwell, B. W.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Chappier, E.
Conder, Dr.
Coode, R. C.
Dempster, David.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Darshani Khakrul Sawhar.
Draggo, Adela, Miss.
Dale, C., Mrs.
Emilianoff, Vincent.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fisher, Miss.
Foster, W.
Freeman, Mrs.
Glaesar, Curt With.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
Gay, A., Mrs.
Goldspink, Charles, Mrs.
Hastings, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hopkinson, Ellsworth S.
Holme, Mrs.
Hunt, Miss.
Hamilton, Miss.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Lambert, J.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armand.
Mohomad Miya.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Moscowitsch, M.
Nice, J. W.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Prentice, H.
Parker, Miss.
Pereira, Percy.
Pherozshaw Dadabhoy Elavia.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Robson, John.
Rustomjee Bomanji Vazipdar.
Steele, I. M.
Strack, Friedrick.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, T. E.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwarm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Williams, W. J.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 17th June, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899 22nd June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	21st "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies	17th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	26th "	Per P. and O. Str. *Malacca*.
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	20th "	Per Steamer *Kohinur*.
Rangoon and Moulmein	22nd "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	19th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	19th "	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	20th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	22nd "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	19th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

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For Bombay Mail *viâ* Nagpur at 7-30 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 8 A.M.
For Midnapore and Orissa at 6-30 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

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For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at o P.M.
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For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapur District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail . . 7-30 P.M.
For Goalundo Mail . . 7-30 P.M.

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For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

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On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
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। আধ „	„	৮॥০	„	৯,
। পিকি „	„	৪।০	„	৪৸০

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

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Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

** Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.*

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Edition 1898. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1868 to 1876. Edition 1898. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Edition 1898. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Edition 1898. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Edition 1898. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. Edition 1898. R7. (10a.)

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Edition 1899.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

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Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. R1. (2a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898.) 11a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. 12a. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2*a*.)
Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*)
Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a*. (1*a*.)
Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements) as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a*. (1*a*.)
Act XIV of 1882 as reprinted from Vol. IV of the General Acts, dated 25th November, 1898. R3 (6*a*.)
Act V of 1883 (Indian Merchants Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a*. (1*a*.)
Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. 8*a*. (1*a*.)
Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an index. 15*a*. (2*a*.)
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Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.
Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.
The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

VI.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

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Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

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Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. In Urdu.
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Act XV of 1877 (Indian Limitation), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. In Urdu.
Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land Revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. In Urdu.
Ditto In Nagri.
Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.
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The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4*a*.)
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Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4*a*.)
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Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2*a*. (½*a*.)
Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I. 9*a*. (2*a*.)
Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2*a*.)
Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3*a*.)
Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5*a*.)
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Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (3*a*.)
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5*a*.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2*a*.)
Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 000161, 62, and 63 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 of R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Anund Chunder Mukerjee, and No. 009614 of 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for R5,000, and No. 050322 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Anund Chunder Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—ANUND CHUNDER MUKERJEE.

Residence—23/1, Chuckurbare Road, South Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087132 and 33 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 aggregating Rupees 1,800 of 900 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Peary Churn Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of Advertiser—PEARY CHURN BANERJEE,

Residence—Goalundo, E. B. S. Railway.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 017893 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Chunder Coomari Mookhopadya, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser— RAI GOPAL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, BAHADUR,

Residence—No. 7, Sankaritolla Lane, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.　　CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT

RAILWAY.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for 1897-98.

No. 140-A.—R., dated Simla, the 1st June 1899.

READ—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1897-98, No. 136 R., dated 6th April 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The note by the Accountant General, copy of which is appended, exhibits the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to Railways during the year 1897-98, and shows the financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed railways.

2. During the year under review, $183\frac{3}{4}$ additional miles of railway were opened for traffic, and the further capital outlay incurred was as under:—

	Miles.	Capital outlay. Rx.	Capital outlay. £
State Railways—			
Productive	$46\frac{1}{4}$	4,364,000	...
Defensive	...	252,481	...
Total State railways	$46\frac{1}{4}$	4,616,481	...
Guaranteed railways	...	...	399,558
State lines leased to Companies	$137\frac{1}{2}$	...	2,146,373
Branch line companies	...	687,937	...
	$183\frac{3}{4}$	5,304,418	2,545,931

The mileage open at the end of the year aggregated 18,170½ miles exclusive of 2,994 miles of lines belonging to Native States and other bodies, with which the Government of India have no financial concern.

The capital outlay incurred on construction of State and Guaranteed railways to the end of 1897-98 stood as under :—

	Rx.	£
(i) On State lines—		
Direct capital outlay including outlay incurred from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company	99,749,483	...
Redemption of liabilities	...	33,553,451
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies	...	29,484,713
(iii) On Guaranteed railways	...	46,573,637
(iv) Branch line companies	1,050,082	...
	100,799,565	109,611,801

3. The gross revenue for the year showed an increase of Rx. 1,125,254 over that of the previous year, bringing the total up to Rx. 24,474,090 derived as under :—

1896-97. Rx.		1897-98. Rx.
17,639,604	State railways	19,044,525
5,685,180	Guaranteed railways	5,414,596
24,052	Subsidised railways (repayment of advances of interest)	14,969
23,348,836	GRAND TOTAL	24,474,090

The gross charges for the year showed a decrease of Rx. 102,111, bringing the total expended down to Rx. 25,906,706 as under:—

1896-97. Rx.		1897-98. Rx.
11,487,615	Working expenses	11,926,607
830,256	Surplus profits, share of net earnings, etc.	598,101
5,217,085	Interest on sterling outlay, including interest paid to Guaranteed Companies	5,050,245
5,452,514	Interest on debt incurred for Capital	5,509,138
2,844,343	Terminable annuities issued for purchase of railways	2,676,715
177,004	Other charges	145,900
26,008,817	GRAND TOTAL	25,906,706

The transactions thus recorded result in a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,432,616, as compared with a net charge of Rx. 2,659,981 in the preceding year. In paragraph 7 of the Accountant General's note, the charge for the year will be seen to have been distributed as follows :—

1896-97. Rx.		1897-1898. Rx.
—1,096,659	State railways	—15,691
—1,438,453	Guaranteed railways	—1,301,905
—60,968	Subsidised Companies	—98,791
—63,901	Miscellaneous	—16,229
—2,659,981	Net charge	—1,432,616

The transactions of the principal lines working up to the above result were as follows :—

Railway.	Gross Traffic earnings.	Charges.				
		Working expenses including Companies' share of surplus profits, etc.	Interest and annuities.	Charges of land and cost of controlling establishments, etc.	Total charges.	Gain + or loss —
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways.						
East Indian . . .	5,884,481	1,953,204	2,641,776	...	4,594,980	+ 1,289,501
Rajputana-Malwa system .	1,974,470	993,044	606,981	...	1,600,025	+ 374,445
Bengal Nagpur . . .	615,311	317,083	498,795	...	815,878	— 200,567
Burma railways . . .	869,276	519,780	389,806	...	909,586	— 40,310
Eastern Bengal . . .	1,530,213	666,422	591,637	...	1,258,059	+ 272,154
Bengal aud North-Western and Tirhoot.	625 039	445,359	103,980	...	547,339	+ 77,700
Cudh and Rohilkhand . .	882,106	461,517	572,072	...	1,033,589	— 151,483
Indian Midland . . .	568,634	312,564	408,451	...	721,015	— 152,381
North-Western . . .	3,482,821	1,830,178	2,262,205	...	4,092,383	— 609,562
South Indian . .	894,402	507,859	382,079	...	889,938	+ 4,464
East Coast	306,218	211,359	232,143	...	443,5 2	— 137,284
Southern Mahratta and Mysore.	807,429	571,194	489,762	...	1,060,956	— 253,527
Other railways . . .	604,125	413,639	679,327	...	1,092,966	— 488,841
Total State railways .	19,044,525	9,201,202	9,859,014	...	19,060,216	— 15,691
Guaranteed Railways.						
Great Indian Peninsula .	2,873,077	1,873,726	1,862,299	7,480	3,743,502	— 870,425
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,401,789	889,578	681,608	3,761	1,574,947	— 173,158
Madras . . .	1,139,730	560,202	833,180	4,670	1,398,052	— 258,322
Total Guaranteed railways .	5,414,596	3,323,506	3,377,084	15,911	6,716,501	— 1,301,905
Subsidised railways . .	14,969	...	...	113,760	113,760	— 98,791
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	...	...	...	16,229	16,229	— 16,229
GRAND TOTAL	24,474,090	12,524,708	13,236,098	145,900	25,906,706	— 1,432,616

The traffic during the year improved considerably owing to the movement of troops in connection with the expeditions on the North-West Frontier and to the revival of traffic after the famine. The charge for interest and annuities was smaller owing to the rate of exchange that obtained during the year being more favourable. In return for the charge of Rx. 1,432,616 the State receives all the indirect benefits arising from a railway system of 18,170½ miles open to traffic.

4. The net receipts accruing to Government from all State lines, after deducting the payments made to working Companies in respect of surplus profits or share of net earnings, amounted to Rx. 9,843,323 (paragraph 12 of Accountant General's note), which gives a return of 5·67 per cent. on the total capital outlay actually incurred by the State as entered in rupees in the Government Accounts. This capital outlay does not, however, include that portion of the purchase price of the East Indian, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and the Eastern Bengal Railways, which is being redeemed by the payment, from current revenues, of terminable annuities. If, however, in the case of the Guaranteed railways that have been

purchased by Government the amounts of capital expended by the several companies prior to their purchase by the State *plus* the capital outlay since incurred by the State be taken in lieu of the figures now appearing in the Government Accounts, which, as explained above, do not include certain transactions, the return given by the net receipts (Rx. 9,843,323) is 4·83 per cent., as shown in paragraph 16 of the Accountant General's note. These percentages indicate a satisfactory return on the capital expended, and the fact that there was a net charge to the State of Rx. 15,691 in respect of the State railways, as shown in paragraph 3 above, is due partly to the loss by exchange on the payments in England of the annuities and interest on the sterling portion of the capital, and partly to the fact that the annuities that are charged against the net revenues cover the enhanced value at which the capital of the several companies was taken over by Government and include also sinking fund charges for the redemption of the capital.

5. In paragraph 17 of the note the Accountant General gives yet another way in which the return from State railways may be stated. Remittances have to be made yearly from India to pay the interest in England on a sterling capital of £98,486,517. The equivalent of this sum in rupees, at the rate of exchange applicable for the year, added to the sum of Rx. 104,277,346, representing the rupee capital on which interest is paid in India, gives the total capital as Rx. 258,223,567, and the net receipts of Rx. 10,152,033 give a return of 3·93 per cent. thereon.

In the case of the East Indian Railway the net return on the capital stated in this way is 6·93 per cent., and this is practically what the East Indian Railway deferred annuity holder, as partner with Government, receives.

6. The working of the three Guaranteed railways during the year is reviewed in paragraphs 57 to 60 of the note. Including charges for land and supervision, the result has been a loss to the State of Rx. 1,301,905. Each of these railways was worked at a loss during the year under review, the loss entailed on individual lines being as under :—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	870,425
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	173,158
Madras Railway	258,322
TOTAL .	1,301,905

On the other hand, however, although the result of working the Guaranteed railways has been a net loss to the State of Rx. 1,301,905, the Companies received during the year from Government a total sum of Rx. 109,280 as their share of surplus profits, which are, under the terms of the contracts, declared half-yearly, the sterling interest being converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* against 1*s.* 3·35391005*d.*, the rate adopted in the Government Accounts of the year under review. The unfavourable effects of this provision in the contracts with regard to each line are brought out in paragraph 58 of the Accountant General's note.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Eastern Bengal, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and East Coast Railways.
The Engineers in-Chief, Mari-Attock Railway, Indus Bridge, Godavari Bridge, Hardwar-Dehra Railway and Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 136 R., dated 6th April 1899.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Accompaniment to Public Works Department Resolution No. 140 A. R., dated 1st June 1899.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1897-98.

The revenue and expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads:—

Revenue—

XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

34.—Construction of protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
39.—Guaranteed Companies —Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision and Interest.
40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies and Advances of Interest.
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
48.—State Railways—Construction.
51.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it include the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department:—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Amraoti Railway.
Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards capital and revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections:—

Section *A*.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).
" *B*.—Guaranteed Railways—
(*i*) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
(*ii*) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).
" *C*.—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).
" *D*.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).
" *E*.—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 51).
" *F*.—Capital Account of Guaranteed Companies.
" *G*.—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).
" *H*.—Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract, by Fund and Finance heads, the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and Guaranteed Railways during the year, and a comparison is made therein of the results of the year, with the Budget and Revised Estimates and with the actuals of 1896-97.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of protective Railways (Famine Insurance) .	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to the above)	3,792
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue) .	3,632,005
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies . . .	437,819
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies . .	3,526,515
Assisted Companies	687,937
Capital outlay met from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company	980,684
TOTAL .	9,268,752

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts	19,044,525	5,414,596	14,969	...	24,474,090
Working expenses	8,713,403	3,213,204	...	...	11,926,607
Net earnings	10,331,122	2,201,392	14,969	...	12,547,483
Charges upon net earnings.					
Surplus profits and share of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	487,799	110,302	...	...	598,101
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	5,509,138	...	...	...	5,509,138
Annuities charged upon Revenue Accounts,* £1,712,419	2,676,715	...	...	...	2,676,715
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State, £218,884	429,873	...	...	...	429,873
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies, £784,779	1,243,288	...	...	...	1,243,288
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies	...	3,377,084	...	...	3,377,084
Land charges, supervision and subsidies	...	15,911	113,760	...	129,671
Advances of interest to certain Companies	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	16,229	16,229
TOTAL CHARGES	10,346,813	3,503,297	113,760	16,229	13,980,099
Net gain + or loss — to Government	—15,691	—1,301,905	—98,791	—16,229	—1,432,616
Compared with—					
In 1896-97	—1,096,659	—1,438,453	—60,968	—63,901	—2,659,981
„ 1895-96	—493,868	—1,061,752	+7,001	—71,649	—1,620,268
„ 1894-95	—737,450	—1,535,679	+25,000	—100,360	—2,348,489
„ 1893-94	—566,180	—778,938	+13,054	—103,439	—1,535,503

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result of the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,432,616. The traffic during the year improved considerably owing to the movements of troops in connection with the expeditions on the North-West Frontier and to the revival of traffic after the famine; the rate of exchange which obtained for the year was also somewhat more favourable, with the result that the net charge is lower than in the previous year by Rx. 1,227,365 when it amounted to Rx. 2,659,981. The loss in this as in previous years may, however, be directly attributed to the low exchange prevailing. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,841,911, which, at the exchange of 15·35391005*d.* the rupee, aggregated Rx. 9,131,606, the difference between this and the old par of exchange being no less than Rx. 3,289,695.

9. In Schedule J will be found the charges upon the general tax-payer in respect of the construction of railways in India from 1858-59.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

SECTION A.

(i) STATE RAILWAYS.

Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

10. At the beginning of the year under review 15,378 miles of State Railway were open for traffic,* *viz.* :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	4,459¾
Metre gauge	599
Special gauge	36
	5,094¾
State lines worked by Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,740¼†
Metre gauge	6,543 ‡
	10,283¼
TOTAL	15,378

11. During the year 1897-98, the following lengths of line were opened for traffic :—

	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian—		
Salanpur branch extension		1¼
Indian Midland—		
Saugor to Damoh		47¾
Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)—		
Salimpur to Barhaj	12¾	
Mohinpurwa to Katarnian Ghât	27	
		39¾
Burma—		
Mogaung to Myitkyina	37	
Myhohaung to Sedaw	13	
		50
Cawnpore-Burhwal (metre-gauge link)—		
Aishbagh to Cawnpore		45
TOTAL		183¾

These figures give a total open mileage of 15,561¾ miles at the end of the year, and allowing for corrections in mileages, including miles 13¾ for the Rindli branch of the North Western Railway which was previously omitted, the mileage open on 31st March 1898 was 15,582½ § miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under :—

	Miles.
Imperial	15,433½‖
Provincial	149
TOTAL	15,582½

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1897-98—Part I, Appendix A.

† Includes Bengal Central Railway.

‡ Includes Bengal and North-Western Railway.

(†, ‡) Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

	Miles.
§ As per Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1897-98—Part I, Appendix A.	15,583
Add—Cherra-Companygunj Railway now treated as a tramway for administrative purposes	8
	15,591
Deduct—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway now treated as a railway for administrative purposes	8½
	15,582½

‖ Includes Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

12. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 19,044,525, the working expenses to Rx. 8,713,403; the share of net earnings, surplus profits, and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies to Rx. 487,799, raising the total charges to Rx. 9,201,202 and leaving Rx. 9,843,323 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1897-98. This result is better than that of 1896-97 by Rx. 1,023,272.

13. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines formerly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State, is as under:—

	Rx.	£
(*i*) On State lines (*vide* Schedule G)—		
(*a*) Direct Capital outlay	97,061,400	...
(*b*) Expenditure incurred from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company	2,688,083	...
(*c*) Redemption of liabilities	...	33,553,451
(*ii*) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly or in part by Companies under guarantee), *vide* para. 127 .	40,399,530*	...
TOTAL .	140,149,013	33,553,451

14. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review; on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with Store-keepers at ports; on projects abandoned or in abeyance as well as inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, the total amount involved being Rx. 12,341,069 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1897-98 may be stated at Rx. 161,361,395.

15. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 9,843,323, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year as thus stated at the rate of 5·67 per cent., and on the *open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 6·10 per cent.

16. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. Those of the old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the periods for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which was purchased outright, the outlay, as shown in the Government books, includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking, in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may † be stated at Rx. 203,622,041,‡ and on open lines at Rx. 191,280,975, *vide*

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

† Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

		Rx.
‡ Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (*vide* para. 13) .		173,702,464
Add—Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (*vide* Schedule A)—	Rx.	
East Indian	21,643,501	
Eastern Bengal	1,953,777	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,172,333	
South Indian	324,254	
	31,093,865	
Deduct—Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1,174,285	
		29,919,580
TOTAL .		203,622,044

Schedule A, on which amounts the net receipts for 1897-98 give a return at the rate of 4·83 and 5·14 per cent., respectively.

17. Dealing with the matter in yet another way, the return from State Railways including the lines taken over from Companies might be stated as follows. The capital involved in the purchase of the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the South Indian Railway is stated partly in sterling and partly in rupees.

From the rupee earnings on these Railways, on other State Railways whose entire capital is stated in rupees, and on the State lines leased to Companies, remittances have to be made yearly to pay the sterling interest upon a sum of £98,486,517, which is the amount of the sterling capital; while rupee interest is paid in India upon Rx. 104,277,346, which is the amount of the rupee capital involved.

The effect as regards dividend to a shareholder is the same as if the sterling sum of £98,486,517 were converted into rupee capital at the rate of exchange for the year and the resulting rupees added to the rupee capital of Rx. 104,277,346 to form the total upon which the shareholder's return is based. Stated in this way the Capital outlay on these lines is equivalent to Rx. 258,223,567, and the net receipts of Rx. 10,152,033 give a return of 3·93 per cent. thereon.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year:—

Railways.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits and net earnings paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	3,931,277	2,641,776	1,289,501
Rajputana-Malwa System	981,426	606,981	374,445
Tirhoot	181,680	103,980	77,700
Eastern Bengal	863,791	591,637	272,154
Palanpur-Deesa	1,227	933	294
Warora Colliery	15,633	7,579	8,054
Lucknow-Bareilly	36,404	36,186	218
South Indian	386,543	382,079	4,464
Guntakul-Mysore Frontier	26,516	23,608	2,908
Provincial.			
Mayavaram-Mutupet	10,854	9,933	921

19. The net receipts of the North Western Railway fell short of the interest and annuity charges by Rx. 609,562, and were sufficient to give a return of only 3·57 per cent. on the actual Capital outlay. This is due to the unfavourable results on the Frontier section and to the heavy charge for exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities.

20. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines, classed as State Railways, are shown more fully in Schedule I. See paragraph 9.

Comparison with Actuals during 1896-97 and Budget and Revised Estimates.

21. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1897-98 compare with the actuals of 1896-97, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts .	19,044,525	18,995,000	+49,525	18,023,700	+1,020,825	17,639,604
Working expenses (including surplus profits, etc.).	9,201,202	9,299,100	—97,898	9,027,300	+173,902	8,819,553
Net receipts .	9,843,323	9,695,900	+147,423	8,996,400	+846,923	8,820,051

Receipts.

22. *With Actuals of 1896-97.*—The receipts are more than the actuals of the previous year by Rx. 1,404,921, the improvement being due to an increase in traffic chiefly on the East Indian and North Western Railways to the extent of Rx. 433,565 and Rx. 594,914, respectively. The following lines also shew increases : —Burma Railways (Rx. 65,014), Assam-Bengal (Rx. 40,106), Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot (Rx. 60,033), Oudh and Rohilkhand (Rx. 63,485), Indian Midland (Rx. 82,888), and East Coast (Rx. 40,236). There were decreases on the Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Mahratta Railways which went to reduce the total increase in the traffic.

The increase of Rx. 433,565 on the East Indian Railway occurred partly under coaching and partly under goods traffic. Under the former the increases were principally in the pilgrim and Government traffic. The pilgrim traffic developed chiefly during the months, October to December 1897, which were considered auspicious for religious ceremonies, and there were large gatherings of pilgrims at Buxar, Allahabad, Thaneswar and the several riverside stations during January 1898 in connection with the solar eclipse and the *Magh mela.* The largest increase, however, occurred in the receipts from Government traffic, due to large despatches of Ordnance and Commissariat stores, and to the running of troop extra and mule trains in connection with the mobilization of troops for the expeditions on the North-West Frontier. The rise in the goods traffic was contributed largely by the traffic in rice, wheat, coal, railway materials carried for foreign lines, and piece-goods. The increase in the rice traffic is explained as due to the upward movements of Burma rice for the famine-stricken districts; the increase in wheat traffic to an improvement in the traffic for local consumption; the increase in the coal traffic to a great demand for export to the coast ports and for use in mills and factories; the increase in the receipts for carriage of railway materials, to the carriage of plant, sleepers and rolling-stock for the Bengal and North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways; and that in cotton piece-goods to a large traffic in this commodity to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Punjab.

The increase on the Burma Railways is attributed to the continued prosperity of Lower Burma—the result of good crops, to the high price of paddy and consequent good trade and to the general development of traffic.

The increase on the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the development of traffic.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway occurred entirely under goods traffic, the receipts from which were Rx. 61,148 more than in the previous year, and was due to a good jute crop in the last quarter of the year, and to the carriage of construction stores for the Hajipur Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway and for the Branch lines connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There was, however, a falling off in receipts from coaching traffic to the extent of Rx. 30,752, which was due in a great measure to the stoppage of traffic owing to damages caused to the line by the earthquake of 1897 and by the famine of the previous year.

The increase on the Bengal Central Railway is attributed to the development of traffic under all heads of account.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is attributed to the earnings of the previous year having been affected by the famine, to additional mileage having been opened during the year, and to the development of traffic *viâ* Burhwal.

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway occurred chiefly under Sundries, and was due almost entirely to enhanced receipts for hire of stock lent to the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. Some portion of the increase was also due to the military operations on the North-West Frontier.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway was due chiefly to the movement of troops in connection with the frontier expeditions; to the traffic in wheat having proved favourable; to an increase in the traffic in rape-seed for export owing to the failure of the crop in Europe; to a large traffic in sugar and jaggaree, and to an increase in the receipts on account of mileage and demurrage of stock and the adjustment of arrears of shunting charges at joint stations.

The increase on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic and was due to a large export traffic in cereals, in oil-seeds and in jaggaree, the result of the favourable rains of 1897 and a good winter harvest. Coaching traffic also improved as the agricultural population made more use of the railway than in 1896.

The increase of Rx. 594,914 on the North Western Railway was due mainly to the Frontier expedition, and to the revival of the wheat trade after the famine. The increases under coaching and goods were Rx. 226,191 and Rx. 434,064 respectively.

The increase on the Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic, and was due to the large exports of food-grains from the Mysore State passing over this line.

The increase on the Mysore State Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic and was due to large exports of food-grains to the Poona and Bijapur branches and to foreign railways *viâ* Guntakal and Poona. There was, however, a falling off in the earnings from passenger traffic owing partly to the failure of the Mallur Bridge and the temporary stoppage of communication in consequence, and partly to the plague restrictions.

The increase on the East Coast Railway is attributed to additional mileage having been opened during the year; to the carriage of materials for the Bengal-Nagpur and Bezwada-Madras Railways, and to increased traffic in Manganese ore from the mines at Garividi exported *viâ* Vizagapatam.

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System occurred chiefly under coaching traffic due partly to the stringent measures introduced to restrict the movement of passengers from areas affected by plague, and partly to the period, April to September 1897, having been considered unpropitious for marriages. The goods earnings shewed an increase owing to an improvement in cotton, sugar, and other traffic.

The decrease on the Southern Mahratta Railway occurred chiefly under coaching traffic, and was due to the measures adopted by Government to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague. The goods traffic shewed an increase, the result of a larger movement of food-grains owing to famine and of better traffic in salt, chillies, and other articles of merchandise.

The decrease on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway occurred chiefly under coaching traffic, and is attributed to the prevalence of the plague in the Bombay Presidency which restricted the movement of passengers.

23. *With Budget Estimate.*—The actuals were more than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,020,825, the principal increases being on the East Indian and North Western Railways to the extent of Rx. 584,181 and Rx. 482,821, respectively. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate on individual lines are as under:—

The increase of Rx. 584,181 on the East Indian Railway is attributed to the Budget Estimate having been placed at a moderate figure owing to uncertainty as to the prospects of the year in consequence of the plague and the scarcity that prevailed at the time. The famine, however, contributed to an increase of the goods traffic by the movement of imported food-grains to the famine-stricken districts.

The increase on the Burma Railways is attributed to the receipts having been under-estimated in the Budget Estimate as it was anticipated that the receipts were not likely to exceed those of the previous year which was a bumper one. A second year, however, of even greater general prosperity ensued with the result that the railway earnings for the year are the highest on record.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to the traffic in jute having been very favourable, and to an increase in the receipts from sundry traffic, the causes for which are explained in paragraph 22 above.

The increase on the Bengal Central Railway was due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 22 above.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due chiefly to an improvement in the receipts from steamboat traffic. There was a decrease in the goods traffic owing to the estimate having been fixed at too high a figure.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway is attributed chiefly to the exceptional troop traffic which passed over the line to and from the North-West Frontier, and to large imports of grain into the tract of country affected by famine and scarcity not having been anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared.

The increase on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway was due to the development of passenger traffic, to larger exports of grain seeds and jaggaree, the winter harvest having been very good in consequence of the favourable rains of 1897.

The large increase of Rx. 482,821 on the North Western Railway is attributed to the causes mentioned in paragraph 22 above.

The increases on the Mysore State and East Coast Railways were due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 22 above.

The decrease of Rx. 275,530 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is made up of decreases under coaching traffic, Rx. 69,586, and goods traffic, Rx. 213,887. When the Budget Estimate was under preparation, it was anticipated that the line would do as well if not better than in the previous year, but owing to famine and plague these expectations were not realised.

The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to there not having been much grain in stock for export during the year, owing to the failure of the rains of 1896, the new crops not having been

available for despatch. The plague also interfered with the development of traffic.

The decrease on the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to traffic on certain portions of the line having had to be suspended owing to damages caused by the earthquake of June 1897. The railway also suffered very considerably as regards its earning power from the effects of the very severe cyclone which visited the Chittagong end of the line at the close of October 1897. Owing to the earthquake and the cyclone, the southern section of the line from Akhaura to Bardapur had to be temporarily closed; the Gauhati section was closed for the remainder of the year, and the Chittagong section was only re-opened throughout for all kinds of traffic from 1st December 1897.

The decrease on the South Indian Railway occurred in both coaching and goods traffic, and is attributed to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency; to a marked falling off in the pilgrim traffic; to the failure of the paddy crops in the Tanjore District, and of oil-seeds in the Northern Districts having affected local traffic considerably, and to the opening of the Periyar Project having decreased the demand for grain in the Madura District.

The decrease on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway is due to the continuance of plague throughout the year.

The decrease on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 22 above.

24. *With Revised Estimate.*—The actual receipts approximate very closely to the Revised Estimate, the result being an increase of only Rx. 49,525. The more important variations on individual lines are explained below:—

The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to an improvement in coaching and goods traffic during the last quarter of the year.

The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred chiefly under goods traffic, and was due to an improvement in that traffic during the closing months of the year.

The increase on the Burma Railways occurred chiefly under goods, and was due to the paddy traffic during the last four months of the year having been very favourable.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to the passenger traffic having improved towards the close of the year and to a heavy jute traffic during the last quarter of the year.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways occurred chiefly under goods traffic, and is attributed to the development of traffic.

The decrease in receipts on the East Indian Railway is attributed to earnings remaining unrealised at the close of the year.

The decrease on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributed to the additional precautions which were found necessary in connection with the plague having led to the stoppage for a time of bookings of passengers to Hardwar and adjacent stations; to the agricultural produce, although the harvests were good, not having come on to the line until quite at the close of the year.

The decrease on the North Western Railway is attributed to large outstandings against the Commissariat Department on account of the Frontier expedition.

Working Expenses.

25. *With Actuals of 1896-97.*—The increase of Rx. 381,649 in working expenses as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due generally to the larger traffic worked. The increase in working expenses is equivalent to about 27 per cent. of the increased earnings—

The large increase of Rx. 104,183 on the East Indian Railway is attributed chiefly to a larger payment on account of the

Company's share of surplus profits due to the improvement in earnings. There were, however, increases under locomotive expenses due to the extra train mileage worked; under traffic expenses due partly to the increased cost of handling goods and of train staff due to the rise in traffic, and partly to the expenditure on the extended system of lighting carriages with Pintsch's gas; and under special and miscellaneous expenditure due principally to large payments to Foreign Railways on account of hire of vehicles, mileage and demurrage of stock and running powers to meet the demands of the abnormal traffic. There were decreases under maintenance due to the work of ballasting and relaying having been retarded by the extra train service, and to the re-ballasting of the Jubbulpore line having been completed in the previous year, and under carriage and wagon expenses due chiefly to credits for wagons transferred to the Moghal Sarai-Gya Extension and the South Behar Railway.

The increase on the Burma Railways was due to heavy repairs to damages caused by floods and to the station buildings at Katha which were burned down having had to be rebuilt; to heavy repairs to locomotive engines and to larger running expenses owing to the increased mileage worked; to increases in the station and train staff owing to the opening of new stations and the extra train mileage worked; to adjustments in connection with the police force employed on the Railway from 1st September 1896 having been carried out in the year under review, and to the payment to the Company for the first time of their share of surplus profits.

The increase on the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the larger traffic worked.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to repairs to damages caused by the earthquake; to the replacement of 6 broad-gauge locomotive engines; to the construction of 5 third class carriages and 16 low-sided wagons; to the heavier traffic worked, and to the hire of locomotives from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and to mileage and demurrage of foreign vehicles owing to the increase in traffic.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due to the additional train mileage run and the opening of new extensions; to an increase under steam-boat service owing to heavy repairs, and to a larger payment to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on account of their share of net earnings.

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributed to the cost of working the Cawnpore-Burhwal metre-gauge connection, a section only of which was opened in the second-half of the previous year, and to the payment during the year under review of heavy liabilities incurred in the previous year.

The increase on the Indian Midland Railway was due to the renewals of rails on the Scindia section and to the payment of grain compensation allowance to gangmen; to the running expenses having been heavier owing to the increased train mileage worked; to heavier repairs to locomotives, and to an increase in traffic expenses consequent on the grant of grain compensation allowance to the menial staff.

The increase of Rx. 119,589 on the North Western Railway was due chiefly to the additional train mileage run.

The increase on the Mysore State Railway was due to the increased traffic and to a larger payment to the Southern Mahratta Railway on account of the Company's share of net earnings.

The increase on the East Coast Railway was due to the cost of administration, which was in the previous year apportioned between Capital and Revenue, having been charged wholly to Revenue in the year under review and to heavy repairs to engines and vehicles

and the employment of additional establishment consequent on the extra traffic and mileage worked.

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to a smaller payment on account of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's share of surplus profits owing to the result of the year's working having proved less favourable than that of the previous year. There were also decreases under locomotive expenses due to less consumption of fuel and carriage of less coal, and increases under maintenance of way, works and stations due to heavy outlay on relaying, under carriage and wagon expenses due to heavy expenditure on repairs and renewals of vehicles, and under traffic expenses due to the retention of the full strength of staff owing to the uncertain state of traffic and to a rise in the price of castor oil.

The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due to special expenditure in connection with relaying permanent-way on the Katni-Umaria section and with the payment of arrears to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been incurred during the previous year.

The decrease on the South Indian Railway was due to 7½ miles of line only having been renewed during 1897-98 against 11¾ miles during the previous year and to the cheaper rate at which coal was obtained.

The decrease on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due generally to the lines worked by the Company having to bear increased charges proportionate to the increase in their earnings. There was an increase under "Special and Miscellaneous" expenditure owing to the inclusion for the first time of 50 per cent. of the deposits in the Provident Fund during the half-year ended 31st December 1897 as a bonus to the fund as part of the working expenses. The special outlay incurred in the suppression and prevention of the plague at Hubli and other stations on the line, which was debited to the working expenses of the line, also accounts partly for the increase in expenditure under this head.

26. *With Budget Estimate.*—The actual working expenses exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 173,902. The more important variations in line estimates are as under :—

The excess of Rx. 153,204 on the East Indian Railway was due to a larger payment on account of the Company's share of surplus profits and to heavier payments to foreign lines on account of hire of vehicles, etc.

The excess on the Burma Railways was due chiefly to the causes mentioned in paragraph 25 above.

The excess on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to repairs to damages caused by the earthquake; to hire of locomotives from other railways, and to mileage and demurrage on wagons.

The excess on the Bengal Central Railway was due to charges for the renewal of sleepers having been higher than was anticipated; to heavier repairs to stock and to the traffic worked having been heavier than was anticipated.

The excess on the Indian Midland Railway is attributed to the increased traffic and to insufficient provision having been made in the Budget Estimate for expenditure on extraordinary renewals.

The excess on the North Western Railway occurred mainly under locomotive expenses, and is attributed to the larger traffic worked. The outlay on maintenance was restricted under the orders of Government during the first part of the year.

The excesses on the Mysore State and East Coast Railways were due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 25 above.

The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to the provision made for running expenses, fuel, and unclassified

expenditure under locomotive expenses having been in excess of requirements, and to a smaller payment on account of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's share of surplus profits owing to the net result of the year's working having proved much less satisfactory than was expected at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared.

The lapse on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to delay in the receipt of rails from England and to credits for old materials for relaying done late in the preceding year having been accounted for in the year under review.

The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the stoppage of traffic on certain portions of the line as explained in paragraph 23 above.

The lapse on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due principally to a smaller payment to the Company on account of their share of net earnings owing to the Company's shares of net earnings for January and February 1898 having been over-estimated, and to the balance of their share for the half-year ended 31st December 1897 not having been paid to the Company until the following year.

The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to short renewals of pot sleepers owing to the failure of the Barrakar Iron Works to supply them, and to the late arrival of girders; to the lighter traffic worked, and to savings on estimates for repairs and renewals of engines.

The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due to the requirements for cross sleepering girders having been over-estimated; to coal having been obtained at a cheaper rate; to engines ordered from England in replacement of condemned ones not having been received owing to the engineers' strike; to a smaller number of Jones' buffers having been fitted to stock, and to the restriction of expenditure ordered by the Government of India.

The lapse on the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributed chiefly to the fall in the traffic and the smaller train mileage worked in consequence.

27. *With Revised Estimate.*—The actual working expenses fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 97,898. The more important variations on individual lines are explained below:—

The lapse on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under maintenance and carriage and wagon expenses, and was due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 25 above.

The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to the requirements under renewals of permanent-way having been over-estimated, to a saving in the provision for running expenses, to reduced consumption of fuel, and to smaller renewals of locomotive engines. There was an excess in the payment made to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway on account of the Company's share of surplus profits, owing to the net result of the year's working having proved better than was anticipated.

The lapse on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due chiefly to a smaller payment to the Company on account of their share of net earnings.

The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributed to the lighter traffic worked during the last few weeks of the year, to short renewals of pot sleepers, and to short outlay on renewals of bridges.

The lapse on the North Western Railway was due chiefly to the requirements under maintenance of way, works and stations having been over-estimated.

The excess on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due entirely to fluctuations in the suspense accounts.

(ii) *Interest and Annuities.*

28. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 9,859,014 as under :—

	England.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupee equivalent.		
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State	...	...	3,816,784	3,816,784
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State :—				
On debentures since discharged	...	...	174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock, and on India stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures, and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	971,045	1,517,860	...	1,517,860
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines	1,712,419	2,676,715	...	2,676,715
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances by Secretary of State	218,884	342,142	87,731	429,873
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	784,779	1,226,704	16,584	1,243,288
Total	3,687,127	5,763,421	4,095,593	9,859,014

29. Interest is charged in India at 4 per cent. per annum on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, except on a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway, which bears interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

30. The debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines acquired by the State from Companies is on account of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of the Companies, for which the State assumed the direct liability on the transfer of the lines to Government; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stock, which are bought up as opportunity offers.

The debentures discharged up to date are as under :—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway, £2,950,000 or expressed in Rx., converted at the official rates applicable under the contract	3,546,684
Eastern Bengal Railway, £612,350 or expressed in Rx., converted at the average rates for the years in which discharged	815,670

and interest is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on these sums as in the case of direct outlay by the State.

31. The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows: —

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged	141,867	32,627	...	...	...	174,494
On debentures and debenture stock	100,986	21,799	...	24,053	29,895	176,733
On India 3½ per cent stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock	362,442	30,861	249,672	*—921*	...	642,054
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	11,622	33	...	484,561	187,398	683,614
On India 2½ per cent stock issued in redemption of debentures	...	...	...	...	11,915	11,915
On India 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	...	.	...	3,544	...	3,544
TOTAL	616,917	85,320	249,672	511,237	229,208	1,692,354

32. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company; the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6 3-4·79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to one-fifth of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000 has been deferred, and on this sum interest at 4 per cent. is guaranteed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits.

33. The charges in respect of each line were as follows:—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North Western).	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,327,350	182,621	580,242	2,090,213
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	409,537	...	...	409,537
Sinking Fund	103,236	7,697	63,278	174,211
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc.	2,148	201	405	2,754
TOTAL	1,842,271	190,519	643,925	2,676,715

34. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies, the lines undertaken by which are classed as State Railways. During later years, the funds required for additional capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51 Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances." It has further been arranged that money

required for *Indian* expenditure on the construction of the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Saugor-Katni Extension of the Indian Midland Railway shall be advanced in India, the expenditure in England on account of these Railways being met by sterling borrowing. The interest chargeable against the Companies on the rupee advances appears under India under the same heading. The East Indian Railway Company have also been allowed to raise sterling debentures to meet the capital expenditure on the main line and the extensions. The interest on these debentures is accounted for under the head "Interest on capital deposited by Companies."

35. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

Railways.	Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.			Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.			Grand Total
	India.	England and Exchange.	Total.	India.	England and Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	...	...	...	...	37,124	37,124	37,124
Bengal-Nagpur	73,667	140,212	213,879	...	284,916	284,916	498,795
Burma Railways	...	...	...	...	78,620	78,620	78,620
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	111,372	111,372	111,372
Bengal Central	...	25,401	25,401	...	27,355	27,355	52,756
Indian Midland	14,064	68,327	82,391	883	325,177	326,060	408,451
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	15,701	...	15,701	15,701
South Indian	...	...	...	...	46,894	46,894	46,894
Southern Mahratta*	...	108,202	108,202	...	315,246	315,246	423,448
Total	87,731	342,142	429,873	16,584	1,226,704	1,243,288	1,673,161

* Including Mysore.

36. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" includes Rx. 19,415 representing interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking; this expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. The amount entered against the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway represents interest on money raised by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company for capital expenditure on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, and interest on advances made to the Company in excess of the money raised.

SECTION B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

37. This section deals with the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways. These transactions are (i) Revenue and (ii) the charges incurred by the State (*a*) in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds; (*b*) on Land, which, under the several contracts, is supplied free of charge to the Companies; (*c*) on Government controlling establishments and (*d*) on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also, in some instances, exercise supervision over State lines leased to Companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is recorded under this head. Recoveries are made from State lines leased to Companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of these recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

XXVII.—Net Traffic Receipts.

38. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows * :—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	461·92
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	118·36
Madras	839·23	42·41
TOTAL	2,588·13	622·69

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1897-98, Part I, Appendix A.

39. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 2,201,392. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	2,956,485	1,405,551	1,138,830
Suspense	187,441	413,025	179,533
TOTAL	3,143,926	1,818,576	1,318,363
Payments—			
Administrative	1,873,688	788,933	550,583
Suspense	270,849	416,787	178,633
TOTAL	2,144,537	1,205,720	729,216
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	1,082,797	616,618	588,247
Suspense	—83,408	—3,762	900
TOTAL	999,389	612,856	589,147
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	68·38	56·13	48·34
Average earnings per mile per week	44·02	58·49	26·03

40. Taking the Capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee), the return per cent. on Capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under:—

	Capital outlay to 31st March 1898.	Net Receipts, 1897-98.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,997,041	999,389	3·57
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,644,847	612,856	5·76
Madras	12,161,376	589,147	4·84
Ditto Extension	6,277		

41. The earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year under review were considerably below those of the previous year due to the fall in 3rd class passenger traffic consequent on the medical examinations and quarantine restrictions necessitated by the prevalence of plague. The decrease would have been greater but for the improvement in Goods traffic owing to the crops being much above the average, the result of a good and seasonable rainfall. Notwithstanding the reduction in earnings the working expenses exceeded those of 1896-97 by Rs. 8,96,577, due to heavy outlay principally in the Carriage and Wagon Department in connection with the replacement of condemned Cammel's axles and repairs and renewals of a larger number of vehicles. This increase was to some extent compensated for by reduced outlay in the Engineering Department.

42. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the results were also more unfavourable than in the preceding year. The earnings fell off by Rs. 10,42,273, while the expenses increased by Rs. 7,26,876. Under Coaching traffic there was a decrease of Rs. 13,96,661 which was partially counterbalanced by the improvement under goods earnings during the latter part of the year. The increase in working expenses was due principally to heavy outlay in connection with the renewal of carriage and wagon stock and the replacement of Warren girders.

43. On the Madras Railway the earnings were more than those of 1896-97 by Rs. 3,62,474, due almost entirely to the improvement in Goods traffic in connection with grain and pulse. There was also a slight improvement in the carriage of coal for the public. The working expenses were practically the same as in the preceding year.

Comparison with Actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

44. A statement, attached to this review as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the Revised and Budget Estimates and the Actuals of 1896-97. The following is a summary of the net results:—

Railways.	Net Receipts.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Net Receipts.
	Actuals, 1897-98.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Actuals, 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	999,389	970,000	+29,389	1,300,000	—300,611	1,279,801
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	612,856	620,000	—7,144	800,000	—187,144	805,295
Madras	589,147	570,000	+19,147	530,000	+59,147	549,068
Total	2,201,392	2,160,000	+41,392	2,630,000	—428,608	2,634,164

45. The decrease in the actuals, as compared with those of 1896-97, has already been explained—*vide* paragraphs 41—43, *ante*. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due mainly to the same causes which led to the difference between the actuals. The difference between the actuals and the Revised Estimate is comparatively small.

II.—Surplus Profits, etc., Land, Supervision and Interest.

Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds.

46. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, taken separately, is paid to the Companies; but in calculating the total surplus for division, the Secretary of State is able to place against the net earnings stated in rupees, one rupee only for every 1*s*. 10*d*. of guaranteed interest which he has paid. The share falling to the Companies is, therefore, much in excess of a moiety of the real surplus after meeting the sum which the Secretary of State actually pays as interest charges. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

47. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of the Provident Funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, for the benefit of the Companies' employés, when the net earnings on capital give a return of more than 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and of 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, a contribution equal to one-half of the obligatory subscriptions of the members during the half-year being given as a charge to Working Expenses, and a further contribution being made in half-years in which there are surplus profits, out of such surplus profits, and within certain prescribed limits.

48. The payments to the Companies during the year 1897-98 on account of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds were as follows :—

	Surplus profits.	Contributions to Provident Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	38	...	38
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	100,645	...	100,645
Madras	8,597	1,022	9,619
Total .	109,280	1,022	110,302

Land.

49. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows :—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,154
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,497
Madras	548
Total .	3,199

Supervision.

50. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and

a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The charges during the year under review were as follows :—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	11,542	11,169
Madras	6,890	4,870
Calcutta	8,443	6,782
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,563	5,461
Assam	3,671	2,501
Burma	4,271	1,529
Director General of Railways, etc. (share of office of—)	15,332	...
	60,712	32,312
TOTAL	93,024	
Less—Recoveries from Companies	80,312	
NET CHARGE	12,712	

51. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies which are credited to this head, were as follows :—

	Rx.
East Indian	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa	14,519
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	4,956
Bengal-Nagpur	9,659
Bengal Central	1,000
Indian Midland	6,365
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,704
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,140
South Indian	8,545
Assam-Bengal	5,467
Burma	7,957
TOTAL	80,312

52. The contribution payable from the East Indian Railway revenues has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly, while those of other Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed or under construction.

53. No contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

54. The charges for Interest during the year 1897-98 were as under :—

	On Capital held in England.		On Capital held in India.	On over-drawals on Capital Account.	TOTAL.
	Amount. £	Equivalent. Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,190,101	1,860,270	1,431	595	1,862,296
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	433,271	677,254	114	4,240	681,608
Madras	531,412	830,661	...	2,519	833,180
TOTAL	2,154,784	3,368,185	1,545	7,354	3,377,084

55. The foregoing figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not the liability for interest for the year 1897-98. Additional capital to the extent of £200,000 was raised by the Madras Railway Company during the year under review, *viz.*, £100,000 in September and £100,000 in November 1897, and consequently the liability for interest for the year 1897-98 would be higher than the actual payments. The interest on overdrawn capital represents interest charged by Government on advances to the three lines on Capital account. The rate which was formerly 4½ per cent. per annum has been reduced to 3½ per cent. from May 1897.

Comparison with Actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

56. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule C, a comparison in detail will be found of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1896-97, of which the following is a summary:—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus profits, etc.	110,302	117,200	—6,898	157,600	—47,298	447,302
Land and Supervision . .	15,911	28,600	—12,689	145,400	—129,489	28,083
Interest . .	3,377,084	3,370,300	+6,784	3,608,400	—231,316	3,597,232
Total .	3,503,297	3,516,100	—12,803	3,911,400	—408,103	4,072,617

The decrease in payments on account of surplus profits, etc., as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is due chiefly to no surplus having been earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the half-year ended 30th June 1897, and to the share of profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company being less owing to the fall in traffic. Contrasted with the Budget Estimate the decrease is due to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway having earned no surplus in the second-half of 1897. The decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to no payments having been made to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for contribution to the Provident Fund, owing to the accounts for the second-half of 1897 having been closed late in the year.

The decrease in Land and Supervision, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras. The reduction in Bengal is due to the formation of a separate Consulting Engineer's Office in Rangoon, that in the North-Western Provinces is due to changes in the *personnel* of the staff, and that in the Madras Presidency is attributed principally to the greater part of the land required for the "Salt Cottaur Junction arrangements" having been paid for in 1896-97. The lapse on the Budget and Revised Estimates is due principally to the provision made for the land required for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch of the Madras Railway, not being utilized in full owing to the commencement of construction operations having been delayed by the question of gauge being still unsettled.

The decrease in the interest charges as compared with the Actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget Estimate was due to the more favourable rate of exchange.

Effect on State Revenues.

57. The following table shows the direct results to the State of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year:—

	Net Traffic Receipts.	Charges.				Gain or loss (+ or —).
		Interest.	Surplus Profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	999,389	1,862,296	38	...	1,862,334	—862,945
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	612,856	681,608	100,645	...	782,253	—169,397
Madras . .	589,147	833,180	8,597	1,022	842,799	—253,652
Total .	2,201,392	3,377,084	109,280	1,022	3,487,386	—1,285,994

58. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments have to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of its connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* (*vide* paragraph 46). Thus the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 100,645 as surplus profits, while Government, although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of Rx. 169,397. The Madras Railway received surplus profits of Rx. 8,597, while the loss to Government amounted to Rx. 253,652.

59. In the following statement the results to the State of the working of these railways for the last five years are exhibited :—

GAIN OR LOSS (+ OR —).

RAILWAYS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	—418,409	—1,022,715	—732,933	—937,757	—862,945
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	+22,988	—19,010	+57,088	—135,975	—169,397
Madras	—349,513	—462,413	—357,099	—336,638	—253,652
TOTAL .	—744,934	—1,504,138	—1,032,944	—1,410,370	—1,285,994

Notwithstanding the serious falling off in Earnings, the loss to the State was less than in 1896-97 owing to reduced charges for surplus profits and interest.

60. The following statement shows the total amount paid on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies still in existence on 31st March 1898, the net Revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1897, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling :—

RAILWAYS.	GUARANTEED INTEREST ADVANCED TO 31ST MARCH 1898.			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1897, inclusive—less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Companies.	Net amount advanced.
	In England.	In India.	TOTAL.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	39,456,281	481,030	39,937,311	36,199,305	3,738,006
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	13,825,795	101,837	13,927,632	13,082,159	845,473
Madras	18,673,818	5,595	18,679,413	10,374,219	8,305,194
TOTAL .	71,955,894	588,462	72,544,356	59,655,683	12,888,673

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(*Major heads XXVIII and 40.*)

61. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which appear in the Government accounts under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest.

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies paid and advances of interest.

(*i*) *Repayments of Advances of Interest.*

62. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments of advances of interest by the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway.

63. In the case of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest:—

YEAR.	Advances.	REPAYMENTS.	
		England.	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	...	...
1883-84	4,667	...	...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86	...	...	119
1886-87	...	...	82
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	...	975	...
1891-92	...	1,427	...
1897-98	...	1,979	...
TOTAL	13,085	4,472	151

64. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway, and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the recovery from the Mysore Durbar of the net

* Interest (£295) realised from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period has been taken in reduction of advances.

amount of interest only (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended *minus* net receipts) is credited under this head.

65. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1897-98 was Rx. 12,990 arrived at as under :—

	Rx.
Interest on capital	75,030
Less—Charge borne by Government for interest on the unexpended balance of the capital retained in their hands .	5,405
Remainder .	69,625
Net receipts	56,635
Net charges for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar .	12,990
Compared with, for 1896-97	24,052
" " 1895-96	25,252
" " 1894-95	41,694
" " 1893-94	34,054
" " 1892-93	17,883

(*ii*) *Land, Subsidies and Advances of Interest.*

66. The charges for land, subsidies and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the railways mentioned in the following paragraph.

67. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1897-98 were :—

		Rx.
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	(Land charges) .	2,482
Mymensing-Jamalpur Railway	(") .	5,815
South Behar Railway	(") .	27,362
Segowlie-Raksaul Railway	(") .	4,158
Bengal and North-Western Railway	(") .	58,730
Southern Punjab Railway	(") .	1,956
Nilgiri Railway	(") .	1,037
Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	(") .	10
Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	(") .	752
Tapti Valley Railway	(") .	1,275
	TOTAL .	103,577

68. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments are :—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on Capital outlay ; and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam. This subsidy will cease to be payable after 30th June 1905.

Bengal.—Charges for land which has, under the terms of the contracts, to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

69. The amount debited against Provincial revenues during 1897-98 was—

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy and audit)	10,183

70. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1897-98 will be found in the statement attached to this note as Schedule D.

Comparison with Actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

71. The actual receipts during the year under head XXVIII compare with the actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rohilkhund-Kumaon . .	1,979	2,000	—21	...	+1,979	..
Mysore	12,990	10,300	+2,690	28,700	—15,710	24,052
Total .	14,969	12,300	+2,669	28,700	—13,731	24,052

72. No provision was made in the Budget Estimate on account of the Government share of surplus earnings of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway for the year 1896 owing to there having been unsettled questions which affected the amount of that share. In the Revised Estimate, however, provision was made for the amount payable by the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company in settlement of the Government share of the surplus profits of that railway to end of the year 1895 in reduction of the Company's debt for advances of interest.

The difference between the actuals and the Budget Estimate of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar was due chiefly to the net receipts of the Mysore Railway being more favourable than was anticipated.

73. The actual expenditure during the year under head "40" compares with the actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
40.—Subsidized Companies—						
Imperial . . .	103,577	100,600	+2,977	226,100	—122,523	74,957
Provincial . . .	10,183	10,200	—17	10,100	+83	10,063
Total .	113,760	110,800	+2,960	236,200	—122,440	85,020

74. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to larger payments on account of land acquired for the extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and for new branch lines which were undertaken towards the close of the previous year or during the course of the year 1897-98.

75. The principal variations under *Imperial* as compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget and Revised Estimates occurred on the following lines:—

Mymensing-Jamalpur and Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railways.—The lapses as compared with the Budget Estimate were due to delay in settling claims for compensation and other difficulties experienced by the land acquisition officers.

South Behar Railway.—The increase as compared with actuals of previous year was due to compensation for land actually taken up during 1896-97 having been paid during 1897-98, owing to disputes. The excess as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to higher rates than were anticipated having been awarded as compensation for land acquired.

Segowlie-Raksaul Railway.—The excess as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to land which it was expected would be taken up in the previous year having been acquired and paid for during the year under review.

Bengal and North-Western Railway.—The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to large payments having been made during 1897-98 on account of land acquired for the Ganges-Gogra-Doab lines. The lapse as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to no outlay having been incurred in the Azamgarh district and to smaller outlay in the Benares district. The excess as compared with the Revised Estimate was due to larger outlay than anticipated in the Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur districts.

Hardwar-Dehra Railway.—The funds provided to meet the cost of land to be taken up for this Railway were not utilised during the year.

Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway.—A sum of Rs. 13,000 was allotted during the course of the year under the head "41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" to meet outlay on land to be acquired for this Railway. Towards the close of the year, however, the construction of the line was taken up by the Barsi Light Railway Company when the grant under head 41 was withdrawn and an allotment of Rs. 10,000 made under this head. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 752.

Tapti Valley Railway.—The lapse as compared with the Budget Estimate is attributed to the alignment for the line having been changed. The lapse as compared with the Revised Estimate is said to be the result of famine and plague, which had a depressing influence on operations of all kinds in the Bombay Presidency.

SECTION D.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

76. Expenditure recorded under this head covers:—

(a) Outlay on surveys.
(b) Surplus establishment and miscellaneous charges.
(c) Establishment of the Director of Railway Construction (share of).
(d) Port Store-keepers' establishment.
(e) Abt material and engine suspense account.
(f) Land charges in connection with Native States Railways.
(g) Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material.

During the year under review the expenditure incurred in taking up land for the Meiktila-Myingyan, Sakri-Jainagar and Bettiah-Bagaha Railways undertaken for famine relief purposes was also charged to this head.

77. At the commencement of the year 1897-98 the following surveys were in hand:—

Imperial.

Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj.
Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpur.
Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha.
Sukkur-Shikarpur.
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali.

Provincial.

Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola.

78. During the year the following amounts were recovered from the Companies, etc., noted below, and were credited to this head:—

	Rx.
From the Kashmir Durbar on account of expenditure incurred on the Kashmir Railway Survey	7,674
From the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of expenditure incurred on the Mahanadi Bridge	2,890
From the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of expenditure incurred on the Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey	19,206
From the East Indian Railway Company on account of expenditure incurred on the Benares-Puri Survey	3,295
From the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies on account of expenditure incurred on the Moghal Serai-Howrah Railway Survey	7,306
From the sale of engines, etc., from the Abt material and engine suspense account	11,782
From the Madras Railway Company on account of expenditure incurred on the Cannanore-Calicut Survey	3,090
TOTAL	55,243

The recoveries from Companies, detailed above, were on account of outlay incurred by Government on surveys which, on construction being undertaken by a Company, is brought on to the capital account of the line concerned. The credit against the Abt material and engine suspense account represents the gross value of engines, etc., sold to the North Western Railway. The depreciation in cost has, under the orders of Government, been debited to miscellaneous charges.

79. During the year the undermentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government:—

Satpura Railway Survey.—A survey for a line on a 2-foot gauge from Gondia, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Jubbulpore, with branches to Mandla on the east, and to Seoni and Chindwara on the west, a total length of about 220 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 65,751.

Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey.—A survey for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Dhubri to Gauhati in extension of a proposed branch from Mogalhat on the Kaunia-Dharlla branch to Dhubri on the Brahmaputra. This would form part of the main route from the North-Western Provinces and Behar to Assam. Estimated cost Rs. 56,050.

Midnapur-Jherriah and Ranchi Plateau Surveys.—A location survey for a standard gauge railway from near Midnapur, through Bankura, Khorbuna and Adra to the Jherriah coal-fields and from Khorbuna to Chatatand, a distance in all of 167 miles; and a detailed survey for a standard gauge line from Chatatand on the Adra-Jherriah alignment, to some point on the proposed Palamow-Sini line, a length of 115 miles, and a reconnaissance for a 2-foot gauge line from Sori to Aringi *viâ* Lohardagga with a branch to Ranchi, a distance of 80 miles. Estimated cost Rs. 1,24,750.

Baran-Daltonganj Survey.—A survey for a line, 82½ miles in length, from Baran on the Moghal Sarai-Gya extension of the East Indian Railway which is now under construction, *viâ* the east bank of the Soane River to Daltonganj at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,900.

Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Survey.—A survey for a branch on a 2′ 6″ gauge from Shibnibash (Kissenganj Bazar), *viâ* Kotchandpur to Magura, a distance of 51¼ miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,642.

Nowshera-Dargai Survey.—A survey of a 2-foot gauge railway from Nowshera to Dargai, a distance of about 42 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,492.

Rewari-Kuchaman Survey.—A survey of a chord line to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from Rewari to Phulera with a branch to Kuchaman Road, which is the junction between the Jodhpore Railway and the Sambhar branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Estimated cost Rs. 38,259.

Shoranur-Cochin Survey.—A survey for the final location of a railway from Shoranur to Cochin, a distance of about 73 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,206.

Vizianagram-Raipur Survey.—An investigation of the country between Raipur, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Vizianagram, on the East Coast State Railway, had been carried out to a certain extent during the years 1883—85, but the project remained in abeyance until this year, when arrangements were made for a further examination of the alignment. The distance from Raipur to Vizianagram is 304 miles, the estimated cost of the further survey being Rs. 1,29,743.

Bombay-Sind Connection Survey.—A survey of a line of railway on the standard gauge between Moghul Bhin in Sind and Bhuj in Cutch, crossing the Khori creek at Lakhpat in Cutch, a distance approximately of 130 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,539.

80. A sum of Rx. 249 was expended during the year on the Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Survey by the Bombay Government from Provincial funds towards the close of the previous year. The work undertaken during the year under review comprised the extension of the projected line from Barsi to Latur. Expenditure to the extent of Rx. 505 was incurred from Provincial funds, Burma, on surveying a line of railway from Meiktila to Myingyan.

81. The net total expenditure incurred during the year 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 16,229 as under:—

	Rx.
Imperial	15,475
Provincial	754
	16,229

The Imperial outlay includes the following:—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	35,932
Surplus establishment and miscellaneous charges	8,804
Establishment of the Director General of Railways (share of)	15,332
Port Store-keepers' Establishment	2,039
Land charges in connection with Native States Railways	497
Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material	619
Land for railways undertaken for famine relief purposes	7,495
Abt material and engine suspense account	—11,782
Recoveries from Companies, etc., on account of outlay incurred by Government on Surveys	—43,461
TOTAL	15,475

82. Details of the outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E.

83. The items debited during 1897-98 under "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were—

	Rx.
Surplus Establishment—	
Leave allowances (other than privilege leave) of pensionable employés of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	829
Other Leave Allowances	2,421
Salaries and travelling allowances	1,167
Miscellaneous Charges—	
Bonus to Provident Institution for officers and clerks in Railway offices, 50 per cent. bonus on deposits	288
Rent of land at Howrah	73
Cost of addition of another compartment to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Saloon No. 50	306
Difference in value of 2 Abt engines of the North Western Railway	3,582
Other items	138
TOTAL .	8,804

84. The amount debited to this head on account of the establishment of the Director General of Railways represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the actual salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the Major head "39.—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

85. The amount shown under Port Store-keeper's Establishment represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Store-keeper's Office at Calcutta . .	1,908
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Store-keeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	131
TOTAL .	2,039

Comparison with Actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

86. The actual outlay during the year under "41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" compares with the actuals of 1896-97 and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1897-98.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41.—Imperial .	15,475	22,800	—7,325	60,000	—44,525	63,690
41.—Provincial .	754	800	—46	...	+754	211
TOTAL .	16,229*	23,600	—7,371	60,000	—43,771	63,901

87. The lapse under *Imperial* as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to the recoveries from Companies detailed in paragraph 78 above; these were not fully allowed for in the Budget Estimate.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 51.

88. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction :—

	Miles.	Miles.
By State Agency—		
North Western Railway—		
Lyallpur to Khanewal	105	
Roumia to Basal (new Pind-Sultani)	25	
Langar to Mari	55	
Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5¼	
		190¼
Rae Bareli to Benares Cantonment		138½
Eastern Bengal Railway—		
Belgachia to the Ganges	2¼	
Panchooria to the Ganges	5½	
Panchooria to Faridpur	14½	
Bhydea Junction to Borat	3½	
		25¾
Bezwada-Madras Railway (Ennur-Bezwada section)—		
Ennur to Gudur	74½	
Nellore to Tadepalli	155¾	
		230¼
Cawnpore-Burhwal (metre-gauge link)		45
By the Agency of Companies—		
East Indian Railway extension (Moghal Sarai-Gya)		126¼
Tirhoot Railway extensions—		
Hajeepore to Begamsarai	44¼	
Garhara to Katihar	116¾	
		161
Bengal and North-Western Railway extensions		270¼*

89. During the course of the year, construction was commenced on the following new lines and extensions :—

	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian Railway—		
Hathras Road to Hathras City		5½
East Coast Railway—		
Rajmundry to Kovur	4½	
Temporary Puri Station to new Puri Station	1¾	
		6¼
Bengal and North-Western Railway, Company's Section—		
Ganges-Gogra-Doab lines—		
Azamgarh to Shahganj		33*
Eastern Bengal Railway—		
Teesta Bridge at Kaunia and approaches	4¾	
Alipur to Jhainti (Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension—British section)	20	
		24¾
Shadipalli-Balotra Railway (British section)—		
Hyderabad (Sind) to Jodhpore frontier		71½

90. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx 5,845,900 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,300
48.—State Railways—Construction	5,838,600
TOTAL	5,845,900

* The expenditure on these extensions is met from Company's Capital.

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows :—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	1,078,000
For outlay in India	4,056,400
* „ Exchange	711,500
TOTAL	5,845,900

91. The allotments to lines were as below :—

	Rx.	Rx.
By State Agency—		
* Shadipalli-Balotra		90,000
* Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord		275,200
Godavari Bridge		185,000
East Coast, including Bezwada extension		65,000
Open lines, including stores		372,300
Lyallpur-Khanewal		80,000
Wazirabad-Lyallpur		10,000
* Bhatinda-Ferozepore (conversion)		90,000
Mari-Attock		300,000
Rungpur-Dhubri		50,000
Kotri-Rohri		200,000
Rajbari-Faridpur		80,000
Rae Bareli-Benares		432,500
Bezwada-Madras, Ennur-Bezwada section		800,000
Southern Punjab, Rolling stock		222,300
TOTAL		3,252,300
By Agency of Companies—		
Hajipur-Katihar extensions		600,000
Assam-Bengal { Land		50,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction		1,280,000
Open lines		1,298,900
TOTAL		3,228,900
Total specially allotted		6,481,200
Indents thrown forward		26,000
		6,507,200
Add—		
Reserve { East Indian Railway	150,000	
Reserve { Other lines	50,100	
		200,100
TOTAL		6,707,300
Deduct—		
Amount available from debentures raised by East Indian Railway Company	662,100	
Provision for expenditure in England on Assam-Bengal Railway to be dealt with under Section S	199,300	
		861,400
GRAND TOTAL		5,845,900

92. During the course of the year, however, it was found necessary to restrict expenditure on the construction of railways to the extent of Rx. 1,000,000 owing to the depletion of the cash balances, which was consequent on the prevalence of famine. Owing to the disturbance of working arrangements while the engineering strikes in England affected very materially the expenditure in that country on stores, the consequence was that a large lapse had to be

* These amounts were held in reserve with the Government of India against the provision in the forecast pending sanction to the construction of the lines.

provided for, and the Revised Estimate was therefore prepared for Rx. 3,908,100 or Rx. 1,937,800 less than the provision made in the Budget Estimate.

The raising of debentures to the extent of £297,750 by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company during the course of the year under review instead of in the previous year as originally anticipated caused a further disturbance in the programme of expenditure.

93. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 3,908,100, was provided as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	4,700
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,903,400
TOTAL	3,908,100

and was distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England	827,700
„ „ India	2,616,900
„ Exchange	463,500
TOTAL	3,908,100

94. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 3,635,797 as under:—

	Rx.
In England	809,010
„ India	2,371,217
Exchange	455,570
TOTAL	3,635,797

resulting in a lapse of Rx. 2,210,103 on the Budget Estimate, and a lapse of Rx. 272,303 on the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the Actuals in India and in England are as follows:—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	ACTUALS. More.	ACTUALS. Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
England	827,700	809,010	...	18,690
India	2,616,900	2,371,217	...	245,683
Exchange	463,500	455,570	...	7,930
TOTAL	3,908,100	3,635,797	...	272,303

95. The distribution of the outlay of the year by finance heads is as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,792
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,632,005
TOTAL	3,635,797

96. No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

Comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

97. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, and showing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1897-98.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE	
		Estimates.	Actuals + more or — less.	Estimates.	Actuals + more or — less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency.					
Open lines *	539,901	692,200	—152,299	611,600	—71,699
Rungpur-Dhubri	10,847	50,000	—39,153	12,800	—1,953
Kotri-Rohri	107,151	(a) 211,000	—103,849	118,500	—11,349
Rajbari-Faridpur	54,556	80,000	—25,444	26,700	+27,856
Rae Bareli-Benares	443,711	432,500	+11,211	442,500	+1,211
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	7,722	...	+7,722	5,000	+2,722
Agra-Delhi Chord	3,029	...	+3,029	3,000	+29
Mari-Attock	245,435	300,000	—54,565	264,900	—19,465
Indus Bridge	70,676	(a) ...	+70,676	91,400	—20,724
Bezwada-Madras, Ennur-Bezwada section	696,916	800,000	—103,084	696,600	+316
Lyallpur-Khanewal	124,722	80,000	+44,722	130,000	—5,278
Godavari Bridge	136,492	185,000	—48,508	138,700	—2,208
Stores (fluctuations in reserve) and stores in transit	—87,263	—7,600	—79,663	1,600	—88,863
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	—138	...	—138	—100	—38
Ludhiana-Ferozepore	577	...	+577	600	—23
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	799	...	+799	2,500	—1,701
TOTAL	2,355,133	2,823,100	—467,967	2,546,300	—191,167
Expenditure by Agency of Companies.					
Open lines	1,130,217	1,298,900	—168,683	1,131,300	—1,083
Assam Bengal (Construction)	662,678	1,080,700	—418,022	649,700	+12,978
" (Land)	21,585	50,000	—28,415	61,500	—39,915
Hajipur-Katihar extensions	446,868	600,000	—153,132	500,000	—53,132
TOTAL	2,261,348	3,029,600	—768,252	2,342,500	—81,152
Reserve	...	655,300	—655,300	...	...
Deduct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on East Indian Railway by the issue of sterling debentures	980,684	662,100	+318,584	980,700	—16
GRAND TOTAL	3,635,797	5,845,900	—2,210,103	3,908,100	—272,303
Distributed as under:—					
England	809,010	1,078,000	—268,990	827,700	—18,690
India	2,371,217	4,056,400	—1,685,183	2,616,900	—245,683
Exchange	455,570	711,500	—255,930	463,500	—7,930
TOTAL	3,635,797	5,845,900	—2,210,103	3,908,100	—272,303

* Includes Frontier Railway Reserve material.
(a) Includes provision for Indus Bridge.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

98. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate are explained below :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 152,299, the principal variations being as follows:—

A lapse on the Warora Colliery due chiefly to the value of machinery sold to the East Indian Railway during 1896-97 having been realised during the year under review.

A lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway attributed chiefly to the restriction of expenditure; to delay in the supply of material from England, and to sales of surplus stores.

A lapse on the North Western Railway due to the restriction of expenditure; to fluctuations in the suspense balances, and to short outlay on English stores.

An excess on the Eastern Bengal State Railway due to increased expenditure for doubling the line from Ranaghat to Poradaha; to expenditure incurred on works at Pachooria, Lalgola, Chitpore and Naihati, and to an increase in the English cost of additional rolling stock obtained for the open line.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 315,668. The principal variations on individual lines were:—

A lapse on the Rungpur-Dhubri Railway (Teesta Bridge) due to the construction of the bridge not having been commenced as early as was originally intended.

A lapse on the Rajbari-Faridpur Railway due to construction operations not having been pushed on to the extent anticipated in the Budget Estimate.

A lapse on the Mari-Attock Railway due mainly to the restriction of expenditure.

A lapse on the Bezwada-Madras Railway due to short outlay under Ballast and Permanent-way; to the postponement of some of the works under Stations and Buildings; to the non-arrival of engines, and to delay in the erection of carriage and wagon stock by the Madras Railway.

The Budget Estimate of the Kotri-Rohri Railway provided for expenditure both on that railway and on the Indus Bridge. The Kotri-Rohri Railway was, however, transferred to the management of the North Western Railway during the year and the necessary separation of the grant was effected. Compared with the provision made in the Budget Estimate for expenditure on the Indus Bridge, the actuals shew a lapse which is attributed chiefly to the non-arrival of girders from England.

A lapse on the Godavari Bridge due chiefly to short expenditure on English stores.

A lapse under Stores transactions due to a reduction in the balances; stores paid for during 1896-97 having been invoiced and passed on to lines during the year under review.

An excess on the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway attributable partly to a too sanguine estimate of probable savings, partly to short outlay under certain heads in the previous year, and to some extent to additional works having been found necessary. The excess would have been larger but for a large saving under Rolling-Stock due to delay in the supply of engines from England.

Construction operations were started during the course of the year on the British sections of the Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier and Cooch Behar-Santrabari Railways. No provision for these lines was made in the Budget Estimate.

An excess on the Lyallpur Khanewal Railway due to the purchase of sleepers and permanent-way materials from the North Western Railway, provision for which was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 168,683. The principal variations on individual lines were as under :—

A lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway due to short expenditure on new works at Cawnpore and to the transfer of expenditure on works at Ujjain to the Nagda-Ujjain and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways; to the provision made for certain works under Stations and Buildings not having been utilised owing to some of the works having been deferred, and to the want of Government sanction for others, and to short outlay on menials' quarters at Mhow and junction arrangements at Ujjain Station owing mainly to restriction of expenditure; to credits for locomotive and carriage and wagon stock sold to the Mombassa-Uganda and Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways, and to fluctuations in the suspense accounts.

The balances in the suspense accounts of the Burma Railways on the 31st August 1896 (the date from which the lines were transferred to a Company) which were at first treated as Government capital outlay were under the orders of Government transferred during the year to the Company's capital account, the result being a credit of Rx. 175,714 under head 48.—State Railways—Construction. This credit was not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

A lapse on the Tirhoot State Railway attributed chiefly to the over-estimates and to English stores for the erection of 13 F class engines not having been received.

A lapse of Rx. 80,127 on the South Indian Railway due chiefly to the postponement of several large works, and to short outlay on English stores.

A lapse on the Dhond and Manmad Railway chiefly under Bridge-work, Fencing, and Stations and Buildings due to the provision made for building return walls to bridges from Ahmednagar to Kopargaon not having been put in hand as the work was not sanctioned; to the provision made for fencing 25½ miles not having been utilised as the work is kept in abeyance till completion of the connection with the Godavari Valley Railway at Manmad, and to the provision made for unforeseen works under Stations and Buildings having been surrendered.

No outlay was incurred on the Wardha Coal State Railway during the year, the provision made for strengthening bridges and staff quarters having been surrendered owing to the works not having been sanctioned.

An excess of Rx. 239,420 on the East Indian Railway due chiefly to large purchases of sleepers towards the close of the year; to smaller issues to Revenue of permanent-way materials for renewals, and to an increase in the stock of pig iron for manufacturing operations. The excess is also partly accounted for by increased outlay on the Moghal Sarai-Gya extension and by the charge for commission on debentures which was not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 599,569. The causes which led to the deviation from the Budget Estimate are explained below :—

In the Budget Estimate of the Assam-Bengal Railway a sum of Rx. 1,280,000 was provided to meet the estimated expenditure on the line during the year. Of this sum Rx. 1,080,700 was provided from Government funds and the balance Rx. 199,300 against Company's capital and debentures. The debentures, amounting to £300,000 (actual amount received £297,750), which the Company

was expected to raise in March 1897, were not paid to the Secretary of State until 1897-98. The total outlay on the Railway during the year amounted to Rx. 1,160,831, of which Rx. 498,153, representing the equivalent of the debentures referred to above was accounted for under the head, "Capital account of Indian Railway Companies", and only the difference, Rx. 662,678, charged against Government funds in accordance with the terms of clause 43 of the contract. Compared with the total provision made in the Budget Estimate, there was a lapse of Rx. 119,169 which is attributed partly to the restriction of expenditure during a portion of the year, and partly to over-estimates.

The lapse on the provision made for land for the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the Land Acquisition Officer having over-estimated his requirements.

The lapse on the Hajipur-Katihar extensions is attributed to the alignment of the line from Kosi to Katihar not having been finally settled.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

99. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations and the reasons assigned for them are briefly as follows :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 71,699. The more important variations on individual lines are as under :—

A lapse on the North Western Railway due to larger issues of stores to Revenue.

A lapse on the East Coast Railway due to shorter expenditure on English stores.

An excess on the Eastern Bengal State Railway due entirely to larger expenditure on English stores than was anticipated.

An excess on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway due to smaller issues of stores to Revenue, and to adjustments in connection with stock-taking.

Lines under construction.—The actuals were less than the Revised Estimate by Rx. 119,468.

The principal lapses were—

On the Kotri-Rohri Railway attributed to short outlay on works and on English stores.

On the Mari-Attock Railway due to smaller outlay on works than was anticipated.

On the Indus Bridge due principally to the non-arrival of girders from England.

Under Stores transactions due to the cause referred to in paragraph 98 above.

The principal excess was :—

On the Rajbari-Faridpur Railway due to the issue of a larger quantity of materials from the Eastern Bengal State Railway and to more work having been done.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals approximate closely to the Revised Estimate, the result being a small lapse of Rx. 1,083. The more important variations were as under :—

A lapse on the Tirhoot State Railway due chiefly to larger issues of stores to Revenue.

An excess on the East Indian Railway due chiefly to fluctuations in the suspense accounts owing to the causes mentioned in paragraph 98 above.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 80,069, the principal variations being as under:—

A lapse on the provision made for land for the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to the Land Acquisition Officer not having been able to make awards before the close of the year up to the extent of the money placed at his disposal.

A lapse on the Hajipur-Katihar extensions due to the requirements for outlay on land having been over-estimated and to work in connection with bridges and ballast and permanent-way not having been carried out to the extent anticipated.

The Revised Estimate of the Assam-Bengal Railway was passed for a total estimated expenditure of Rx. 1,147,900, of which Rx. 649,700 was provided against Government funds, and the balance Rx. 498,200 against debentures to be raised by the Company. The actual expenditure amounted to Rx. 1,160,831 or Rx. 12,931 in excess of the Revised Estimate. This excess occurred almost entirely under Formation.

100. *Total Capital Outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 133,302,934 as under:—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	75,958,328
Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received, and other items charged off in England . . .	57,344,606
TOTAL .	133,302,934

the distribution being as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . .	6,550,931
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	6,509,831
Other expenditure on construction charged against Revenue, including exchange prior to 1884-85 . . .	2,358,794
48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	81,641,844
51.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities .	33,553,451
Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies .	2,688,083
TOTAL .	13[illegible],302,934

101. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

102. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts entered upon many years ago, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at the fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, and advances in England when stated in Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent of the rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*; where stated in Rx., sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate. This does not, however, apply to the capital for the Extensions of the Madras Railway to which it has been arranged that the "prescribed" rate of exchange shall be applied.

103. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1898 :—

	SHARE CAPITAL.		DEBENTURES.		DEBENTURE STOCK.		CAPITAL NOT BEARING INTEREST.		TOTAL.
	India.	England.	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	496,897	19,503,103	*2,970,900*	2,963,507	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,929	218,520	25,732,515
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	21,672	7,528,628	*1,937,900*	1,934,580	...	...	...	29,568	9,514,448
Madras { Open line .	...	10,257,630	*898,000*	893,219	...	...	...	12,039	11,162,888
Madras { Extensions .	...	...	*100,000*	99,000	...	...	...	...	99,000
TOTAL .	518,569	37,289,361	*5,906,800*	5,890,306	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,929	260,127	46,508,851

104. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under :—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	MADRAS.		TOTAL.
			Open line.	Extensions.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent.	20,000,000	7,550,300	8,757,670	...	36,307,970
" " 4¾ " .	...	...	999,960	...	999,960
" " 4½ " .	...	...	500,000	...	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 " .	2,701,450	...	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3¼ " .	...	788,500	100,000	...	888,500
" " 3 " .	1,068,800	300,000	332,700	...	1,701,500
" " 2¾ " .	300,000	...	60,000	...	360,000
" " 2½ " .	1,602,100	849,400	405,300	100,000	2,956,800
TOTAL .	25,672,350	9,488,200	11,155,630	100,000	46,416,180

105. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little below 4·65 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at about 2½ per cent., but has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital which, with the low average rate of exchange for 1897-98, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of about 7·26 per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

106. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1898, and the balances of Capital at their credit or overdrawals at their debit on that date :—

	Paid up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	25,732,515	5,723,841	19,940,115	25,663,956	68,559	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,514,448	2,313,053	7,444,723	9,757,776	...	243,328
Madras { Open line	11,162,888	3,980,710	7,167,218	11,147,928	14,960	...
Madras { Extensions	99,000	3,214	763	3,977	95,023	...
Total	46,508,851	12,020,818	34,552,819	46,573,637	178,542	243,328

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under :—

	Paid up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	28,071,835	6,244,189	21,752,852	27,997,041	74,794	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,379,398	2,523,331	8,121,516	10,644,[illegible]7	...	265,449
Madras { Open line	12,177,687	4,342,593	7,818,783	12,161,376	16,311	...
Madras { Extensions	159,399	5,048	1,229	6,277	153,122	...
Total	50,788,319	13,115,161	37,694,380	50,809,541	244,227	265,449

107. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £399,558 as below :—

	Withdrawals.			Refunds.			Net withdrawals.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	369,318	425,541	794,859	654,087	700	654,787	140,072
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	485,256	261,923	747,179	512,610	694	513,304	233,875
Madras { Open line	203,673	75,517	279,190	257,151	405	257,556	21,634
Madras { Extensions	3,214	763	3,977	...	...	...	3,977
Total	1,061,461	763,744	1,825,205	1,423,848	1,799	1,425,647	399,558

108. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which, in the first instance, are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

109. The following table compares the actual net withdrawals during the year, with the Actuals of 1896-97, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1897-98:—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	152,805	140,400	+12,405	389,700	—236,895	—51,638
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	255,137	270,000	—14,863	674,600	—419,463	288,399
Madras — Open line	23,600	11,500	+12,100	121,800	—98,200	48,587
Madras — Extensions	6,277	16,300	—10,023	...	+6,277	...
TOTAL	437,819	438,200	—381	1,186,100	—748,281	285,348

110. The increase in the actuals as compared with those of the previous year occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in connection with the outlay in England on stores, etc., which was nearly 25 lakhs more than in the preceding year. This increase has to a certain extent been counterbalanced by larger refunds for stores issued to revenue for repairs and renewals of carriages and wagons. The decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate in the case of all three lines was due principally to shorter outlay on stores, etc., in England. Larger receipts in India in connection with heavier consumption of stores by revenue, sales of stores to outsiders, and deposits for work to be done for outsiders contributed to the decrease to a certain extent. The difference between the Revised Estimate and the actuals is small.

SECTION G.

(CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.)

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

111. The accounts reviewed in this section deal with the capital transactions of the following Railway Companies :—

Bengal Central.
Bengal-Nagpur.
Indian Midland.
Southern Mahratta.
Mysore.
Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).
Assam-Bengal.
Burma Railways.
* Ahmedabad-Parantij.
* South Behar.
* Mymensingh-Jamalpur.
* Brahmaputra-Sultanpur.
* Tapti Valley.
* Hurdwar-Dehra.

112. The capital of these Companies (excepting those marked with an asterisk) consists partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51 Vict., Cap. 5. The sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

113. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly noted below.

114. *Bengal Central Railway.*—This line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company and is, merely as a matter of convenience, classed among State Railways. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while the line was under construction, such interest, together with interest thereon, being repayable out of surplus profits. A revised contract was, however, entered into, with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of net earnings paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital of the Company on the 1st July 1885 amounted to £750,000. The whole of this amount was practically spent by the Company before Government took over the line, and its equivalent in Indian currency is held to be Rs. 90,82,343, the expenditure in rupees as exhibited by the Company's books. The balance of the Company's capital (including advances), *viz.*, £250,000 when stated in Indian currency, is converted at the rate of 1*s*. 5·262*d*. the rupee.

115. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i. e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency as regards the main line capital raised up to the 31st March 1896 was £1 = Rs. 13, but it has been arranged that all further sterling capital raised for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway both for the main line and the extensions (including the sum of £500,000 raised by debentures in 1896) should be converted at the average rate obtained by the Secretary of State for

bills payable on demand drawn on India during the calendar half-year next preceding that in which the capital is received, *i.e.*, at what is known as, and referred to hereafter as, the "prescribed" rate.

116. *Indian Midland Railway.*—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency as regards the main line is £1 = Rs. 12½, and as regards the Saugor-Katni extension, which is being constructed by the Company, £1 = Rs. 16½.

117. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—This Company now receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of net earnings. The rates of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into rupees are, as regards the capital (£530,957), specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company £1 = Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the capital, £1 = Rs. 12. The Company also gets the advantage of outlay by the State on the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the extent of Rx. 1,657,841 without any charge for interest.

118. *Mysore Railway.*—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously incurred by that State and to complete the extension linking up with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company receives a quarter of the net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1*s.* 5·931*d.* the rupee.

119. *Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).*—The Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines and to work the whole with their own Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge any portion of this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £117,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,195. This sum was paid into the Calcutta Treasury, and, at the rate fixed by the contract, is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of 3¼ * per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay and advances by the State are divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective capital.

120. *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—This Company took over, in November 1892, the construction of the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Railway which had been commenced by the State. The capital authorised to be raised by the Company is £1,500,000, and the rate of interest guaranteed is 3½ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1898, and after that date 3 per cent. The rate for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is the "prescribed" rate.

121. *Burma Railways.*—This Company was formed for the purpose of completing and working the system of Railways in Burma which was being constructed and worked by the State, carrying out extensions thereof. The lines were handed over with effect from the 1st September 1896; the capital authorised to be raised by the Company for the purposes of the contract is

* *These debentures, which matured on the 1st July 1898, have been renewed for three years at 3 per cent. per annum.*

£2,000,000. The rate of interest guaranteed is 2¾ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1901, and after that date 2½ per cent. For the purposes of the division of surplus profits, the capital expended by the Secretary of State on the Railways in Burma up to the 31st August 1896, as shown in rupees in the books of the Government of India, is converted into sterling at the rate of Re. 1 = 1*s*. 2$\frac{3}{16}$*d*., and interest is calculated on the sterling equivalent of this sum at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Any surplus profits after paying the interest in rupees on the Company's capital and the interest on the sterling equivalent of the Secretary of State's capital are divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of 4 to 1. The Company are also required to repay to the Secretary of State from their share of the surplus profits the equivalent in rupees of the additional ¼ per cent. interest guaranteed up to the 1st July 1901. The rate for the conversion of the sterling capital of the Company into Indian currency and for all the purposes of the contract requiring the conversion of sterling money into rupees is the "prescribed" rate.

122. *Ahmedabad-Parantij, South Behar, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Tapti Valley and Hurdwar-Dehra Branch Railways.*—The Ahmedabad-Parantij and Tapti Valley Railways are being constructed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the South Behar Railway by the East Indian Railway Company, and the Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Hurdwar-Dehra Railways by State Agency, from funds paid into Indian Treasuries, and the element of exchange does not, therefore, enter into the accounts of these Railways. With the exception of the South Behar Railway Company, these Companies have an Indian domicile and a rupee capital. The South Behar Railway Company has an English domicile and a sterling capital. The transactions of this Railway, which pass through the Government accounts, are confined to the withdrawals against the amounts deposited in the Treasury for expenditure in India. In the case of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Companies, the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum out of the revenues of India on the actual capital expenditure charged in the accounts, whereas in the case of the other Companies there is no guarantee, but a "rebate" is allowed from traffic earnings on the main line under certain fixed limitations.

123. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1898:—

	State Lines leased to Companies.								Assisted Companies.					
	Bengal Central.	Bengal-Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhund-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Burma Railways.	Ahmedabad-Parantij.	South Behar.	Mymensingh-Jamalpur.	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur.	Tapti Valley.	Hurdwar-Dehra.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Share Capital—														
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	8,460	...	...	...	...	183,000	430,000	63,800	102,854	325,000	48,000
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	...	...	1,500,000	1,836,462	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures—														
Nominal amount	...	*2,600,000*	*3,004,100*	*1,043,100*	...	*147,000*	*800,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash received	...	2,595,500	2,991,600	1,042,350	...	160,837*	797,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture Stock—														
Stock represented	...	...	...	...	*1,200,000*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash received	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital not bearing interest—														
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England	...	17,628	5,675	30,923	24,000	...	15,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	5,613,128	5,997,275	4,573,307	1,224,000	160,837	2,313,135	1,836,462	183,000	430,000	63,800	102,854	325,000	48,000
Advances made from money raised under Act 51 Vict., Cap. 5	500,000	2,760,000	1,345,000	2,129,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,000,000	8,373,128	7,342,275	6,703,207	1,224,000	160,837	2,313,135	1,836,462	182,000	430,000	63,800	102,854	325,000	48,000
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Equivalent in Rx.	1,255,819	11,293,520	9,278,129	8,150,039	1,638,280	203,419	3,655,984	3,118,615	183,000	430,000	63,800	102,854	325,000	48,000

* Rupees 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £160,837.

The amounts shewn under Assisted Companies represent the deposits made in Indian Treasuries to end of 1897-98.

124. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each of the State lines leased to Companies on the share and debenture capital:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal-Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhund-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Burma Railways.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	..	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent	500,000	...	...	3,500,000*	...	...	1,500,000†	...	5,500,000
Share Capital at 2¾ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836,462‡	1,836,462
Debenture stock at 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1,200,000	...	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent.	...	...	..	688,100	...	147,000	...	...	835,100
Debentures at 3 per cent. .	...	1,500,000	1,000,000	255,000	...	...	500,000	...	3,255,000
Debentures at 2¾ per cent.	...	...	171,200	...	...	...	...	...	171,200
Debentures at 2½ per cent .	...	1,100,000	1,832,900	100,000	...	..	300,000	...	3,332,900
TOTAL .	500,000	5,600,000	6,004,100	4,543,100	1,200,000	147,000	2,300,000	1,836,462	22,130,662

* Four per cent up to 31st December 1890, thereafter 3½ per cent.
† Three and a half per cent. up to 1st July 1893, and thereafter 3 per cent
‡ Two and three quarter per cent. up to 1st July 1901, and thereafter 2½ per cent.

125. During the year 1897-98 the following capital was raised direct by Companies:—

	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Debentures at 2½ per cent.—		
Open Line	25,000	
Extensions	575,000	
		600,000
Southern Mahratta Railway Debentures at 2½ per cent.		100,000
Assam-Bengal Railway Debentures at 2½ per cent.		300,000
		1,000,000

126. No advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51 Vict., Cap. 5, to any of these Companies during the year under review.

127. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn up to the 31st March 1898, and the balances of capital at credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books:—

RAILWAYS.	Paid up capital (including advances).	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.									BALANCE AT	
		To end of 1896-97.			During 1897-98.			To end of 1897-98.			Credit.	Debit.
		India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal Central	1,000,000	358,398	542,348*	900,746	25,775	21,486	47,261	384,173	563,834	948,007	51,993	...
Bengal-Nagpur	8,373,128	5,687,686	2,941,871	8,629,557	674,290	445,280	1,119,570	6,361,976	3,387,151	9,749,127	...	1,375,999
Indian Midland	7,342,275	4,861,564	2,641,584	7,503,148	132,392	48,686	181,078	4,993,956	2,690,270	7,684,226	...	341,951
Southern Mahratta.	6,703,207	4,877,089	1,741,140	6,618,229	5,626	51,990	57,616	4,882,715	1,793,130	6,675,845	27,362	...
Mysore . .	1,224,000	967,326	132,147	1,099,473	9,326	...	9,326	976,652	132,147	1,108,799	115,201	...
Rohilkhund-Kumaon.	160,837	203,653	84,328	287,981	4,540	17,467	22,007	208,193	101,795	309,988	...	149,151
Assam-Bengal .	2,313,135	1,150,286	865,099	2,015,385	235,683	62,067	297,750	1,385,969	927,166	2,313,135	...	...
Burma . .	1,836,462	169,258	114,562	283,820	309,820	101,945	411,765	479,078	216,508	695,586	1,140,876	...
TOTAL .	28,953,041	18,275,260	9,063,079	27,338,339	1,397,452	748,921	2,146,373	19,672,712	9,812,001	29,484,713	1,335,432	1,867,101

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as in the statement below. The transactions of the Assisted Companies' Railways which are being constructed on branch line terms being on a rupee basis have been included in this statement:—

Railways.	Paid-up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.	Balance at	
			Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	1,255,819	1,183,526	72,293	...
Bengal-Nagpur	11,293,520	13,466,512	...	2,172,992
Indian Midland	9,278,129	9,833,088	...	554,959
Southern Mahratta	8,150,039	8,117,205	32,834	...
Mysore	1,638,280	1,484,088	154,192	...
Rohilkhund-Kumaon	203,419	427,825	...	224,406
Assam-Bengal	3,655,984	3,655,984	...	...
Burma	3,118,615	1,181,220	1,937,395	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	183,000	180,108	2,892	...
South Behar	430,000	368,124	61,876	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	63,800	62,979	821	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	102,854	88,734	14,120	...
Hurdwar-Dehra	48,000	36,526	11,474	...
Tapti Valley	325,000	313,611	11,389	...
Total	39,746,459	40,399,530	2,299,286	2,952,357

128. The overdraft shown against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383 * expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 36 above), and to outlay in India on the extensions being met from rupee advances. The overdraft shown against the Indian Midland Railway is due to this latter cause. A sum of Rx. 1,657,841 expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in these statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 37.—*Construction of Railways* and 48.—*State Railways—Construction*, and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with Actuals during 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

129. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the Actuals of 1896-97:—

Railways.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	65,707	67,900	−2,193	70,000	−4,293	95,658
Bengal-Nagpur	1,846,815	1,940,000	−93,185	2,128,400	−281,585	1,579,240
Indian Midland	299,216	291,100	+8,116	258,100	+41,116	699,064
Southern Mahratta	69,139	74,300	−5,161	154,700	−85,561	74,822
Mysore	12,483	17,700	−5,217	25,000	−12,517	13,831
Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	35,755	44,800	−9,045	22,800	+12,955	20,661
Assam-Bengal	498,153	498,200	−47	199,300	+298,853	13,945
Burma	699,247	551,600	+147,647	771,000	−71,753	481,973
Ahmedabad-Parantij	27,833	30,000	−2,167	30,000	−2,167	122,586
South Behar	245,225	276,000	−30,775	326,500	−81,275	113,351
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	56,262	57,000	−738	93,300	−37,038	6,717
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	87,726	100,000	−12,274	310,000	−222,274	1,008
Tapti Valley	234,365	235,000	−635	850,000	−615,635	79,246
Hurdwar-Dehra	36,526	38,000	−1,474	...	+36,526	...
Total	4,214,452	4,221,600	−7,148	5,239,100	−1,024,648	3,302,102

* Equivalent at contract rate to £373,372.

Compared with Actuals of the previous year.

130. The increase of Rx. 912,350 in the expenditure during 1897-98 as compared with the outlay during 1896-97 occurred chiefly on the Bengal-Nagpur, Assam-Bengal and Burma Railways. The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due to greater progress having been made on the construction of the Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack-Calcutta Extensions; the increase on the Assam-Bengal Railway to a large portion of the outlay on the line during the year having been charged to this head against the debentures raised, and that on the Burma Railways to the expenditure in the previous year from Company's funds being only that incurred from the 1st September 1896, when the line was handed over to the Company to the end of the official year. There were increases also on the South Behar, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Tapti Valley Railways due to the progress of construction on these lines, the last three were only started during the course of the previous year. The expenditure on the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway, which was commenced during the year, also helped to swell the increase. The principal decreases were on the Indian Midland Railway due to fluctuations in the stores accounts and on the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway due to the construction of the line having been practically completed in the previous year.

Compared with Budget Estimate.

131. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of Rx. 1,024,648. The principal variations are explained below :—

The lapse of Rx. 281,585 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due entirely to short outlay to the extent of Rx. 441,853 on English stores owing to the Engineers' strike in England and to the delay in sending forward indents and in letting contracts for girders. There was, however, an excess of Rx. 160,268 over the provision made for expenditure in India due chiefly to the refund to Government of the cost of surveys undertaken in previous years in connection with the Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack-Calcutta Extensions and to greater progress of work on the extensions.

The lapse of Rx. 85,561 on the Southern Mahratta Railway occurred chiefly from the provision made for expenditure in England, and was due partly to indents not having been complied with in full, and to the annual indent for miscellaneous stores being less than the provision was made in the Budget Estimate. There was also a lapse on the provision made for expenditure in India due chiefly to the restriction of expenditure; to several new works not having been sanctioned, and to the postponement of the construction of a part of the additional rolling-stock owing to the late arrival of material from England.

The lapse on the Mysore State Railway is attributed to the orders of Government restricting expenditure in consequence of which several new works for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate were postponed, and several sanctioned works were held in abeyance.

The lapse on the Burma Railways was due chiefly to the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway not having been pushed on as rapidly as was anticipated owing to a large number of Engineering questions not having been finally settled.

The lapse of Rx. 81,275 on the South Behar Railway was due to the construction of station arrangements having been deferred as it was found necessary to employ all labour on the more important work of bridging; to the East Indian Railway having failed to return within the year a large quantity of permanent way material which it borrowed ; to earthwork not having been executed to the extent anticipated and to a stoppage of ballast-breaking operations at Kadjura in October 1897.

The lapses on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur and Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Railways were due to the work of construction not having been pushed on to the extent anticipated.

The lapse of Rx. 615,635 on the Tapti Valley Railway was due partly to delay in making over land to the Railway authorities and partly to the progress of work having been retarded owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour in consequence of the plague restrictions.

The excess of Rx. 41,116 on the Indian Midland Railway was due to greater progress having been made with work on the Saugor-Katni Extension than was anticipated; to a portion of the cost of 14 new engines which it was expected would be accounted for in the previous year, having been brought to account in the year under review owing to their late arrival; and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue than were provided for.

The excess on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway was due chiefly to larger expenditure on English stores and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue.

The excess on the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to a larger portion of the expenditure incurred on this Railway during the year having been charged to this head for the reasons stated in para. 98 above.

Compared with Revised Estimate.

132. The actuals work up very closely to the Revised Estimate in total, there being a lapse of only Rx. 7,148. The more important variations on individual lines are explained as under :—

The lapse of Rx. 93,185 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to girders and rails not having been received or paid for before the close of the year.

The lapse of Rx. 30,775 on the South Behar Railway was almost wholly due to the East Indian Railway having failed to return to the South Behar Railway within the official year a quantity of permanent way material borrowed, the debit for which remained on the books of the East Indian Railway.

The lapse of Rx. 12,274 on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Railway was due to short deliveries of sleepers.

The excess of Rx. 147,647 on the Burma Railways was due to the transfer from the Government to the Company's Capital Account of Rx. 175,714 representing the balances in the suspense accounts on the 31st August 1896 which is referred to under Section E.

SECTION II.

NATIVE STATES RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

133. The accounts reviewed in this section are those which are dealt with in this Department in connection with the following Railways belonging to Native States :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

134. It may be mentioned that this Department is not directly concerned with the transactions of the following Railways, and consequently they are not alluded to in this review :—

* The Gaekwar's.
* Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
* Nagda-Ujjain.
Nizam's Guaranteed.
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley.
Morvi.
Gwalior-Sipri.
* Rajpura-Bhatinda.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar.
* Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section).
* Kolhapur.
* Cooch Behar.
* Bina-Goona.
* Oodeypore-Chitore.
* Bhopal-Ujjain.
West of India Portuguese.
Jamnagar.
Jeypore.
Dhrangadra.
* Rajpipla.
Jetalsar-Rajkot.
Rewah.
Pondicherry.
Karikal-Peralam.
* Mysore { Birur-Shimoga.
Mysore-Nanjangud Section.
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier.
Kolar Gold-fields. }

135. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar, Jamnagar, Dhrangadra and Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept by or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

136. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal State. The line connects Itarsi, on the

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with Bhopal. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

137. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	125,000
„ Bhopal State	500,000

But as further moneys were required to meet the cost of additional works and of alterations necessary to bring the line up to the standard necessary for dealing with the traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the 50 lakhs, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar had all been utilised before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48.—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in Section E.

138. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 736,713 and has been found as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	236,713
„ Bhopal State	500,000

139. *Revenue.*—The line is worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such a sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year as the aggregate working expenses of the amalgamated undertaking bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling-stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1897-98 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1897.

140. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1897 was as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	15,221	33,138	48,359
Expenditure	9,108	19,828	28,936
Net receipts .	6,113	13,310	19,423

141. The Durbar's share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 2·66 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar.

KHAMGAON AND AMRAOTI RAILWAYS.

142. *Capital.*— These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Khamgaon; and the Amraoti Railway, 5¼ miles in length, connects Budnera on the same railway, with Amraoti.

143. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1897-98 is as under :—

	To end of 1896-97.	During 1897-98.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	52,260	—45	52,215
Amraoti „	45,112	133	45,245

144. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following terms : the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the State lines for the use of rolling-stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1897-98 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1897.

145. The receipts and charges of the year 1897 are shown in the following table :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	4,650	3,260	1,390
Amraoti „	10,319	7,333	2,986

146. The net receipts represent returns of 2·66 and 6·60 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

147. The actual capital outlay of the year compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Railway.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway . .	—45	...	—45	500	—545
Amraoti „ . .	133	100	+33	400	—267
Total .	88	100	—12	900	—812

The differences are small and do not call for any detailed explanation.

148. The actual revenue transactions compare with the actuals of 1896-97 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1896-97.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bhopal—						
Receipts . .	33,138	33,000	+138	36,700	—3,562	36,136
Expenditure .	19,828	19,800	+28	19,200	+628	22,283
Net Receipts .	13,310	13,200	+110	17,500	—4,190	13,853
Khamgaon—						
Receipts . .	4,650	4,400	+250	6,000	—1,350	5,836
Expenditure .	3,260	3,100	+160	3,500	—240	3,391
Net Receipts .	1,390	1,300	+90	2,500	—1,110	2,445
Amraoti—						
Receipts . .	10,319	10,500	—181	10,000	+319	10 411
Expenditure .	7,333	7,600	—267	6,000	+1,333	6,124
Net Receipts .	2,986	2,900	+86	4,000	—1,014	4,287

149. The variations are too small to call for any detailed explanations. The decreases were generally due to smaller traffic and the increase on the Khamgaon Railway to higher charges by the working railway.

SIMLA; } A. R. BECHER,
The 1st June 1899. } *Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

Acct. Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 136 R., dated 6th April 1899.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Document accompanying.

Abstract and detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during and to the end of 1897-98.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 136 R., dated 6th April 1899.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1897-98 compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1896-97.

Revenue: Accounts, 1896-97.	Revenue 1897-98: Budget Estimate.	Revenue 1897-98: Revised Estimate.	Revenue 1897-98: Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure 1897-98: Accounts.	Expenditure 1897-98: Revised Estimate.	Expenditure 1897-98: Budget Estimate.	Expenditure: Accounts, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					IMPERIAL.					
					XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
5,450,916	5,300,300	5,900,300	5,884,481		East Indian		1,953,204	1,980,000	1,800,000	1,849,021
2,010,983	2,250,000	1,960,000	1,974,470		Rajputana-Malwa*		993,044	1,015,000	1,110,000	1,026,902
5,186	4,000	3,800	3,969		Palanpur-Deesa		2,742	2,700	2,800	3,588
16,369	18,300	15,500	15,221		Bhopal		9,108	9,000	10,800	10,094
20,608	20,000	20,000	19,886		Wardha Coal		14,032	14,400	12,000	12,222
52,065	52,000	52,000	55,226		Warora Colliery		39,593	39,500	40,000	34,772
39,133	42,500	38,200	38,506		Umaria Colliery		37,723	38,200	40,000	39,692
612,899	650,000	590,000	615,311		Bengal-Nagpur		317,083	310,000	340,000	352,521
64,981	760,000	845,000	869,276		Mu Valley		519,780	515,000	447,500	81,768
21,215					Burma					...
66,445	130,000	102,500	106,551		Assam-Bengal		89,761	86,000	104,000	67,523
1,052,328	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,530,213		Eastern Bengal		666,422	670,000	608,000	624,068
93,515	95,000	120,000	118,370		Bengal Central		81,320	78,000	66,500	69,228
565,006	620,000	620,000	625,039		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		443,359	460,000	458,400	437,276
818,621	880,000	900,000	882,106		Oudh and Rohilkhand		461,517	475,000	470,000	450,084
485,746	485,000	565,000	568,634		Indian Midland		312,564	310,000	290,000	289,970
79,335	83,000	88,000	89,902		Lucknow-Bareilly		53,498	53,000	53,000	52,459
2,887,907	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,482,821		North Western		1,830,178	1,870,000	1,800,000	1,710,588
899,281	910,000	890,000	894,402		South Indian		507,859	510,000	555,000	516,895
48,663	45,000	62,500	63,683		Guntakal-Mysore Frontier		37,167	37,000	26,000	27,846
158,407	150,000	190,000	189,931		Mysore		133,297	130,000	105,000	109,187
6,133	6,000	6,400	6,387		Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)		4,039	4,000	4,000	5,114
265,982	260,000	310,000	306,218		East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)		211,359	210,000	195,000	203,232
36,739	35,000	27,000	28,128		Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)		...	...	...	...
658,845	650,000	615,000	617,498		Southern Mahratta		437,897	440,000	450,000	447,858
5,417,308	17,966,100	18,941,200	18,986,229	A	TOTAL	A	9,156,546	9,256,800	8,988,000	8,401,908
					Interest on debt.					
					India		3,991,278	3,997,100	4,017,200	3,615,426
					England		971,045	971,000	971,000	975,589
					Exchange		546,815	543,800	640,900	644,702
					TOTAL		5,509,138	5,511,900	5,629,100	5,235,717
					Annuities in purchase of Railways.					
					East Indian		1,842,271	1,838,600	1,956,500	1,961,879
					Eastern Bengal		190,519	190,200	202,300	202,190
					North Western		643,925	642,700	683,900	680,274
					TOTAL		2,676,715	2,671,500	2,842,700	2,844,343
					Interest Chargeable against Companies on Advances.					
					Bengal Central		25,401	25,400	27,100	26,989
					Bengal-Nagpur		213,879	212,600	217,100	185,846
					Indian Midland		82,391	81,700	85,900	76,907
					Southern Mahratta		108,202	108,000	114,900	114,966
					TOTAL		429,873	427,700	445,000	404,708
					Interest on capital deposited by Companies.					
					East Indian		37,124	37,100	47,600	12,456
					Assam-Bengal		111,372	111,200	128,000	111,678
					Burma Railways		78,620	78,500	83,500	31,607
					Bengal Central		27,355	27,300	29,100	29,064
					Bengal-Nagpur		284,916	284,400	310,200	284,418
					Indian Midland		326,060	324,500	348,300	347,840
					Lucknow-Bareilly		15,701	16,200	16,000	15,148
					Southern Mahratta		315,246	314,600	335,000	333,019
					South Indian		46,894	46,800	49,800	49,825
					TOTAL		1,243,288	1,240,600	1,347,500	1,215,145

*Including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.

Revenue. Accounts, 1896-97.	Revenue. 1897-98. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1897-98. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.					
					Net Traffic Receipts.					
805,295	800,000	620,000	612,856		Bombay, Baroda and Central India					
1,279,801	1,300,000	970,000	999,389		Great Indian Peninsula					
549,068	530,000	570,000	589,147		Madras					
2,634,164	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,201,392	B	TOTAL					
					XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.					
					Repayment of Advances of Interest.					
24,052	28,700	10,300	12,990		Mysore					
...	...	2,000	1,979		Rohilkund-Kumaon					
24,052	28,700	12,300	14,969	D	TOTAL					
					39.—GUARANTEED COMPANIES. SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND AND SUPERVISION, AND INTEREST.					
					Surplus Profits.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		100,645	107,200	157,600	220,930
					Great Indian Peninsula		38	...	...	226,225
					Madras		9,619	10,000	...	147
					TOTAL	C	110,302	117,200	157,600	447,302
					Land and Supervision.					
					India (share of office of Director of Railway Construction)		15,332	16,300	16,600	16,224
					Central Provinces		...	100	100	...
					Burma		5,800	6,000	7,000	...
					Assam		6,172	6,500	7,500	7,557
					Bengal		15,225	15,500	16,000	17,382
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh		16,024	16,000	18,100	18,336
					Madras		12,308	22,300	111,100	14,584
					Bombay		25,362	26,300	50,000	26,389
							96,223	109,000	226,400	100,472
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision		*80,312*	*80,400*	*81,000*	*72,389*
					TOTAL	C	15,911	28,600	145,400	28,083
					TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND AND SUPERVISION		126,213	145,800	303,000	475,385
					Interest.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		681,608	3,370,300	3,608,400	720,340
					Great Indian Peninsula		1,862,296			1,991,333
					Madras		833,180			885,559
					TOTAL	C	3,377,084	3,370,300	3,608,400	3,597,232
					40.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—LAND AND ADVANCES OF INTEREST.					
					Bengal and North-Western—Land		58,730	43,500	70,000	39,916
					Mymensingh-Jamalpur—Land		5,815	7,000	11,500	418
					Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—Land		2,482	5,000	30,000	...
					South Behar—Land		27,362	28,000	20,000	1,955
					Segowlie-Raksaul—Land		4,158	6,800	2,000	700
					Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath—Land		...	...	52,500	...
					Hardwar Dehra—Land		...	2,000	3,000	...
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka—Land		...	100	700	311
					Southern Punjab—Land		1,956	2,000	2,000	23,115
					Nilgiri—Land		1,037	2,000	2,000	1,358
					Ahmedabad-Parantij—Land		10	200	200	6,752
					Tapti Valley—Land		1,275	3,000	17,200	432
					Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola—Land		752	1,000	...	...
					Tinnevelly-Quilon—Land		...	...	15,000	...
					TOTAL	D	103,577	100,600	226,100	74,957

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
	1897-98.						1897-98.			
Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.					
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		8,804	7,500	3,000	18,105
					Establishment of the Director of Railway Construction (share of)		15,332	16,300	16,600	16,224
					Port Store-keeper's Establishment		2,039	2,300	2,300	2,389
					Godhra-Baroda Survey		*−4*	...	...	756
					Rutlam-Muttra Survey		1	...	2,000	...
					Satpura Railway Survey		2,323	3,000	...	...
					Myinmu-Monywa Survey		152	200	...	...
					Meiktila-Myingyan (Land)		4,859	5,100	...	2,377
					Assam-Burma Connection Survey		...	...	...	1,956
					Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey		...	...	...	*−211*
					Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey		...	...	...	110
					Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey		2,815	3,000	...	414
					Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey		*−7,306*	*−7,300*	...	*−8*
					Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey		4,266	3,800	4,300	2,543
					Shikarpur-Munshiganj Survey		47	...	...	...
					Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey		910	1,000	800	3,621
					Bogra-Kaliganj Survey		*−763*	*−800*	...	...
					Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey		...	...	...	*−54*
					Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey		*−222*	*−200*	...	357
					Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions and Branches		*−2*	...	...	602
					Faridpur-Samjhia-Rampur Bauleah Survey		50	...	...	308
					Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey		*−19,206*	*−19,200*	...	*−6*
					Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Surveys		2,763	3,000	1,500	1,360
					Benares-Puri Survey		*−3,295*	*−3,300*	...	...
					Midnapur-Jheriah and Ranchi Plateau Survey		5,299	6,000	...	...
					Barun-Daltongunj Survey		3,836	4,000	...	...
					Sakri-Jainagar Branch (Land)		2,037	4,000	...	...
					Bettiah-Bagaha Extension (Land)		599	1,500	...	...
					Kissengunj-Kotchandpur-Magura Survey		605	700	...	...
					Mahanadi Bridge Survey		*−2,890*	*−2,900*	...	...
					Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey		1	...	600	1,845
					Harpalpur-Rath-Nowgong Survey		13	...	...	102
					Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey		...	...	3,000	3,164
					Dehra Dun Survey		...	...	...	1,000
					Hardwar-Dehra Survey		*−811*	*−800*	800	810
					Kashmir Railway Surveys		*−7,674*	*−7,700*	...	*−2,000*
					Hoshiarpur-Jullunder-Kapurthala Survey		...	...	...	170
					Kalka-Simla Survey		...	...	...	*−280*
					Bhatinda-Samasata Survey		...	...	...	*−1,156*
					Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey		...	...	...	*−886*
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account		*−11,782*	*−11,800*	...	...
					Frontier Railway Reserve Material		619	1,200	1,200	849
					Ludhiana-Dhuri Jakhali Survey		2,651	2,500	700	1,052
					Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey		570	900	600	463
					Nowshera-Dargai Survey		1,256	1,700	...	...
					Rewari-Kuchaman Survey		2,558	2,500	...	...
					Peralam-Karikal (Land)		...	...	...	1,766
					Madura-Pamben Survey		1	...	...	1
					Shoranur-Cochin "		171	1,200	...	...
					Calicut-Cannanore Survey		*−3,090*	*−3,100*	...	8
					Arsikere-Mangalore Survey		*−345*	*−300*	...	5,409
					Vizianagram-Raipur Survey		5,594	5,000	...	...
					Bombay-Sind Connection Survey		2,197	3,000	...	...
					Rajpipla Railway (Land)		2	...	200	530
					Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway (Land)		495	800	3,000	...
					Reserve		...	...	19,400	...
					TOTAL	E	15,475	22,800	60,000	63,690

Revenue. Accounts, 1896-97.	Revenue. 1897-98. Budget Estimate.	Revenue. 1897-98. Revised Estimate.	Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Revised Estimate.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION					
					East Indian		1,289,419	1,200,000	1,050,000	649,422
					Rajputana-Malwa		1,492	15,000	155,000	*—18,178*
					Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda		11,239			10,815
					Palanpur-Deesa		2	...	500	1,094
					Bhopal		2,124	1,300	2,000	2,872
					Stores and Reserve		*—87,263*	1,600	192,500	117,702
					Wardha Coal		...	...	7,500	553
					Warora Colliery		*—7,603*	*—7,000*	*—1,800*	*—6,062*
					Umaria "		2,533	3,300	4,100	7,114
					Burma		*—175,714*	...	...	180,278
					Assam-Bengal—Part I		21,585	61,500	50,000	41,028
					Ditto " II		662,678	649,700	1,080,700	1,100,586
					Eastern Bengal		399,423	348,800	272,500	424,674
					Rajbari-Faridpur		54,556	26,700	80,000	2,313
					Rungpur-Dhubri (Teesta and Dhurla Bridges)		10,847	12,800	50,000	...
					Cooch Behar-Santrabari		7,722	5,000	...	...
					Tirhoot		25,558	35 000	110,000	11,712
					Tirhoot Extensions		446,868	500,000	600,000	154,212
					Oudh and Rohilkhand		55,115	43,700	78,500	63,951
					Rae Bareli-Benares		443,711	442,500	432,500	254,243
					Agra-Delhi Chord		3,029	3,000	275,200	
					Lyallpur-Khanewal		124,722	130,000	80,000	6,039
					North-Western		*—173,047*	*—177,100*	47,700	727,863
					Southern Punjab Rolling Stock		202,467	228,000	222,300	...
					Frontier Railway Reserve Material		81	...	...	1,103
					Kotri-Rohri		107,151	118,500	211,000	440,194
					Ditto Indus Bridge		70,676	91,400	...	
					Mari-Attock		245,435	264,900	300,000	379,238
					Jullunder-Hoshiarpur		*—138*	*—100*	...	1,689
					Ludhiana-Ferozepore		577	600	...	2,254
					Guntakal-Mysore Frontier		132	200	1,000	1,768
					South Indian		*—30,126*	*—27,000*	50,000	14,953
					Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Madras Section)		1,554	2,000	2,000	960
					" " (Ennore-Bezwada Section)		696,916	696,600	800,000	797,487
					East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)		59,901	70,000	65,000	288,468
					Godavari Bridge		136,492	138,700	185,000	17,286
					Dhond and Manmad		1,776	2,000	7,500	2,044
					Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier		799	2,500	90,000	...
					TOTAL		4,612,689	4,884,100	6,500,700	5,679,675
					Deduct—Outlay met from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company		*980,684*	*980,700*	*662,100*	*1,435,701*
					NET TOTAL	F	3,632,005	3,903,400	5,838,600	4,243,974
					PROVINCIAL.					
					XXVI and 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
718,066	...	...	...		Burma		...	...	...	380,052
9,180	10,000	10,000	10,723		Jorhat		8,170	8,000	7,100	7,263
2,698	2,600	800	571		Cherra-Companygunj		6,863	6,400	2,400	2,591
448,259	...	...	...		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	...
18,373	18,000	18,000	21,165		Hyderabad-Shadipalli		14,640	12,900	12,800	12,548
25,720	27,000	25,000	25,837		Mayavaram-Mutupet		14,983	15,000	17,000	15,191
1,222,296	57,600	53,800	58,296	A	TOTAL	A	44,656	42,300	39,300	417,645
					Interest on debt.					
					India		...	...	...	*216,797
					37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.					
					Jorhat		702	1,500	3,100	6,633
					Cherra-Companygunj		*—465*	*—400*	...	*—797*
					Mayavaram-Mutupet		2,761	2,800	3,400	1,844
					Hyderabad-Shadipalli		794	800	800	5,070
					TOTAL	F	3,792	4,700	7,300	12,750

* Includes 897 on account of interest on outlay by the Burma Railways Company from 1st September 1896.

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget Estimate.	1897-98. Revised Estimate.	1897-98. Accounts.				1897-98. Accounts.	1897-98. Revised Estimate.	1897-98. Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40.—Subsidized Companies—Land and Subsidy.					
					Dooars (land)		...	...	...	—12
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy and audit)		10,183	10,200	10,100	10,075
					Total	D	10,183	10,200	10,100	10,063
					41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Meiktila-Myingyan Survey		505	500	...	...
					Bassein-Henzada Survey		...	...	...	28
					Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Survey		249	300	...	183
					Total	E	754	800	...	211
					*** Capital of Indian Railway Companies.**					
					State lines leased to Companies.					
					Assam-Bengal		498,153	498,200	199,300	13,945
					Bengal Central (*a*)		65,707	67,900	70,000	95,658
					Bengal-Nagpur		1,846,815	1,940,000	2,128,400	1,579,240
					Indian Midland		299,216	291,100	258,100	699,064
					Lucknow-Bareilly		35,755	44,800	22,800	20,661
					Southern Mahratta		69,139	74,300	154,700	74,822
					Mysore		12,483	17,700	25,000	13,831
					Burma		699,247	551,600	771,000	481,973
					Total		3,526,515	3,485,600	3,629,300	2,979,194
					Assisted Companies.					
					Ahmedabad-Parantij		27,833	30,000	30,000	122,586
					South Behar		245,225	276,000	326,500	113,351
					Brahmaputra-Sultanpur		87,726	100,000	310,000	1,008
					Mymensingh-Jamalpur		56,262	57,000	93,300	6,717
					Tapti Valley		234,365	235,000	850,000	79,246
					Hardwar-Dehra		36,526	38,000	...	...
					Total		687,937	736,000	1,609,800	322,908
					Guaranteed Companies.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		255,137	270,000	674,600	288,399
					Great Indian Peninsula		152,805	140,400	389,700	—51,630
					Madras		29,877	27,800	121,800	48,587
					Total		437,819	438,200	1,186,100	285,347

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx.
(*a*) Although, for convenience, classed among State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

Simla;
Dated 6th April 1899.

A. R. BECHER,
Acctt.-Genl., P. W. Dept.

Q

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for the year 1897-98.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1898.	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1898	* Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.			
	IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	x.		
I.—INDIA	East Indian	5,300,000	5,900,000	5,884,121	1,643,000	1,707,000	1,679,276	3,500,000	3,920,000	3,930,917			33·19
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	157,000	273,000	273,928						28·53
	England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company, including Exchange	300	300	360	...	...	...	300	300	360			
	TOTAL EAST INDIAN	5,300,300	5,900,300	5,884,481	1,800,000	1,980,000	1,953,204	3,500,300	3,920,300	3,931,277	(a) 40,114,891	9·80	
	Rajputana-Malwa, including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	2,250,000	1,960,000	1,974,470	1,000,000	961,000	936,930	1,140,000	945,000	981,426	15,055,877	6·52	50·29
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	110,000	54,000	56,114						47·45
	Bhopal	18,300	15,500	15,221	10,800	9,000	9,108	7,500	6,500	6,113	236,713	2·58	59·83
	Palanpur-Deesa	4,000	3,800	969	2,000	1,900	2,110	1,200	1,100	1,227	23,327	5·26	69·08
	Net receipts payable to the Palanpur Durbar	...	...	...	800	800	632						53·16
		7,572,600	7,879,600	7,878,141	2,923,600	3,006,700	2,958,098	4,649,000	4,872,900	4,920,043			
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	Wardha Coal	20,000	20,000	19,886	12,000	14,400	14,032	8,000	5,600	5,854	499,633	1·17	70·57
	Warora Colliery	52,000	52,000	55,226	40,000	39,500	39,593	12,000	12,500	15,633	185,663	8·42	71·69
	Umaria Colliery	42,500	38,200	38,506	40,000	38,200	37,723	2,500	...	783	119,126	·65	97·97
	Bengal-Nagpur	650,000	590,000	615,311	340,000	310,000	317,083	310,000	280,000	298,228	9,964,917	2·99	51·53
		764,500	700,200	728,929	432,000	402,100	408,431	332,500	298,100	320,498			
III.—BURMA	Burma	760,000	845,000	869,276	447,500	498,400	503,192	312,500	330,000	349,496	8,873,010	3·94	59·79
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	...	16,600	16,588						57·88
		760,000	845,000	869,276	447,500	515,000	519,780	312,500	330,000	349,496			
IV.—ASSAM	Assam-Bengal	130,000	102,500	106,551	104,000	86,000	89,761	26,000	16,500	16,790	6,801,162	·25	84·24
V.—BENGAL	Eastern Bengal	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,530,213	608,000	670,000	666,422	912,000	850,000	863,791	(b) 11,618,219	7·43	43·55
	Bengal Central	95,000	120,000	118,370	57,000	64,000	69,349	28,500	42,000	37,050	1,183,526	3·13	68·70
	Company's share of net earnings	...	...	...	9,500	14,000	11,971						58·58
	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	620,000	620,000	625,039	261,000	260,800	259,056	161,600	160,000	181,680	(g) 2,612,267	6·95	70·93
	Company's share of net earnings and contribution to Provident Fund	...	...	...	197,400	199,200	184,303						41·44
		2,235,000	2,260,000	2,273,622	1,132,900	1,208,000	1,191,101	1,102,100	1,052,000	1,082,521			

VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	401,317	410,000	425,000	420,589	(c) 10,710,209	3·92	52·32
	Indian Midland	485,000	565,000	568,634	290,000	310,000	312,564	195,000	255,000	256,070	8,893,393	2·88	54·96
	Lucknow-Bareilly	83,000	88,000	89,902	51,400	51,400	52,172	30,000	35,000	36,404	939,939	3·87	59·50
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	1,600	1,600	1,326						58·03
		1,448,000	1,553,000	1,540,642	813,000	838,000	827,579	635,000	715,000	713,063			
VII.—Punjab	North-Western	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,482,821	1,800,000	1,870,000	1,830,178	1,200,000	1,630,000	1,652,643	(d) 46,313,860	3·57	52·55
VIII.—Madras	South Indian	910,000	890,000	894,402	530,000	475,000	473,077	355,000	380,000	386,543	(e) 7,651,182	5·05	56·78
	Company's share of net receipts	...	...	...	25,000	35,000	34,782						52·89
	Mysore	150,000	190,000	189,931	90,000	109,900	112,561	45,000	60,000	56,634	1,484,088	3·82	70·18
	Company's share of net earnings	...	...	...	15,000	20,100	20,736						59·26
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	6,000	6,400	6,387	4,000	4,000	4,039	2,000	2,400	2,348	59,759	3·93	63·24
	East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)	260,000	310,000	306,218	195,000	210,000	211,359	65,000	100,000	94,859	5,833,513	1·62	69·02
	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	45,000	62,500	63,683	26,000	37,000	37,167	19,000	25,500	26,516	590,262	4·49	58·36
		1,371,000	1,458,900	1,460,621	885,000	891,000	893,721	486,000	567,900	566,900			
IX.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)	35,000	27,000	28,128	...	...	...	35,000	27,000	28,128	1,140,731	2·47	...
	Southern Mahratta	650,000	615,000	617,498	382,500	367,700	365,543	200,000	175,000	179,601	(f) 9,775,046	1·83	70·91
	Company's share of net earnings	...	...	...	67,500	72,300	72,354						59·19
		685,000	642,000	645,626	450,000	440,000	437,897	235,000	202,000	207,729			
	*Total Imperial	17,966,100	18,941,200	18,986,229	8,988,000	9,256,800	9,156,546	8,978,100	9,684,400	9,829,683	190,680,313	5·15	48·22 45·66

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits and share of net earnings paid to the Companies.

(a) Actual rupee outlay :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	33,686,941
" Government after purchase	6,427,950
	40,114,891

(b) Actual rupee outlay :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	3,523,561
" Government before and after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State	8,094,658
	11,618,219

(c) Actual rupee outlay :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	9,161,764
" Government after purchase	1,548,445
Total	10,710,209

(d) Actual rupee outlay :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	12,083,954
" Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	34,229,906
	46,313,860

(e) Actual rupee outlay :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	5,016,811
" Government after purchase	2,634,371
	7,651,182

(f) Includes outlay on the Bellary-Kistna Railway amounting to Rx. 1,657,841.

(g) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

SCHEDULE A—*concluded.*

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1897-98—concluded.

	Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1898.	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1898.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.			
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.		
Provincial.												
I.—Assam . . . Jorhat	10,000	10,000	10,723	7,100	8,000	8,170	2,900	2,000	2,553	90,265	2·82	76·19
I.—Assam . . . Cherra-Companygunj . . .	2,600	800	571	2,400	6,400	6,863	200	—5,600	—6,292	76,912	...	...
	12,600	10,800	11,294	9,500	14,400	15,033	3,100	—3,600	—3,739			
II.—Madras . . . Mayavaram-Mutupet . . .	27,000	25,000	25,837	17,000	15,000	14,983	10,000	10,000	10,854	249,705	4·35	57·99
III.—Bombay . . . Hyderabad-Shadipalli . . .	18,000	18,000	21,165	12,800	12,900	14,640	5,200	5,100	6,525	183,780	3·55	69·16
Total Provincial .	57,600	53,800	58,296	39,300	42,300	44,656	18,300	11,500	13,640	600,662	2·27	76·60
GRAND TOTAL .	18,023,700	18,995,000	19,044,525	9,027,300	9,299,100	9,201,202	8,996,400	9,695,900	9,843,323	191,280,975	5·14	48·31 (a) 45·75

(a) Excluding surplus profits paid to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

Statement of Revenue Transactions for the year 1897-98.

FINANCIAL HEAD.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.		
	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.
XXVII—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.												
Payments into Treasury—												
Madras Railway	1,102,583	156,475	1,259,058	1,090,000	160,000	1,250,000	1,140,000	160,000	1,300,000	1,138,830	179,533	1,318,363
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,509,778	448,661	1,958,439	1,600,000	530,000	2,130,000	1,390,000	450,000	1,840,000	1,405,550	413,026	1,818,576
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,151,952	155,978	3,307,930	3,100,000	100,000	3,200,000	2,880,000	230,000	3,110,000	2,956,486	187,440	3,143,926
TOTAL	5,764,313	761,114	6,525,427	5,790,000	790,000	6,580,000	5,410,000	840,000	6,250,000	5,500,866	779,999	6,280,865
Withdrawals from Treasury—												
Madras Railway	550,740	159,250	709,990	560,000	160,000	720,000	570,000	160,000	730,000	550,583	178,633	729,216
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	716,246	436,898	1,153,144	800,000	530,000	1,330,000	770,000	450,000	1,220,000	788,933	416,787	1,205,720
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,784,030	244,099	2,028,129	1,750,000	150,000	1,900,000	1,860,000	280,000	2,140,000	1,873,688	270,849	2,144,537
TOTAL	3,051,016	840,247	3,891,263	3,110,000	840,000	3,950,000	3,200,000	890,000	4,090,000	3,213,204	866,269	4,079,473
Net Traffic Receipts—												
Madras Railway	551,843	−2,775	549,068	530,000	...	530,000	570,000	...	570,000	588,247	900	589,147
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	793,532	11,763	805,295	800,000	...	800,000	620,000	...	620,000	616,617	−3,761	612,856
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,367,922	−88,121	1,279,801	1,350,000	−50,000	1,300,000	1,020,000	−50,000	970,000	1,082,798	−83,409	999,389
TOTAL	2,713,297	−79,133	2,634,164	2,680,000	−50,000	2,630,000	2,210,000	−50,000	2,160,000	2,287,662	−86,270	2,201,392

SCHEDULE C.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest for the year 1897-98.

PROVINCE OR RAILWAY.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1897-98.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	220,930	157,600	107,200	100,645
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	226,225	...	...	38
Madras Railway	147	...	10,000	9,619
TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	447,302	157,600	117,200	110,302
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of office of Director of Railway Construction)	16,224	16,600	16,300	15,332
Central Provinces	...	100	100	...
Burma	...	7,000	6,000	5,800
Assam	7,557	7,500	6,500	6,172
Bengal	17,382	16,000	15,500	15,225
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,336	18,100	16,000	16,024
Madras	14,584	111,100	22,300	12,308
Bombay	26,389	50,000	26,300	25,362
	100,472	226,400	109,000	96,223
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*72,389*	*81,000*	*80,400*	*80,312*
TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	28,083	145,400	28,600	15,911
TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND AND SUPERVISION	475,385	303,000	145,800	126,213
INTEREST.				
India.				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	5,617	5,100	4,300	4,354
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,837	1,600	2,000	2,026
Madras Railway	771	500	2,500	2,519
TOTAL INDIA	8,225	7,200	8,800	8,899
England.				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	430,340	2,169,400	2,154,800	433,271
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,197,890			1,190,101
Madras Railway	532,737			531,412
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,160,967	2,169,400	2,154,800	2,154,784
Exchange	1,428,040	1,431,800	1,206,700	1,213,401
TOTAL INTEREST	3,597,232	3,608,400	3,370,300	3,377,084
GRAND TOTAL	4,072,617	3,911,400	3,516,100	3,503,297

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Repayments of Advances of interest for, and to end of, the year 1897-98.

RAILWAYS.	During the year.				To end of the year.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	8,817	1,969	10,786
Rohilkund-Kumaon	...	1,266	713	1,979	151	3,354	1,485	4,990
Mysore	12,990	...	...	12,990	336,125	...	...	336,125
TOTAL	12,990	1,266	713	14,969	336,276	12,171	3,454	351,901

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1897-98.

RAILWAYS.	Subsidy	Interest.	Land.	Miscellaneous.	Total Final Heads of Account.	England	Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
DURING THE YEAR.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial.								
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	58,730	...	58,730	...	...	58,730
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	...	...	5,815	...	5,815	...	...	5,815
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	2,482	...	2,482	...	...	2,482
Segowlie-Raksaul	...	...	4,158	...	4,158	...	...	4,158
South Behar	...	...	27,362	...	27,362	...	...	27,362
Southern Punjab	...	...	1,956	...	1,956	...	...	1,956
Nilgiri	...	...	1,037	...	1,037	...	...	1,037
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	10
Tapti Valley	...	...	1,274	...	1,274	...	...	1,274
Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola	..	...	753	...	753	...	...	753
TOTAL IMPERIAL	...	...	103,577	...	103,577	...	...	103,577
Provincial.								
Dibru-Sadiya	10,000	...	...	183	10,183	...	...	10,183
GRAND TOTAL	10,000	...	103,577	183	113,760	...	...	113,760
TO END OF THE YEAR.								
Imperial.								
Bengal Central	...	...	72,767	...	72,767	71,299	16,637	160,703
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	291,132	...	291,132	...	...	291,132
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	...	...	6,233	...	6,233	...	...	6,233
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	2,482	...	2,482	...	...	2,482
Segowlie-Raksaul	...	...	4,858	...	4,858	...	...	4,858
South Behar	...	...	29,399	...	29,399	...	...	29,399
Rohilkund-Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	10,869	2,583	13,452
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	54,487	...	54,487	...	...	54,487
Southern Punjab	...	...	25,071	...	25,071	...	...	25,071
Nilgiri	...	5,612	16,405	...	22,017	...	...	22,017
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	6,762	...	6,762	...	...	6,762
Tapti Valley	...	...	1,706	...	1,706	...	...	1,706
Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola	...	...	753	...	753	...	...	753
TOTAL IMPERIAL	...	5,612	512,055	...	517,667	82,168	19,220	619,055
Provincial.								
Dooars	...	...	3,020	...	3,020	...	...	3,020
Tarkessur	...	...	14,151	...	14,151	...	...	14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	135,277	...	...	3,214	138,491	...	...	138,491
Rohilkund-Kumaon	40,000	...	3,415	...	43,415	...	...	43,415
Deoghur	...	...	919	...	919	...	...	(a) 919
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	175,277	...	21,505	3,214	199,996	...	...	199,996
GRAND TOTAL	175,277	5,612	533,560	3,214	717,663	82,168	19,220	819,051

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx. 950 of the expenditure on the Deoghur Tramway has been classified under the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write-back of Rx. 31 under the head 40.—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1897-98.

	SURVEYS, ETC.	Outlay for the year 1897-98.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
	IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—INDIA	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	8,804	145,811	154,615
	Establishment of the Director of Railway Construction (share of).	15,332	249,354	264,686
	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,039	93,377	95,416
	Godhra-Baroda Survey	−4	789	785
	Rutlam-Bara Survey	1	8,476	8,477
	Chambal-Muttra Survey	...	4,934	4,934
	Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey	...	4,233	4,233
	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	...	(a)3,554	3,554
	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway (project abandoned).	...	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	5,335	5,335
	Ajmere-Bhawalpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
	Bikanir Desert Survey (project abandoned)	...	8,310	8,310
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
		26,172	546,060	572,232
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	Satpura Railway Survey	2,323	...	2,323
	Bina-Guna Railway (land)	...	430	430
	Sambalpur-Kurdha Survey	...	10,839	10,839
	Raipur-Sonpur Survey	...	597	597
	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
	Nagpur-Saugor Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,304	2,304
	Jubbulpur-Nagpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,370	1,370
		2,323	17,853	20,176
III.—BURMA	Myinmu-Monywa Survey	152	...	152
	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	...	25,297	25,297
	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	...	562	562
	Meiktila-Myingyan (land)	4,859	1,815	6,674
	Thedaw-Myingyan Survey	...	(b)5,048	5,048
	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	...	20,213	20,213
	Chindwin Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,616	2,616
		5,011	55,551	60,562
IV.—ASSAM	Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey	...	552	552
	Sibsaugor Coal Line Survey (project abandoned)	...	3,399	3,399
	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (project abandoned)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (project abandoned)	...	9,110	9,110
		...	13,475	13,475
	Carried forward	33,506	632,939	666,445

	Rx.
(a) Outlay to end of 1896-97	5,431
Transferred to construction account	1,877
	3,554

(b) Re-transferred from construction account.

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1897-98—continued.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1897-98.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	33,506	632,939	666,445
Imperial—*contd.*				
V.—Bengal	Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey	2,815	414	3,229
	Northern Bengal-Assam connection Survey	...	5,103	5,103
	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	910	4,233	5,143
	Midnapur-Jherriah and Ranchi Plateau Surveys	5,299	...	5,299
	Barun-Daltonganj Survey	3,836	...	3,836
	Shikarpur-Munshiganj Survey	47	...	47
	Benares-Puri Survey	*—3,295*	77,242	73,947
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	3,054	3,054
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	*—7,306*	40,362	33,056
	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey	*—19,206*	19,206	...
	Mymensing-Serajganj Survey	...	539	539
	Bogra-Kaliganj Survey	*—763*	763	...
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	*—222*	(*a*)222	...
	Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions and Branches	*—2*	2,371	2,369
	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	*—2,890*	2,890	...
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	4,266	2,543	6,809
	Faridpur-Samjhia-Rampur Bauleah Survey	50	308	358
	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Surveys	2,763	1,360	4,123
	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Survey	605	...	605
	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (land)	2,037	...	2,037
	Bettiah-Bagaha Extension (land)	599	...	599
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)	...	11,888	11,888
		—10,457	172,498	162,041
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Harpalpur-Rath-Nowgong Survey	13	102	115
	Aonla-Budaon Survey	...	230	230
	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey	1	9,393	9,394
	Rampur-Ramnagar Survey	...	418	418
	Bareilly-Soron Survey	...	2,629	2,629
	Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey	...	(*b*)	...
	Dehra-Dun Survey	...	1,000	1,000
	Hurdwar-Dehra Survey	*—811*	811	...
		—797	14,583	13,786
VII.—Punjab	Nowshera-Dargai Survey	1,256	...	1,256
	Tochi Pass Reconnaissance	...	638	638
	Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey	...	2,084	2,084
	Bannu Railway Survey	...	12,669	12,669
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	...	648	648
	Kalka-Simla Survey	...	21,776	21,776
	†Umballa-Kalka-Simla Surveys	...	8,984	8,984
	Kashmir Railway Surveys	*—7,674*	33,184	25,510
	Zhob Valley Survey	...	40,206	40,206
	Rewari-Kuchaman Survey	2,558	...	2,558
	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	*—11,782*	43,668	31,886
	Peshawar-Jamrood Survey	...	613	613
	Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey	...	2,099	2,099
	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey	...	12,384	12,384
	Bhatinda-Samasata Survey	...	4,053	4,053
	Umballa-Patiala Survey	...	574	574
	Hoshiarpur-Jullundur-Kapurthala Survey	...	619	619
	Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey	570	463	1,033
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali Survey	2,651	1,052	3,703
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	619	2,293	2,912
	Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	7,025	7,025
	Kach-Quetta Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,815	1,815
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey (project abandoned)	...	15,487	15,487
	Khattan-Baber Kach Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,160	2,160
	Kohala Survey (project abandoned)	...	238	238
		—11,802	219,377	207,575
	Carried forward	10,450	1,039,397	1,049,847

* Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.
† See also Provincial.

	(*a*)	(*b*)
Outlay to end of 1896-97	522	3,164
Transferred to construction account	300	3,164
	222	...

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1897-98—continued.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1897-98.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	10,450	1,039,397	1,049,847
Imperial—*contd.*				
VIII.—Madras	Madura-Pamben Survey	1	4,365	4,366
	Kurnool Branch Survey	...	667	667
	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	—345	18,407	18,062
	Shoranur-Cochin Survey	171	2,645	2,816
	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	—3,090	3,090	...
	Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey	...	2,911	2,911
	Vizianagram-Raipur Survey	5,594	...	5,594
	Peralam-Karikal Railway (land)	...	1,766	1,766
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	1,045	1,045
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey (project abandoned)	...	425	425
		2,331	35,321	37,652
IX.—Bombay	Bombay-Sind Connection Survey	2,197	...	2,197
	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey	...	202	202
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway (land)	495	...	495
	Rajpipla Railway (land)	2	721	723
	Mehsana-Viramgam Railway (land)	...	2,316	2,316
	Anand-Petlad Railway (land)	...	3,593	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land)	...	2,633	2,633
	Aden Railway Survey (project abandoned)	...	635	635
	Karwar-Hubli Survey (project abandoned)	...	†56,887	56,887
		2,694	66,987	69,681
	Total Imperial	15,475	1,141,705	1,157,180
Provincial.				
I.—Burma	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	2,384	2,384
	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	505	...	505
		505	2,384	2,889
I—Bengal	Sultanpore-Bogra Survey	...	120	120
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	5,262	5,262
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)	...	7,519	7,519
	Tarkessur Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey (project abandoned)	...	510	510
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey (project abandoned)	...	325	325
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,111	2,111
	Share of Secretariat Establishment	...	64,129	64,129
		...	81,699	81,699
	Carried forward	505	84,083	84,588

* Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.
† Includes Rx. 3,159 expenditure incurred in England.

SCHEDULE E—*concluded.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1897-98—concluded.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1897-98.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—*contd.*	Brought forward	505	84,083	84,588
III.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey	...	777	777
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,590	2,590
	Sitapore-Philibhit Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,298	2,298
	Mau-Ranipur Survey (project abandoned)	...	7,192	7,192
	Moradabad Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,948	1,948
	Gonda Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,611	2,611
	Jaunpore Survey (project abandoned)	...	3,348	3,348
	Gorakhpore Survey (project abandoned)	...	4,272	4,272
		...	25,036	25,036
IV.—Punjab	Bhatinda-Bhawalpore Survey	...	3,816	3,816
	* Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	4,202	4,202
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land)	...	813	813
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,649	2,649
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	47	47
		...	11,527	11,527
V.—Madras	West Coast Survey	...	637	637
	Bezwáda-Masulipatam Survey	...	827	827
	Nanjangod-Gudulur Survey	...	93	93
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	...	1,783	1,783
	Madras-Gudur Survey	...	955	955
	Palghât-Kurapatam Survey	...	1,286	1,286
	Palghât-Dindigul Survey	...	1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pamben Survey	...	2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey	...	3,298	3,298
	Registration of Road Traffic	...	1,464	1,464
	Bimlipatam Survey	...	106	106
	Beypore-Calicut Survey (project abandoned)	...	1,191	1,191
		...	16,019	16,019
VI.—Bombay	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Survey	249	183	432
	Ahmedabad-Parantij Survey	...	273	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	...	215	215
	Bombay Provincial Surveys	...	10,033	10,033
		249	10,704	10,953
	Total Provincial	754	147,369	148,123
	GRAND TOTAL	16,229	1,289,074	1,305,303

* See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital outlay for the year 1897-98.

Railways.		Final heads of Account.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	Outlay from debentures raised through Companies.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial—												
I.—India	East Indian	1,103,478	186,362	1,289,840	421	1,289,419	...	1,289,419	...	...	308,735	980,684
	Rajputana-Malwa System	29,966	−28,474	1,492	...	1,492	...	1,492	...	...	1,492	...
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	11,239	...	11,239	...	11,239	...	11,239	...	...	11,239	...
	Bhopal	2,124	...	2,124	...	2,124	...	2,124	...	...	2,124	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
	Secretary of State	...	−51,438	−51,438	...	−51,438	−51,438	...	...	...	−51,438	...
	State Railway Stores	...	−35,825	−35,825	...	−35,825	65,337	−101,162	...	...	−35,825	...
	Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,146,809	70,625	1,217,434	421	1,217,013	13,899	1,203,114	...	...	236,329	980,684
II.—Central Provinces.	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Warora Colliery	185	−7,788	−7,603	...	−7,603	836	−8,439	...	...	−7,603	...
	Umaria Colliery	864	1,669	2,533	...	2,533	2,136	397	...	...	2,533	...
		1,049	−6,119	−5,070	...	−5,070	2,972	−8,042	...	...	−5,070	...
III.—Burma	Burma	...	−175,714	−175,714	...	−175,714	...	−175,714	...	...	−175,714	...
IV.—Assam	Assam-Bengal, Part I	21,589	−4	21,585	...	21,585	...	21,585	...	...	21,585	...
	Do. Part II	674,387	−11,709	662,678	...	662,678	...	662,678	...	...	662,678	...
		695,976	−11,713	684,263	...	684,263	...	684,263	...	...	684,263	...

V.—BENGAL	Cooch Behar-Santrabari	7,722	...	7,722	...	7,722	...	7,722	...	...	7,722	...
	Rajbari-Faridpur	54,556	...	54,556	...	54,556	...	54,556	...	...	54,556	...
	Eastern Bengal	291,047	108,376	399,423	...	399,423	208,117	191,306	...	...	399,423	...
	Tirhoot	35,339	—9,781	25,558	...	25,558	...	25,558	...	...	25,558	...
	Tirhoot Extensions	343,034	104,111	447,145	277	446,868	...	446,868	...	...	446,868	...
	Rungpore-Dhubri (Teesta Bridge)	10,847	...	10,847	...	10,847	...	10,847	...	...	10,847	...
		742,545	202,706	945,251	277	944,974	208,117	736,857	...	...	944,974	...
VI.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	75,492	—20,356	55,136	21	55,115	82,215	—27,100	...	...	55,115	...
	Rae Bareli-Benares	546,342	—102,536	443,806	95	443,711	122,774	320,937	...	...	443,711	...
	Agra-Delhi Chord	3,066	—35	3,031	2	3,029	...	3,029	...	...	3,029	...
		624,900	—122,927	501,973	118	501,855	204,989	296,866	...	...	501,855	...
VII. PUNJAB	North-Western	370,966	—341,408	29,558	138	29,420	219,328	—189,908	...	...	29,420	...
	Kotri-Rohri	112,972	—5,759	107,213	62	107,151	3,176	103,975	...	...	107,151	...
	Do. Indus Bridge	51,377	19,341	70,718	42	70,676	22,725	47,951	...	...	70,676	...
	Lyallpur-Khanewal	25,681	99,048	124,729	7	124,722	...	124,722	...	...	124,722	...
	Mari-Attock	258,721	—12,611	246,110	675	245,435	13,737	231,698	...	...	245,435	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	...	81	81	...	81	...	81	...	...	81	...
	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	—138	...	—138	...	—138	...	—138	...	...	—138	...
	Ludhiana-Ferozepore	577	...	577	...	577	...	577	...	...	577	...
		820,156	—241,308	578,848	924	577,924	258,966	318,958	...	...	577,924	...
VIII.—MADRAS	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	135	...	135	3	132	...	132	...	...	132	...
	South Indian	19,787	—49,913	—30,126	...	—30,126	...	—30,126	...	...	—30,126	...
	East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)	88,506	—27,450	61,056	1,155	59,901	...	59,901	...	...	59,901	...
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	1,554	...	1,554	...	1,554	...	1,554	...	...	1,554	...
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	749,856	—52,122	697,734	818	696,916	120,067	576,849	...	...	696,916	...
	Godavari Bridge	132,151	4,567	136,718	226	136,492	...	136,492	...	...	136,492	...
		991,989	—124,918	867,071	2,202	864,869	120,067	744,802	...	...	864,869	...
IX BOMBAY	Dhond and Manmad	1,776	...	1,776	...	1,776	...	1,776	...	...	1,776	...
	Shadipalli-Jodhpore frontier	799	...	799	...	799	...	799	...	...	799	...
		2,575	...	2,575	...	2,575	...	2,575	...	...	2,575	...
	TOTAL IMPERIAL	5,025,999	—409,368	4,616,631	3,942	4,612,689	809,010	3,803,679	...	...	3,632,005	980,684

SCHEDULE F—*concluded.*

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1897-98—concluded.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay.† 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial.											
I.—Assam . Jorhat	1,999	—1,297	702	...	702	...	702	...	702	...	...
I.—Assam . Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	20	485	—465	...	—465	...	—465	...	...
	2,019	—1,297	722	485	237	...	237	...	237	...	...
II.—Madras . Mayavaram-Mutupet	2,761	...	2,761	...	2,761	...	2,761	...	2,761	...	...
III.—Bombay . Hyderabad-Shadipalli	794	...	794	...	794	...	794	...	794	...	...
Total Provincial	5,574	—1,297	4,277	485	3,792	...	3,792	...	3,792	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5,031,573	—410,665	4,620,908	4,427	4,616,481	809,010	3,807,471	...	3,792	3,632,005	980,684

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to the end of the year 1897-98.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Other expenditure on construction charged against Revenue, including exchange prior to 1884-85.	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	51.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Imperial.														
I.—India. East Indian	18,293,670	*848,751*	1,181,280	18,626,199	*154,809*	18,471,390	*12,032,765*	6,438,625	...	...	16,759	3,723,108	12,043,440	2,688,083
Rajputana-Malwa System	12,905,079	...	427,979	13,333,058	*27,605*	13,305,453	*2,834,895*	10,470,558	1,224,504	...	550,625	11,530,324	...	...
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	1,751,592	...	...	1,751,592	*1,168*	1,750,424	...	1,750,424	...	...	14,069	1,736,355	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41,827	...	...	41,827	(a) *18,500*	23,327	...	23,327	...	...	196	23,131	...	...
Bhopal	237,124	...	...	237,124	*411*	236,713	...	236,713	...	131,057	...	105,656	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	23,482	23,482	...	23,482	*23,482*	...	...	...	...	23,482	...	...
State Railway Stores	2,596	...	12,509	15,105	*252*	14,853	*3,461,403*	*—3,446,550*	...	...	762	14,091	...	...
	33,231,888	*848,751*	1,645,250	34,028,387	*202,745*	33,825,642	*18,352,545*	15,473,097	1,224,504	131,057	582,411	17,156,147	12,043,440	2,688,083
II.—Central Provinces. Wardha Coal	503,687	...	...	503,687	*4,054*	499,633	*94,784*	404,849	...	...	85,903	413,730	...	...
Warora Colliery	141,574	...	44,270	185,844	*181*	185,663	*97,166*	88,497	...	...	...	185,663	...	...
Umaria Colliery	108,251	...	10,885	119,136	*10*	119,126	*28,446*	90,680	...	...	...	119,126	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,704	...	...	65,704	*1*	65,703	...	65,703	...	...	...	65,703	...	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,515	...	...	7,515	*1*	7,514	...	7,514	18,088	...	...	*—10,574*	...	...
	826,731	...	55,155	881,886	*4,247*	877,639	*220,396*	657,243	18,088	...	85,903	773,648	...	...
III.—Burma. Burma	7,713,620	...	...	7,713,620	*21,830*	(b) 7,691,790	*1,714,437*	5,977,353	...	...	(b) 199,637	7,492,153	...	...
IV.—Assam. Assam-Bengal, Part I	331,651	...	1	331,652	...	331,652	...	331,652	...	...	...	331,652	...	...
Do., Part II	2,578,922	...	234,604	2,813,526	...	2,813,526	...	2,813,526	...	...	...	2,813,526	...	...
	2,910,573	...	234,605	3,145,178	...	3,145,178	...	3,145,178	...	...	...	3,145,178	...	...
Carried over	44,682,812	*848,751*	1,935,010	45,769,071	*228,822*	45,540,249	*20,287,378*	25,252,871	1,242,592	131,057	867,951	28,567,126	12,043,440	2,688,083

(a) Contribution by Palanpur Durbar.
(b) Excludes Rx. 5,048 re-transferred to 41—Imperial.

SCHEDULE G—*concluded.*

Statement of Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to the end of the year 1897-98—concluded.

Railways.		Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Other expenditure on construction charged against Revenue, including exchange prior to 1884-85.	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	51.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
	Brought forward	44,682,812	*848,751*	1,935,010	45,769,071	*228,822*	45,540,249	*20,287,378*	25,252,871	1,242,592	131,057	867,951	28,567,126	12,043,440	2,688,083
Imperial—*continued.*															
V.—Bengal	Rungpur-Dhubri (Teesta-Bridge)	10,847	...	...	10,847	...	10,847	...	10,847	...	...	...	10,847	...	...
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari	8,022	...	...	8,022	...	(b) 8,022	...	8,022	...	...	300	7,722	...	...
	Rajbari-Faridpur	56,869	...	...	56,869	...	56,869	...	56,869	...	...	...	56,869	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	9,466,561	*72,788*	322,637	9,716,410	*51,068*	9,664 442	*4,137,666*	5,526,776	242,995	97,251	214,455	7,539,957	1,569,784	...
	Tirhoot	2,604,949	...	(a)16,447	2,621,396	*9,120*	2,612 267	*479,385*	2,132,881	186,061	...	139,074	2,287,132	...	...
	Tirhoot Extensions	373,217	...	231,498	604,715	*279*	604,436	...	604,436	...	...	3,356	601,080	...	...
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,271	...	...	30,271	*27*	30,244	...	30,244	...	...	6,601	23,643	...	...
		12,550,736	*72,788*	570,582	13,048,530	*61,403*	12,987,127	*4,617,052*	8,370,075	429,056	97,251	363,786	10,527,250	1,569,784	...
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	12,011,690	*330,205*	220,684	11,902,169	*17,675*	11,884,494	*11,134,932*	749,562	...	...	4,689	1,543,756	10,336,049	...
	Rae Bareli-Benares	758,655	...	3,970	762,625	*143*	762,482	*129,461*	633,021	...	...	5,284	757,198	...	...
	Agra-Delhi Chord	6,195	...	...	6,195	*2*	(c)6,193	...	6,193	...	...	3,164	3,029	...	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	513,094	...	...	513,094	*980*	512,114	*16,042*	495,172	...	358,346	7,960	145,808	...	...
		13,289,634	*330,205*	224,654	13,184,083	*18,800*	13,165,283	*11,281,335*	1,883,948	...	358,346	21,097	2,449,791	10,336,049	...
VII.—Punjab	Jullurder-Hoshiarpur	1,551	...	...	1,551	...	1,551	...	1,551	...	...	...	1,551	...	...
	Ludhiana-Ferozepore	2,831	...	...	2,831	...	2,831	...	2,831	...	...	...	2,831	...	...
	North-Western	39,120,258	*483,665*	760,722	39 397,315	*255,788*	39,141,527	*13,977,225*	25,164,302	...	4,779,792	864,875	28,585,239	4,911,621	...
	Kotri-Rohri	1,208,670	...	756	1,209,426	*668*	1,208,758	*273,090*	935,668	...	...	227	1,208,531	...	...
	Do. Indus Bridge	127,476	...	42,133	169,609	*121*	169,488	*36,068*	133,420	...	...	...	169,488	...	...
	Mari-Attock	1,278,124	...	100,800	1,378,924	*1,547*	1,377,377	*76,877*	1,300,500	...	...	37,909	1,339,468	...	...
	Lyallpur-Khanewal	31,704	...	99,064	130,768	*7*	130,761	...	130,761	...	...	...	130,761	...	...
	Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	11,920	...	...	11,920	*1*	11,919	*7,992*	3,927	...	...	...	11,919	...	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	3,344	...	435,773	439,117	*2*	439,115	*368,624*	70,491	...	333,048	...	106,067	...	...
	Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	...	...	36,776	36,776	...	36,776	...	36,776	...	...	...	36,776	...	...
		41,785,878	*483,665*	1,476,024	42,778,237	*258,134*	42,520,103	*14,739,876*	27,780,227	...	5,112,840	903,011	31,592,631	4,911,621	...

VIII.—Madras Godavari Bridge	149,073	...	4,931	154,004	226	153,778	...	153,778	...	...	...	153,778	...	...
Guntakal-Mysore frontier	590,270	...	...	590,270	8	590,262	...	590,262	13,383	...	...	576,879	...	...
Bellary-Kistna	1,659,842	...	...	1,659,842	2,001	1,657,841	151,443	1,506,398	863,488	...	...	794,353	...	...
South Indian	7,494,768	341,485	224,803	7,378,086	51,158	7,326,928	5,364,149	1,962,779	444,604	...	...	2,189,767	4,692,557	...
East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)	5,694,818	...	145,735	5,840,553	7,040	5,833,513	104,335	5,729,178	3,531,987	201,225	28,580	2,071,721	...	...
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Madras Section)	59,759	...	...	59,759	...	59,759	6,026	53,733	...	...	...	59,759	...	...
Ditto (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	1,377,314	...	270,473	1,647,787	976	1,646,811	350,141	1,296,670	...	...	12,933	1,633,878	...	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,505	...	...	24,505	1	24,504	...	24,504	16,054	8,450	...	...	...	...
	17,050,349	341,485	645,942	17,354,806	61,410	17,293,396	5,976,094	11,317,302	4,869,516	209,675	41,513	7,480,135	4,692,557	...
X.—Bombay Dhond and Manmad	1,141,096	...	1,207	1,142,303	1,572	1,140,731	442,871	697,860	...	...	73,796	1,066,935	...	...
Shadipalli-Jodhpore frontier	2,676	...	...	2,676	...	(d) 2,676	...	2,676	...	...	1,877	799	...	...
Southern Mahratta (depreciation on works)	61,476	...	13,262	74,738	22,031	52,707	...	52,707	9,767	...	42,940	...	...	...
	1,205,248	...	14,469	1,219,717	23,603	1,196,114	442,871	753,243	9,767	...	118,613	1,067,734	...	...
Total Imperial	130,564,657	2,076,894	4,866,681	133,354,844	652,172	132,702,272	57,344,606	75,357,666	6,550,931	5,909,169	2,315,971	81,684,667	33,553,451	2,688,083
Provincial.														
I.—Assam Jorhat	87,402	...	3,176	90,578	315	90,265	...	90,265	...	90,265	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companygunj	78,824	...	...	78,824	1,012	76,912	...	76,912	...	76,912	...	...	...	...
	166,226	...	3,176	169,402	2,225	167,177	...	167,177	...	167,177	...	...	...	...
II.—Madras Mayavaram-Mutupet	249,705	...	...	249,705	...	249,705	...	249,705	...	249,705	...	...	...	...
III.—Bombay Hyderabad-Shadipalli	183,787	...	...	183,787	7	183,780	...	183,780	...	183,780	...	...	...	...
Total Provincial	599,718	...	3,176	602,894	2,232	600,662	...	600,662	...	600,662	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	131,164,375	2,076,804	4,869,857	133,957,338	654,404	133,302,934	57,344,606	75,958,328	6,550,931	6,509,831	2,315,971 * + 42,823	81,684,667 * —42,823	33,553,451	2,688,083

		Rx.
(a) Suspense accounts up to end of 1897-98	.	61,660
Less—Value of stores in hands of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1890	.	45,213
		16,447

(b) Includes Rx. 300 transferred from 41—Imperial.
(c) " " 3,164 " " "
(d) " " 1,877 " " "
* Adjustment on account of expenditure on lines transferred to Companies

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1898, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide *para. 2*).

	Expenditure on 31st March 1898.
	Rx.
Lines under Construction—	
Rae Bareli-Benares	762,482
Agra-Delhi Chord	6,193
Tirhoot Extensions	604,436
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	8,022
Rajbari-Faridpur	56,869
Rungpur-Dhubri (Teesta Bridge)	10,847
Kotri-Rohri	1,208,758
Do. Indus Bridge	169,488
Mari-Attock	1,377,377
Lyallpur-Khanewal	130,761
Ludhiana-Ferozepore	2,831
Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	1,551
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	1,646,811
Godavari Bridge	153,778
Shadipalli-Jodhpore frontier	2,676
Bengal Nagpur Extensions	3,501,595
Indian Midland—Saugor-Katni Section	939,695
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	88,734
South Behar	368,124
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	62,979
Hurdwar-Dehra	36,526
Ahmedabad-Parantij	180,108
Tapti Valley	313,611
Stores in Reserve—	
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	36,776
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	439,115
At Ports and in transit	38,335
Projects in abeyance—	
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
Other items—	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	11,919
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,703
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works)	52,707
TOTAL	12,341,069

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the Financial Results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Companies.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Year.	Interest paid in England. Sterling payments.	*Deduct*—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx. (*a*)	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a—b*).
	£	£	£	s. d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	4,301	2,290	2,011	1 7·895	2,426	...	2,426
1882-83	13,320	3,680	9,640	1 7·522	11,851	...	11,851
1883-84	24,003	2,645	21,358	1 7·536	26,238	...	26,238
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1 7·308	36,635	...	36,635
1885-86	24,802	...	24,802	1 6·2541241	32,609	—585	33,194
1886-87	31,448	...	31,448	1 5·44103006	43,275	—8,776	52,051
1887-88	32,542	...	32,542	1 4·89891317	46,216	7,926	38,290
1888-89	35,625	...	35,625	1 4·3790907	52,201	21,242	30,959
1889-90	34,709	35	* 34,674	1 4·56598718	50,234	27,343	22,891
1890-91	33,750	...	33,750	1 6·08930408	44,778	24,784	19,994
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1 4·73333812	48,407	19,110	29,297
1892-93	33,750	...	33,750	1 2·98477785	54,055	24,198	29,857
1893-94	33,750	...	33,750	1 2·54664222	55,683	22,996	32,687
1894-95	33,750	...	33,750	1 1·10054948	61,830	25,944	35,886
1895-96	33,750	...	33 750	1 1·63814874	59,392	32,451	26,941
1896-97	33,750	...	33,750	1 2·45057491	56,053	24,287	31,766
1897-98	33,750	...	33,750	1 3·35391005	52,756	37,050	15,706
TOTAL	500,425	8,852	491,573	...	734,639	257,970	476,669

* The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Year.	Interest. Amount charged in India.	Amount paid in England. Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.	Total interest, England and India, expressed in Rx. (*a*).	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a—b*).
	Rx.	£	s. d.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	...	82,563	1 4·89891317	117,257	117,257	50,716	66,541
1888-89	19,415	161,293	1 4·3790907	236,340	255,755	36,459	219,296
1889-90	19,415	190,091	1 4·56598718	275,394	294,809	70,081	223,828
1890-91	19,415	228,570	1 6·08930408	303,256	322,671	84,510	238,161
1891-92	19,415	249,250	1 4·73333812	357,489	376,904	334,280	42,624
1892-93	19,415	252,500	1 2 98477785	404,410	423,825	292,257	131,568
1893-94	19,415	259,624	1 2·54664222	428,344	447,759	351,185	96,574
1894-95	19,415	260,950	1 1·10054948	478,056	497,471	344,359	153,112
1895-96	19,730	254,700	1 1·63814874	448,213	467,943	328,394	139,549
1896-97	36,869	260,950	1 2·45057491	433,395	470,264	260,378	209,886
1897-98	73,667	271,974	1 3·35391005	425,128	498,795	298,228	200,567
TOTAL	266,171	2,472,465	...	3,907,282	4,173,453	2,451,747	1,721,706

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	...	22,263	1 6·2541241	29,271	29,271	...	29,271
1886-87	...	110,323	1 5·44103006	151,811	151,811	1,035	150,776
1887-88	...	118,252	1 4·89891317	167,943	167,943	10,465	157,478
1888-89	...	170,293	1 4·3790907	249 528	249,528	38,642	210,886
1889-90	2,050†	218,654	1 4·56598718	316,775	318,825	80,644	238,181
1890-91	...	242,661	1 6·08930408	321,951	321,951	77,761	244,190
1891-92	...	249,268	1 4·73333812	357,514	357,514	168,457	189,057
1892-93	...	253,441	1 2·98477785	405,918	405,918	152,268	253,650
1893-94	...	255,721	1 2·54664222	421,906	421,906	146,712	275,194
1894-95	...	253,221	1 1·10054948	463,897	463,897	227,244	236,653
1895-06	182	251,970	1 1·63814874	443,409	443,591	169,625	273,966
1896-97	4,309	253,149	1 2·45059491	420,438	424 747	195,776	228,971
1897-98	14,947	251,743	1 3·35391005	393,504	408,451	256,070	152,381
TOTAL	21,488	2,650,959	...	4,143,865	4,165,353	1,524,699	2,640,654

† Interest on overdrawn capital.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	INTEREST.						Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*).
	On outlay by Government on the Bellary-Kistna Railway.	Paid in India.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total interest, England and India, expressed in Rx. (*a*).		
			Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.			
	Rx.	Rx.	£	*s.* *d.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83 . .	42	32,950	...	...	...	32,992	...	32,992
1883-84 . .	1,916	85,396	...	...	...	87,312	−95	87,407
1884-85 . .	11,255	118,170	...	...	...	129,425	61	129,364
1885-86 . .	20,931	289	148,821	1 6·2541241	195,665	222,885	21,516	201,369
1886-87 . .	42,218	347	153,860	1 5·44103006	211,722	254,287	56,721	197,566
1887-88 . .	57,758	378	187,579	1 4·89891317	266,401	324,537	*101,948	222,589
1888-89 . .	66,189	288	219,271	1 4·3790907	321,293	387,770	100,842	286,928
1889-90 . .	66,206	...	231,600	1 4·56598718	335,617	401,823	76,604	325,219
1890-91 . .	66,259	...	239,122	1 6·08930408	317,255	383,514	120,421	263,093
1891-92 . .	66,300	...	229,410	1 4·73333812	329,034	395,334	126,307	269,027
1892-93 . .	66,305	...	220,704	1 2·98477785	353,485	419,790	139,407	280,383
1893-94 . .	66,310	...	222,399	1 2·54064222	366,928	433,238	148,496	284,742
1894-95 . .	66,310	...	223,010	1 1·10054948	408,550	474,860	160,910	313,950
1895-96 . .	66,312	...	221,735	1 1·63814874	390,203	456,515	219,592	236,923
1896-97 . .	66,314	...	221,735	1 2·45057491	368,265	434,579	210,987	223,592
1897-98 . .	66,314	...	222,899	1 3·35391005	348,418	414,732	179,601	235,131
TOTAL .	802,939	237,818	2,742,205	...	4,212,836	5,253,593	1,663,318	3,590,275

NOTE.—The interest on the capital expended by Government prior to handing the line over to the Company, amounting to Rx. 26,412, is not included in the above statement.

*Net receipts after deducting the net loss (Rx. 2,338) on the working of the Bellary-Kistna Railway from July to December 1887.

MYSORE RAILWAY.

YEAR.	INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND.			Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Amounts recovered from the Mysore Durbar (*c*). (A)	Charge to the State [*a*−(*b*+*c*)]. (B)
	Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx. (*a*).			
	£	*s.* *d.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	48,000	1 5·44103006	66,051	17,257	1,584	47,216
1887-88	48,000	1 4·89891317	68,170	9,055	24,764	34,351
1888-89	48,000	1 4·3790907	70,334	11,270	42,768	10,295
1889-90	48,000	1 4·56598718	69,540	10,557	49,012	9,971
1890-91	48,000	1 6·08930408	63,684	26,322	30,505	6,857
1891-92	48,000	1 4·73333812	68,845	31,424	31,567	5,854
1892-93	48,000	1 2·98477785	76,878	52,413	17,883	6,582
1893-94	48,000	1 2·54664222	79,194	36,680	34,054	8,460
1894-95	48,000	1 1·10054948	87,935	37,253	41,694	8,988
1895-96	48,000	1 1·63814874	84,469	51,336	25,252	7,881
1896-97	48,000	1 2·45057491	79,720	49,220	24,052	6,448
1897-98	48,000	1 3·35391005	75,030	56,634	12,990	5,406
TOTAL .	576,000	...	889,850	389,421	336,125	164,304

(A) The figures in this column represent the difference between the net receipts and the interest on the actual Capital expenditure, which is recovered from the Mysore Durbar.

(B) The figures in this column represent the interest on the unexpended balance of the paid up Capital, which is retained in the hands of the State.

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.

YEAR.	INTEREST				Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*).
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Government.	Total (*a*).		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91*	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
1892-93	20,485	7,529	3,164	31,178	26,755	4,423
1893-94	20,485	7,695	4,699	32,879	28,740	4,139
1894-95	20,485	8,768	6,257	35,510	38,528	—*3,018*
1895-96	20,485	8,475	6,051	35,011	27,719	7,292
1896-97	20,485	7,930	7,218	35,633	26,876	8,757
1897-98	20,485	7,751	7,950	36,186	36,404	—*218*
	148,627	52,076	38,850	239,553	211,155	28,398

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891.
† One-fourth of interest charged for the year.
‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

YEAR.	INTEREST					Total England and India expressed in Rx. (*a*)	Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government. (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*).
	On outlay from "48" and charged to Part I.	On outlay from "48" and charged to Part II.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.					
			Sterling payments.	Rate of Exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.			
	Rx.	Rx.	£	*s.* *d.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	957	...	...	...	...	957	...	957
1892-93	1,242	...	26,055	1 2·98477785	41,730	42,972	...	42,972
1893-94	1,909	...	47,089	1 2·54664222	77,690	79,599	...	79,599
1894-95	5,756	14,596	49,473	1 1·10054948	90,634	110,986	...	110,986
1895-96	9,512	35,602	58,773	1 1·63814874	103,427	148,541	9,850	138,691
1896-97	11,582	64,022	67,242	1 2·45057491	111,678	187,282	—*1,078*	188,360
1897-98	12,834	99,288	71,250	1 3·35391005	111,372	223,494	16,790	206,704
	43,792	213,508	319,882	...	536,531	793,831	25,562	768,269

BURMA RAILWAYS.

YEAR.	INTEREST.				Total England and India expressed in Rx. (*a*).	Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State. (*a*—*b*).
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.					
		Sterling payments.	Rate of Exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.			
	Rx.	£	*s.* *d.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97 (from 1st September 1896)	181,590	19,085	1 2·45057491	31,697	213,287	237,454	—*24,167*
1897-98	311,186	50,297	1 3·35391005	78,620	389,806	349,496	40,310
	492,776	69,382	...	110,317	603,093	586,950	16,143

X

Schedule J.

Statement showing the Charge upon the general Tax-payer in respect of the Construction of Railways in India from 1858-59 to 1897-98.

	To end of 1896-97.	1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts .	217,023,495	19,044,525	236,068,020
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts .	116,053,241	2,201,392	118,254,633
Subsidised Companies—Repayment of Advances of Interest	336,932	14,969	351,901
TOTAL REVENUE .	333,413,668	21,260,886	354,674,554
CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.			
Railway Revenue Account.			
State Railways—Working Expenses . .	108,195,025	9,201,202	117,396,227
" " Interest at 4 %* on Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue and on debentures discharged	40,834,035	3,374,572	44,208,607
" " Interest on debt incurred in, or created for, the purchase of Railways . .	17,365,401	1,517,860	18,883,261
" " Annuities in purchase of Railways	37,691,789	2,676,715	40,368,504
" " Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances .	2,343,382	429,873	2,773,255
" " Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	11,455,954	1,243,288	12,699,242
Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc. .	12,444,147	110,302	12,554,449
" " Land and Supervision	3,917,845	15,911	3,933,755
" " Interest . . .	144,836,442	3,377,084	148,213,526
Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy .	597,335	113,760	711,095
" " Advances of Interest .	107,000	...	107,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . .	1,290,030	16,229	1,306,259
Total Railway Revenue Account . .	381,078,385	22,076,796	403,155,181
Outlay on Construction charged against Revenue.			
Construction of Protective Railways . .	6,550,931	...	6,550,931
Construction of Railways	6,506,039	3,792	6,509,831
Other Outlay charged to Construction, including Exchange prior to 1884-85 . . .	2,358,794	...	2,358,794
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE .	396,494,149	22,080,588	418,574,737
Loss, excluding indirect charges . .	63,080,481	819,702	63,900,183
Indirect charges	1,861,547	37,525	1,899,072
Loss, including indirect charges . .	64,942,028	857,227	65,799,255

* Three and half per cent. on Capital outlay on the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1895, and 4½ per cent. on the loan of one crore from Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar Railway.



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No. 25.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—

Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized in the Native States of Pudukkottai and Travancore in India.

Bill further to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.

Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1899.

No. 387.—The services of Mr. F. C. Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June, 1899.

No. 1081.—The services of Lieutenant E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th June, 1899.

No. 887.—Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong during the absence on leave of Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, or until further orders.

The 19th June, 1899.

No. 890.—The following correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the improvement of the position of the Judicial Service in India is published for general information:

No. 227, dated Simla, the 4th August, 1898.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, the papers entered in the enclosed list which contain representations regarding the necessity for taking measures to improve the position of the Judicial Service in Bengal, including that of the High Court at Calcutta. The Bengal Government, with its letter of 15th May 1897, forwarded to us letters from the British Indian Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association, as well as memorials addressed to the Viceroy by certain District and Sessions Judges in Bengal. With the subsequent letters of 5th and 19th June 1897, the Government of Bengal forwarded memorials from other members of the Judicial Service in Bengal. In addition to the papers received from the Government of Bengal, we attach a minute by our Honourable Colleague Mr. Chalmers regarding the status of High Court Judges in India, and a letter addressed by the Chief Justice to the Viceroy upon the rules regarding salary, leave and pensions of Judges of the High Court at Calcutta.

2. The British Indian Association represent that the changes made of recent years in the salary and pension rules of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta have been calculated to impair the efficiency of the highest tribunal and of the judicial administration generally in Bengal. The following matters are enumerated by the Association as being prejudicial to the proper administration of justice in the province:

(1) the reduction of the pay of a Puisne Judge from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 45,000 per annum, with the result that the highest rate of pay to which a member of the Judicial Service can aspire is now less than that which members of the Board of Revenue in Bengal and the Civil Secretaries to the Government of India receive;

(2) the enhancement of the period within which the maximum pension admissible to a Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the High Courts can be earned, and the reduction of the amount of pension admissible to a Chief Justice or Judge obliged to retire on medical certificate after 6 years and 9 months of actual service;

(3) Judges belonging to the Indian Civil Service are placed at a disadvantage compared to the other Judges of the High Courts, because they are subject, even if they have already earned their civil service annuities, to a deduction of 4 per cent. from their salaries on account of pension, and because a Civilian Judge, who has earned his civil service annuity, has to serve for 12½ years as a Judge of the High Court before he can earn any addition to it. The result has been that not a few of the more experienced members of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service have retired on finding that the new rules leave them little hope of promotion to the High Court, and the Judicial Service has become unpopular.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in addition to condemning the existing rates of salary and rules for pension, describe the present leave rules for Judges of the High Court as unreasonably stringent and often needlessly vexatious. The Chamber also, while observing that the equalizing of the salaries of Judges of the High Courts in different parts of India has not been carried out in the

executive branch of the service, urge that the Calcutta High Court is the principal Court in India, and that the importance of the business which comes before this Court should justify a special scale of remuneration as well as of precedence to its Judges. The Chamber also represent that the ministerial establishments, both of the High Court and of the Courts in the interior, require to be strengthened and that they should be better paid.

The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association state that it would seem that there has been at times some difficulty in finding suitable men willing to accept the offices of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the High Court, and, in view of the disastrous results to the administration of good government in India which would result from the lowering of the general status of the High Court at Calcutta, urge that no financial consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of offering such salaries, leave allowances, privileges, pensions, etc., as will induce men of ability to accept Judgeships of the High Court, and to use their knowledge for the benefit of the Government and people, while in the prime of life, with the assurance that due provision is made for their retirement at an age when other Government servants are enabled to leave India on adequate pensions.

3. The memorials from the members of the Indian Civil Service serving in the Judicial Branch in Bengal allege that the members of the Judicial Branch are discontented with their prospects, and that the junior members of the service show a strong disinclination to enter that branch. The grievances which are urged by the judicial officers of the service are—

(1) that they are blocked when they reach the post of first grade District Judge, because—

(*a*) they are excluded from special appointments under the Local Government and the Government of India, and

(*b*) substantive appointments in the High Court rarely become vacant owing to the fact that a Judge of the Court can retain his appointment for an indefinite period;

(2) that the salary of a High Court Judge has been reduced, while the period of service in the High Court necessary for the pension of £1,200 has been extended, and that the number of Judgeships open to members of the Indian Civil Service has been reduced from 6 to 5;

(3) that the leave rules are needlessly oppressive in the following particulars:

(*a*) a District Judge is permitted by the Civil Service Regulations to leave his district for 15 days of the Civil Court vacation without forfeiting his privilege leave, but the Local Government requires the Judge of a neighbouring district to take up and dispose of urgent applications for him during his absence. The effect is that a certain proportion of the District Judges cannot avail themselves of the vacation;

(*b*) a District Judge is not permitted to add executive holidays, occurring within the vacation, to his privilege leave, and is thus deprived of a privilege accorded to executive officers under Article 254 of the Civil Service Regulations;

(*c*) a District Judge taking privilege leave is only allowed half pay for the portion of such leave earned, since the last preceding vacation, the balance of the full pay being kept back for payment in case he does not take the next vacation.

4. The questions raised in these representations are very far-reaching and of great moment. They have been frequently under consideration before, and only a little more than two years ago in our Judicial Despatch No. 19 of 1st April 1896, we forwarded, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from our Home Secretary, dated 27th March 1896, to the Registrar of the High Court at Calcutta declining to consider proposals made by the Court to restore the position and privileges of High Court Judges to what they were when the Civil Service was first divided in Bengal into the judicial and executive branches,

and to place both branches of the service upon a footing of perfect equality in the matter of leave rules. We have now again given to the matters raised in the papers forwarded herewith our most anxious consideration, and we shall proceed to inform Your Lordship of the conclusions to which we have come upon each of them.

5. The pay of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court used to be Rs. 50,000 a year, and that of the Puisne Judges of other High Courts Rs. 45,000. In his Financial Despatch No. 46, dated 12th February 1880 (paragraph 3), Lord Cranbrook observed: "The salary of a Puisne Judge at Calcutta is Rs. 50,000, and that of one in the other High Courts is Rs. 45,000. I am not aware of any sufficient reason for this difference, and shall be glad to learn whether you see any objection to the reduction of the salary of future Puisne Judges at the Calcutta High Court to the same amount as that of the others, which should in all cases be fixed at Rs. 43,200, the salaries of the civilian members being exempted from the deduction of 4 per cent., so that all, receiving a like pension for service in the High Court, will receive the same salary." The Government of India (as reported in their Financial Despatch No. 365 of 9th November 1880) were divided in opinion as to this proposal. The majority were of opinion that it would not be advisable to make the proposed reduction of pay. The Secretary of State concurred with the view of the minority that the arguments in favour of maintaining a difference between the pay of the Calcutta Judges and that of other High Court Judges were not sufficiently strong. He accordingly in his Judicial Despatch No. 7 of February 3rd, 1881, directed that the pay of future European Puisne Judges of all the High Courts should be fixed at Rs. 43,200 a year, the pay of the Civilian Judges being exempted from the annuity deduction of 4 per cent., and that of Native Judges being fixed so as to bear the same relation to the pay of the European Judges, as the pay of Native Civil Servants then bore to that of members of the Indian Civil Service. With their Judicial Despatch No. 8 of 13th February 1882 Lord Ripon's Government forwarded to the Marquess of Hartington memorials from certain members of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service in Bengal praying for the modification of this decision and (paragraph 8) pressed upon him the propriety of restoring the salaries of the European Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court to their former scale. With their Despatch No. 15, of 9th May 1882, they forwarded a memorial on the same subject, signed on behalf of the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the National Muhammadan Association, and the Vakeels of the High Court, as well as a minute, dated 8th September 1881, addressed to the Government of India by the Chief Justice of the Court at Calcutta (Sir Richard Garth).

Lord Hartington reviewed the question in his Judicial Despatch No. 24 of August 3rd, 1882. His Lordship decided that the pay of the Judges of all the High Courts should be the same, but stated that the exact salary of the Indian Puisne Judges had not then been finally fixed by him. In his Judicial Despatch, of 25th January 1883, the Earl of Kimberley communicated his decision that there should be no distinction in the matter of salary between the Native Judges and the European Judges of the High Courts, and that the salaries of all Puisne Judges should be fixed at Rs. 45,000 a year. This decision did not make any reservation regarding the deduction from Civilian Judges on account of annuity, and those Judges who belong to the Indian Civil Service remain liable to the deduction of 4 per cent. towards their annuity. The latest orders of the Secretary of State on this question were conveyed in the Judicial Despatch from Lord Cross, No. 20, dated 4th June 1891.

6. The depreciation in the gold value of the rupee and the increase in the cost of living in India, which is most marked in the Presidency towns, have resulted in diminishing to a serious extent the attractions of the salary of a Puisne Judge of one of the High Courts in India. These considerations apply to all branches of the public service, but their effect is of course greater in the case of Europeans in good practice at the English or Indian Bar than in the case of members of a Government service. Your Lordship will observe that, in paragraph 15 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th May 1897, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has expressed the opinion that it seems at least doubtful whether a

change in the salary and the pension rules of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court is really necessary to secure the appointment of good men from the Bar. But, while he did not concur in the view that the Calcutta High Court are entitled to a status superior to that of the High Courts of the other Presidencies and of the North-Western Provinces, he urged that the pay of a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta might be fixed as Rs. 4,000 a month, on the ground that, under the system of separation of the Executive and Judicial Services in Bengal, it is necessary, in order to establish equality of prospects for the members of the two services, that the pay of the highest appointments in the Judicial Service should be on the same scale as that of similar appointments open to the Executive Service. He did not express any opinion on the question whether, in order to preserve equality in the pay of the High Court Judges throughout India, the present rate of pay should be increased to Rs. 4,000 elsewhere.

7. We are entirely in agreement with the decision contained in Lord Hartington's Despatch of the 3rd August 1882 that the pay of the Puisne Judges of the different High Courts should be the same. The proposal of Sir Alexander Mackenzie could not, therefore, in our opinion, be carried out in Calcutta alone. It is also our opinion that the need for improving the prospects of the Judges of the High Court exists not so much in the case of Judges who belong to the Indian Civil Service as in that of Europeans appointed from the Bar in England or in India. In Provinces other than Bengal the rate of pay of the highest executive offices below those of Lieutenant-Governor or Member of Council does not exceed that of a High Court Judge. In Bengal the members of the Board of Revenue receive a higher salary (Rs. 4,000 a month) than a Puisne Judge of the High Court, but they are only two in number, and there must under the law be at least five and may be six Civilian Judges in the Calcutta High Court. For these reasons we cannot regard the enhancement of the pay of Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court, who belong to the Indian Civil Service, as being necessary or desirable.

8. We admit that there are very strong arguments in favour of raising the salary of a Puisne Judge of a High Court in order to attract a competent member of the Bar in India or the United Kingdom. The scale of fees, however, paid for legal advice in India is so high that it has been impossible in the past, and will in our opinion be so in the future, to induce Barristers who are in the enjoyment of the best practices at the Indian Bar to accept a seat on the Bench of the High Court. We have experienced considerable difficulty in recent years in the selection of efficient Barristers from the Bar in India to officiate in temporary vacancies in the High Court at Calcutta, and the disinclination shown by Barristers who do not count among the leaders of the Bar to accept acting appointments in the Court has led us to form views different from those contained in the Despatch of Lord Lansdowne's Government, of 18th February 1890, as regards the possibility of recruiting European Barristers to any considerable extent from the Bar in India for service in the local High Courts. In view of the prospects of the leading Barristers at the Indian Bar, they are not, we think, likely to accept even permanent seats on the Bench in the future, while the recruitment of any but the leading Barristers in practice in this country must inevitably tend to make the Bar too strong for the Bench—a result which is in India fraught with even more disastrous consequences than would be the case in a country in which public opinion exerts more influence. While then we should be glad to support any reasonable change which would have the effect of making a seat on the High Court attractive to a Barrister of eminence at the Indian Bar, we fear that no change in the rates of pay which we could contemplate would be sufficient to have this effect.

9. The question of the rate of pay which will attract sound lawyers from the Bar in the United Kingdom who have not the prospect of attaining to the highest prizes in England is one upon which Your Lordship is better able to express an opinion than we are. In paragraph 10 of his Despatch of 3rd August 1882, Lord Hartington remarked: "I have further to observe that a considerable portion of the Puisne Judges of the High Court are appointed by Her Majesty from the Bar in England, and that nothing whatever has occurred

here which could lead me to suppose that any difficulty would be experienced in obtaining for the High Court of Calcutta Barristers of equal efficiency with those who have served on the Bench of late years. I have every reason to believe that the salaries and pensions of High Court Judges on the scale of Madras and Bombay are regarded in this country as very liberal, and they are certainly in excess of those offered for Judicial Service in other dependencies or colonies of Her Majesty, even in those which are situated within the tropics." Your Lordship will observe that our Honourable Colleague Mr. Chalmers and Sir Francis Maclean, who are both from recent experience of the state of the Bar in England qualified to express an opinion as to the terms which are required to attract good men from it, consider that the present rate of pay for Puisne Judges is insufficient to attract the proper material from the Bar of the United Kingdom. We desire to avoid saying anything that may have the appearance of even hinting that the existing Puisne Judges of the different High Courts who have been selected from the Bar in the United Kingdom are not as efficient as their predecessors. We consider, indeed, that the High Courts have been singularly fortunate in many of the appointments which have been made to them from the United Kingdom in recent years, but we understand that recent experience may have led Your Lordship to form the opinion that appointments to the High Courts in India are not as attractive as they were when Lord Hartington wrote in 1882, and we apprehend that, if the rules as to pay, pension and leave of High Court Judges remain as they are, it may be found impossible in the future to attract men of good standing and practice at the English Bar, and versed in the traditions of the Courts at home. The difficulties in the way of increasing the pay in order to attract Judges of this description are that any change in the pay alone would require to be substantial to have any effect and that, while it is, in our opinion, unnecessary to increase the pay of Civilian or Native Judges, it is undesirable to give by a differentiation of salaries any ground for the opinion that one of the Puisne Judges of a High Court is superior or inferior to another. We prefer therefore to look to a modification of the pension rules and leave rules as the best and most effective means of rendering the appointment of a Judgeship in the High Courts in India more attractive to members of the Bar in the United Kingdom than it is at present.

10. There is not in our opinion the same objection to a differentiation of pensions that there is to a differentiation of salaries. An Indian Civilian has not infrequently completed the service requisite for his ordinary pension before he obtains a permanent appointment in a High Court, and the conditions of the appointment of a Barrister and of a member of the Indian Civil Service to the High Court are so different that a rule of retirement on pension, if fair for one, may be adopted without prejudicing him at all in relation to the other. In accordance with our views upon this point Your Lordship, in your Judicial Despatch of 10th September 1896, fixed the pension of a Native Judge of the Punjab Chief Court at a lower figure than that of Civilian or Barrister members of that Court. This is, however, not the case now with respect to the pensions of Native Judges of the High Courts. The pensions of Native Judges were by the rules published under the Secretary of State's orders contained in his Judicial Despatch No. 33, of the 15th December 1881, fixed at Rs. 9,000 a year after 11½ years' actual service compared with £1,200 in the case of a European Judge, and at Rs. 4,500 compared with £600 on medical certificate after 6 years and 9 months' actual service. Lord Dufferin's Government in their Despatch of 19th January 1886 recommended that the rules regarding the pensions of Native Judges might be assimilated to those which applied to their European colleagues, but Lord Kimberley was unable to accept this recommendation (Judicial Despatch No. 18, dated 27th May 1886). The concession was, however, made in connection with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in paragraph 35 of Viscount Cross' Public Despatch No. 104, dated 12th September 1889.

11. The scale of pensions fixed in 1881 was revised in 1891. In connection with the report of the Special Committee of his Council upon Home Charges, Lord Cross (Judicial Despatch No. 23, dated July 11th, 1889) asked for the opinion of the Government of India upon the following questions:

(1) Should the pensions of all Puisne Judges (to be appointed in the future) be reduced, so that none of them shall exceed £1,000 a year? And

should the pensions of the Chief Justices of these Courts also be reduced, say, to £1,500 for the Chief Justice of Bengal and £1,200 for the Chief Justice of Madras, etc., or to some other, and what sums?

(2) Whether the pensions are or are not reduced in amount, ought the term of service for pension, for Chief Justices and Puisnes alike to be increased, *e.g.*, should the full pension be given only after (say) 15 years' actual service, and the half pension on medical certificate only after 8 years.

In making this reference His Lordship explained that the object to be kept in view was the reduction of expenditure so far as might be consistent with the due efficiency of the public service, and added that, though he wished the above-mentioned questions to be considered in particular, he would be glad to learn the views of Lord Lansdowne's Government upon any other points connected with the subject.

12. The recommendations of Lord Lansdowne's Government were contained in their Financial Despatch No. 39, dated 18th February 1890. They expressed the opinion that the rule which makes members of the Indian Civil Service eligible for an increased rate of pension had not infrequently had mischievous results in inducing Judges to remain in the service when it would have been to the interest of the public service that they should retire, and that the existing rate of pension was certainly extravagant for natives of India. They observed that if the amount of pension were reduced, the field of selection both of Covenanted Civilians and of persons eligible under the third and fourth categories enumerated in section 2, 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104, would remain the same, and, upon the information at their command, they were led to believe that the proposed reduction of the pension, both of Chief Justice and Puisne Judges would not affect prejudicially the quality of the Barristers who would accept seats in the High Court. They remarked: "So far as recruitment from the English Bar is concerned, we think it probable that quite as good men as are now obtained would accept High Court Judgeships on the terms suggested for our consideration, but upon this point Your Lordship will be able to obtain more accurate information from the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney and Solicitor General than is in our power to give. It may, however, be reasonably anticipated that the number of Judges who will be sent out from England is likely to diminish in coming years. At all the High Courts there is now a numerous Bar from whose ranks Puisne Judges may, and we think should, be recruited. If such appointments are made under proper conditions, the Government will obtain men who know the law of the country and have at least some acquaintance with the vernacular languages and with the customs of the people and native institutions. Such persons will also know the conditions of the service and of Indian life, and will accept Judgeships as a satisfactory termination to a fairly successful career at the Bar. It may be anticipated that many of them will not care to serve for full pensions, and that a satisfactory flow of promotion will thus be secured. It is probable also that, as time goes on, the number of Native Judges will be increased, and the observations which apply to the local Bar apply to them also, though it may be doubted whether they will retire as early."

For these reasons they recommended that, unless it appeared to the Secretary of State that the reduction of the pensions would prejudicially affect recruitment from the English Bar, the pension of Chief Justices should be reduced to £1,500 at Calcutta, and £1,200 elsewhere, and that of all Puisne Judges to £1,000, in the case of Judges appointed in the future, and that the invalid pensions should be reduced to £750, £600 and £500, respectively.

13. A further recommendation was that the period of service by which High Court Judges, not members of the Indian Civil Service, could qualify for full pension should be lengthened. "Experience," they remarked, "shows that many of them are not disposed to retire as soon as their present pension is earned, and it seems to us that fifteen years is by no means an excessive amount of service to require of Judges who come out to India with the prospect of retiring in middle life on a fair pension." They suggested that a graduated scale of pensions should be prescribed for Judges compelled to retire owing to ill-health after more

than 8 years' service, and proposed alternatively that £60 should be added for each completed year of service after the eighth to the pension (£500) to be admissible to a Judge retired on account of ill-health after 8 years' service, or that there should be an intermediate rate of pension (say £750) after 12 years' service. They recommended that a corresponding provision should be made to meet the case of an invalided Chief Justice.

14. Lord Cross' decision was conveyed in his Judicial Despatch No. 16 of 14th May 1891. After consulting the Lord Chancellor and other persons, His Lordship determined not to reduce the amount of the full pension which thus remained at £1,800 in the case of the Chief Justice at Calcutta, £1,500 in the case of the Chief Justice of any other Court, and £1,200 in the case of a Puisne Judge; he, however, decided that, in the case of Chief Justices and Judges to be appointed in the future, the term of actual service qualifying for the full pension should be 14½ years instead of 11½ years. The scale of pension admissible on medical certificate after 6 years and 9 months' actual service was reduced to £700 a year in the case of the Chief Justice at Calcutta, £600 in the case of the Chief Justice of any other Court, and £500 in the case of a Puisne Judge. Graduated pensions on the following scale were also sanctioned after an actual service of 10 years:

Years of actual service.	Chief Justice, Calcutta.	Chief Justice elsewhere.	Puisne Judge.
	£	£	£
10	1,200	1,000	800
10¾	1,320	1,100	880
11¾	1,440	1,200	960
12½	1,560	1,300	1,040
13½	1,680	1,400	1,120

15. In their letter No. 2359 of 2nd September 1891 the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta took exception to these rules and expressed their opinion that, if they were adhered to, there would be no longer any security that the necessary number of gentlemen competent to fill vacancies in the Calcutta High Court would be prepared to accept the appointments, and that the efficiency of the Court would be seriously impaired. Lord Lansdowne's Government forwarded this letter to the Secretary of State with their Despatch No. 323 (Finance and Commerce—Pensions), dated 2nd December 1891, and stated that they did not share the apprehensions of the Honourable Judges.

16. We have cited the correspondence regarding the change of the rules in regard to pension at some length, because we are of opinion that the increase in the term which must be served before the maximum pension can be earned is regarded by the Judges as one of the most serious of their grievances, and because we have been forced to the conclusion that a modification of the pension rules is very necessary, if the position of a High Court Judge is to continue to be attractive to a member of the English Bar. We have given the subject of the form which the modification of the existing rules should take our most careful consideration. While we think that the requirement that he must secure a period of 14½ years' actual service in order to earn the maximum pension may often be unsuitable in the case of a Chief Justice, and may turn the scale and prevent a good man from accepting a Puisne Judgeship, we recognize that it would be probably undesirable to reduce it at the present time. We would therefore propose that the maximum pension should, as now, be earned after 14½ years' service and that the present invalid pensions should not be altered. We would, however, propose that the pensions which can be earned between the completion of 10 years' actual service and the full term of 14½ years of such service should be improved in the case of Chief Justices and High Court Judges recruited from the Bar in the United Kingdom, and recommend the following scale:

Number of years' service.	Chief Justice of Calcutta.	Chief Justice of other High Courts.	Puisne Judge.
	£	£	£
10 years	1,500	1,200	1,000
10¾ "	1,560	1,260	1,040
11¾ "	1,620	1,320	1,080
12½ "	1,680	1,380	1,120
13½ "	1,740	1,440	1,160

17. We consider that this scale of pension should be strictly limited to Judges recruited from the Bar in the United Kingdom. We have already expressed our opinion that any reasonable change in the rate of salary paid to a High Court Judge would fail to attract the best men of the Indian Bar to serve in the High Courts. We are also of opinion that any reasonable change in the rules regarding pensions would be ineffectual. We do not therefore recommend the extension of this scale of pensions to Barristers recruited from any Bar outside the United Kingdom. Nor do we recommend any change in the scale of pensions admissible to either Native or Civilian Judges. There is, in our opinion, much to be said in favour of the view that Civilian Judges of the High Court should not be eligible for a higher pension than that admissible to those members of the service who attain to the high executive posts of Lieutenant-Governor, Member of Council or Chief Commissioner of a Province, but we are not prepared to recommend the abolition of the maximum pension either in the case of Civilian or Native Judges. In our opinion, however, the graduated scale, which we have suggested in the case of Barrister Judges recruited in the United Kingdom, is not required for either of these two classes of Judges.

18. It has been suggested that, in the case of Barristers appointed from England, who may shortly after their arrival in India desire, either for climatic or other reasons, to resign their appointments, it might be desirable to arrange for the payment of a lump sum down which would enable them to leave their appointments and return to England without loss before they become eligible for the pension admissible on medical certificate. We think this suggestion worthy of consideration. We are not in a position to determine what sum might be paid under such circumstances; but, if Your Lordship is in agreement with our view that the matter is worth pursuing, you will no doubt be able to ascertain what sum would be suitable.

19. The question of the pensions of Civilian Judges leads us to the consideration of the present conditions of appointment as they apply to Judges of the Indian Civil Service. The appointment of a Judge to a High Court is made (section 4 of 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104) "during Her Majesty's pleasure." In their Public Despatch No. 66, of the 19th October 1876, Lord Lytton's Government proposed that the rule which requires a member of the Indian Civil Service to retire after 35 years' service should apply to Civilian Judges of the High Courts on completion of 35 years' service either including or with the addition of so much service in the High Court as might suffice to earn the full pension of their post according to the rules for the time being. The Marquess of Salisbury, in his Public Despatch No. 16, of 22nd February 1877, saw no reason why in principle the rule of retirement applying to the Judges of the Chief Court in the Punjab should not apply to the Judges of the High Courts. His Lordship, however, observed that a practical difficulty arose from the peculiar form of their appointment, and that an Act of Parliament would be necessary to give binding effect to the change proposed. Lord Salisbury thought that the evils which the Government of India intended to guard against might be adequately checked by their abstaining from recommending for the High Court gentlemen whose period of service is approaching completion.

20. In their Despatch of 18th February 1890 Lord Lansdowne's Government, as has been already noticed, referred to the mischievous results which had at times ensued from Judges remaining in the service when it would have been to the interest of the public service that they should retire. The present substantive Civilian Judges of the Calcutta High Court are:

	Date of arrival in India.	Date of substantive appointment to High Court.
Sir Henry Prinsep	... 7th December 1855 ...	22nd August 1878.
Mr. Macpherson	... 30th November 1856 ...	10th January 1885.
" J. O'Kinealy	... 2nd February 1862 ...	10th February 1883.
" Rampini	... 29th November 1864 ...	20th April 1893.
" J. F. Stevens	... 16th October 1865 ...	14th December 1897.

Sir Henry Prinsep has over 42 and Mr. Macpherson over 41 years' service. Until Mr. Rampini was appointed to a substantive vacancy in 1893, a member of the Indian Civil Service had not succeeded to a permanent Judgeship since

1885, and only two such appointments have been made in the last 12 years. The result has been that many hardworking and deserving District and Sessions Judges have of recent years retired from the service rather than wait on in what appeared to them to be the forlorn hope of succeeding to a seat in the High Court. The resignation of these officers has left an extremely small field of choice for vacancies which are likely to occur in the near future. Although this state of things does not at the present time prevail in other provinces, there have been instances outside Bengal in which the efficiency of the Judicial Service and the just expectations of District and Sessions Judges have been prejudiced by Civilian Judges of the High Court continuing to hold office for a very long period. With reference to Lord Salisbury's suggestion that gentlemen whose period of service is approaching completion should not be recommended for appointment to the High Court, we would point out that none of the three senior Judges now in the Calcutta High Court, nor Messrs. Tottenham and Beverley, the last two Civilian Judges who have retired from that Court, were appointed to the Court permanently when they were nearly completing their 35 years' service, and that it is important that a member of the Indian Civil Service should prove his suitability for the appointment of High Court Judge by officiating in a temporary vacancy before he is permanently appointed to the office. It appears to us to be difficult to overlook the claims to permanent appointment of senior District and Sessions Judges who are of good service and have officiated in the Court with special credit and efficiency, unless they happen to be on the verge of completing their 35 years' service. We are therefore unable to think that the difficulties which arise from time to time under the present arrangements can be removed in the manner suggested by Lord Salisbury. We are, however, of opinion that it is most desirable to remove them by laying down a rule to apply to all Civilian Judges appointed in the future; that a Civilian Judge of a High Court must retire at the end of 35 years' service, or, if he has not completed 5 years as a permanent Judge of the High Court, when he completes his 35 years' service, then on the completion of 5 years from the date of his permanent appointment to the Court. If Your Lordship is of the same opinion as Lord Salisbury as to the need of Parliamentary legislation in order to give effect to this reform, we would ask that such legislation should be undertaken. We would, however, suggest to Your Lordship that it might be possible within the terms of section 4 of 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104, for Her Majesty to appoint Civilian Judges to the High Court subject to the conditions we have stated. Under the terms of his covenant the service of a member of the Indian Civil Service continues during the pleasure of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the covenant itself contains no requirement that the covenantor must retire on the completion of 35 years' service. The appointment too of ordinary members of the Council of the Governor General is made by Her Majesty by warrant, and the warrant fixes no term within which the functions of the member shall be terminated. But in accordance with established usage, a Member of Council vacates his appointment on the completion of 5 years' service in it.

21. The next question to which we have to refer is the incidence of the restrictions which the Civil Service Regulations impose on the enjoyment of privilege leave by judicial officers and others who have an annual vacation. The manner in which the Judges of the High Court and the other members of the Judicial Service are respectively affected by these restrictions is different, but the rules are regarded as irksome and unnecessary by all to whom they apply and tend, we are convinced, to deter those who would otherwise join the Judicial Service from doing so.

22. Taking first the question as it affects Judges of the High Courts, we would observe that rules on the subject of privilege leave were framed in 1871, and were issued under section 6 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104), with the approval of the Secretary of State conveyed in Lord Salisbury's Despatch No. 43, dated the 11th October of that year. In accordance with those rules a High Court Judge was, subject to the exigencies of the service and the condition of urgent necessity, allowed one month's privilege leave, on full pay and counting as service, for every continuous period of eleven months (vacation included) spent on duty, the only further restriction imposed being the usual prohibition against the accumulation of such

leave for more than three months at a time. Six years later, attention was directed to the question of the practice followed by the Judges of adding the vacation to privilege leave taken immediately before or after it—a practice with which there was nothing in the rules to interfere, and also to the difficulty and laxity said to have resulted in interpreting the condition as to the existence of "urgent necessity." It was in consequence proposed in the Financial Despatch* of Lord Lytton's Government, No. 234, dated the 6th August 1877, to amend the rules so as to abolish the condition as to "urgent necessity" and to check the practice above referred to by rendering only half pay admissible to a Judge while on privilege leave for any period in excess of the time which he might have spent on duty while the rest of the Court was in vacation, the whole period so spent being, however, allowed, as before, to count towards actual service. Lord Salisbury, in dealing with this proposal, in his Despatch No. 39, dated the 25th October 1877, suggested that the rule should be that a Judge, who, by reason of his being required to remain in attendance in Court during vacation, was not relieved of his duties for one month in any year, might be permitted to take privilege leave in respect of that year on the usual terms and combine it with any subsequent vacation; but that this last concession should be claimable only once in three years. Lord Lytton's Government pointed out in their Despatch No. 125, dated the 8th May 1879, that the effect of such an amendment of the rules would be to prevent a Judge from taking short leave, except during the vacation, without prejudicing his claims to furlough. The Secretary of State, however, while consenting, in deference to this representation, to the application to the High Court Judges, then on the Bench, of the rules favoured by the Government of India, decided, in his Despatch No. 18, dated the 21st August 1879, that, in the case of Judges appointed thereafter, privilege leave, if granted, should be for no more than one month in the year; that it should be incapable of accumulation; that it should be without pay except in the case of a Judge who had not enjoyed the ordinary vacation in the previous year, and that it should not, save under the circumstances just adverted to, be added to the vacation. On these lines the statutory rules on the subject were eventually settled, the chief modification since introduced being that once in three years, and not oftener, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation. The existing rules are reproduced in Article 600 (*16*) of the Civil Service Regulations. The Honourable Sir Henry Prinsep is now the only High Court Judge who is serving under the more favourable rules recommended by the Government of India which are embodied in Article 600 (*18*) of the Civil Service Regulations. We desire to ask for a reconsideration of the question and to urge that these more advantageous rules be extended to all the Judges of the High Courts now on the Bench or hereafter to be appointed. There is, however, one modification which we would here introduce. A tendency on the part of the Judges to prolong the annual recess has been noticed and may, perhaps, to some extent, be attributed to the curtailment by the Government of their privileges in the matter of regular leave. In some of the High Courts the long vacation now extends to almost two-and-a-half months, and, if the privileges referred to be restored, we think that it might be made a condition of their restoration that the long vacation be confined within more reasonable limits. We would, in a word, expressly provide that not more than two months' vacation may be combined with leave granted under the amended statutory rules.

23. The next question is that of the addition by High Court Judges of vacation to furlough. The attention of the Government of India was some years ago directed to the practice, in vogue in the Calcutta High Court, of combining these two classes of leave in a manner peculiarly advantageous to the Judges, and the Secretary of State was addressed on the subject in the Despatch of Lord Lansdowne's Government, No. 259, dated the 26th August 1890. The Government of India then observed that it had been not unusual for the Calcutta Judges to proceed on furlough, intending on the expiration thereof to remain continuously absent in the enjoyment of the annual vacation, and the receipt of full pay. In such a case it was pointed out, the officiating Judge, if any, was required to vacate at the commencement of the recess, so that, although the absentee reverted to full pay before his actual return to this country, no additional expense was incurred through the prolongation of his absence. As, however, the rules expressly forbade the combination of privilege

leave with vacation except as provided in Article 600 (*16*) (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Lord Lansdowne's Government suggested that it might be considered whether an analogous restriction ought not to be applied to furlough, Article 600 (*24*) being amended with that object. Lord Cross, in his Judicial Despatch No. 58, dated the 11th December 1890, expressed the opinion that a Judge on furlough ought not to be allowed, while out of India, to revert to full pay merely by reason of the arrival of a certain date marking the commencement of the vacation; but His Lordship thought that the adoption of the suggestion under consideration might be felt to entail some hardship, and he suggested that the case might be met by providing that a Judge, who is absent on furlough out of India, should not revert to full pay until he reports his return to duty, and should, in the event of his absence being prolonged during any part of the vacation, receive furlough pay for such period. Article 600 (*24*) was thereupon altered in accordance with this suggestion, it being at the same time made clear that absence during vacation should continue to count as actual service.

24. We are fully sensible of the fact that the decision imposing this restriction on the Judges was arrived at at a comparatively recent time, and that any proposal for reversing it would be out of order unless justified by reasons of marked cogency. We believe, however, that the circumstances already adverted to by us are sufficient to furnish such reasons. The restriction in question has undoubtedly aroused a sense of injury amounting almost to resentment among the Judges, and the existence of such a feeling must of itself be a misfortune; it has in its application caused obvious personal hardship; and its imposition has attracted the notice of the public. It has happened, as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have observed, that a Judge, feeling himself unable to incur the loss of pay involved in his continued absence in England after the commencement of the vacation, has returned from furlough to find the Court closed, his services not required, and himself at liberty to while away the recess at some hill-station in India instead of in England. The rule, to which such a result is to be attributed, appears especially harsh and unreasonable to Englishmen in this country, not only to the Judges who are affected by it, but also to the non-official European community. The State gains nothing by the withdrawal of the privilege that the Judges formerly enjoyed in this respect, and it seems to us that its restoration would be politic and free from substantial objection of any kind. We earnestly trust, then, that Your Lordship will be prepared to consider our suggestion that, subject to the same condition regarding the maximum period of vacation as that put forward above in connection with the combination of privilege leave with vacation, the privilege formerly enjoyed by the Judges in this respect may be restored to them.

25. It has been urged that the rules regulating the grant of privilege and vacation leave, as they affect District and Sessions Judges, are very unfavourable and impose needless and vexatious restrictions on the officers concerned. The matter was touched upon by Sir Henry Fowler in his Judicial Despatch No. 5, dated the 21st February 1895, in which certain memorials submitted by judicial officers serving in the Lower Provinces of Bengal were disposed of. In that Despatch Your Lordship's predecessor accepted the opinion of this Government that the rules referred to were sufficiently liberal in most Provinces; but Sir Henry Fowler was not satisfied that this was the case in Bengal, and, on further consideration, we ourselves are led to the conclusion that, not only in Bengal, but generally, the existing orders are less advantageous and more irksome than they ought to be. The Civil Courts are allowed, and we believe always must be allowed, an annual recess of some duration, even if it be only in deference to the wishes of the legal profession and the public and apart from any consideration of the necessity for affording Judges some regular respite from duties which are admittedly of a peculiarly arduous and trying, because sedentary and monotonous, character. The vacation enjoyed by the subordinate Civil Courts in this country is approximately one month, and, owing to its existence and the presumption that District and Sessions Judges avail themselves of it, it is laid down by Article 306 of the Civil Service Regulations that privilege leave is not admissible to such officers, save in cases of urgent necessity, when it may be granted on half pay, subject to the condition that it shall in no case be combined

with the vacation. But a Sessions Judge is required to dispose of a certain amount of criminal work during the periodical vacations, and, as if to meet his case more fully, Article 308 declares him eligible for privilege leave under the ordinary rules, provided that he certifies that he has not been absent from his station for more than fifteen days of the recess. The result, then, is that a District and Sessions Judge must remain at his post, even if, owing to the Civil Courts being closed, he has little or no regular work to do, throughout half of the vacation in order to retain his right to privilege leave under the ordinary rules. The vacation usually includes a number of public holidays allowed to all officers, executive as well as judicial, so that the advantage to the latter is really less than appears at first sight; and, while it is open to an executive officer to add those holidays to his privilege leave under the conditions prescribed by Article 254 of the Civil Service Regulations, it is held that it is not open to a judicial officer to do so, because such holidays are "vacation," and Article 306, as noticed above, peremptorily forbids the combination of privilege leave with vacation. Moreover, owing to the presumption—which is scarcely justified by the facts—that a District and Sessions Judge will avail himself of the recess, it is ruled in the note to Article 307 that no certificate of title to privilege leave, save in the case of urgent necessity, can be given for the period of service rendered between two vacations until the second vacation arrives; and thus, in respect of such leave earned during that period, only half pay may in the first instance be drawn, the other half being made good on the expiration of the second vacation, but not till then, if the actual event rebuts the presumption.

26. We are fully satisfied that these rules are, as a matter of fact, keenly felt by judicial officers to be unnecessarily harassing and illiberal. They do not result in any material saving of expense, and we think that, in order to prevent irritation and discontent, the restrictions which they involve should be removed. In the result judicial officers would, no doubt, have some advantage over their executive colleagues in the matter of leave; but we recognize that the Judicial Branch requires the adventitious aid of some such advantages to make it less unpopular and unattractive and to render its efficient recruitment a matter of less difficulty than hitherto. We propose, then, if Your Lordship approves, to amend the Civil Service Regulations so as to remove as far as possible all obstacles in the way of the enjoyment of the usual Civil Court vacation and to provide that its incidence shall in no way affect the grant of regular leave. The only conditions, which we would insist upon in connection with District and Sessions Judges availing themselves of these vacations, are—

(1) that suitable arrangements should in each instance be proposed by the District and Sessions Judge concerned, approved by the High Court, and made, for the disposal during the vacation of any criminal work requiring attention; and

(2) that a District and Sessions Judge should obtain the express permission of the Local Government to avail himself, without prejudice to his regular leave, of so much of the vacation as is not needed for the disposal of criminal business.

Subject to these conditions, we would allow full advantage to be taken of the vacations and would permit them to be combined with regular leave whenever such a combination can be arranged under Article 254 of the Civil Service Regulations so as to involve no additional expenditure.

27. So far we have dealt with the matter of vacation only in connection with Judges of the High Court and District and Sessions Judges. But this at once brings us face to face with the question whether the concessions, which we now advocate, should be confined to them alone or extended to other officers serving in Departments in which regular recesses are recognized. Our conclusion is that they ought to be so extended. In every case it will be found that a vacation is allowed for other reasons than the convenience and advantage of the officials concerned. Thus, to take that of the Education Department, it will readily be admitted that an annual recess must be made allowance for in accordance with universal custom and in the interests of the students quite as much as, if not more than, in the interests of the teachers or lecturers. And to make that recess take the place of, and oust the right to, privilege leave altogether is to tie the officers of the Department down to enjoy a holiday only at a certain time of the

year and, in our opinion, places them at a grave disadvantage. On the other hand, the conditions of service in the Education and other Departments concerned are by no means specially attractive, and we are strongly of opinion that the State will gain by bestowing on them such small concessions as those we now propose.

28. Your Lordship will observe that one of the complaints of the British Indian Association is that the Civilian Judges are placed under a special and peculiar disadvantage as compared with their Barrister and Native colleagues in that even if they have earned their Civil Service annuities, they are still subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. on their salaries on account of pension. The effect of this deduction is to practically reduce the salary of the Civilian Judge to Rs. 3,600 a month. With reference to this matter, we would observe that the decision in the Secretary of State's Judicial Despatch No. 7, of 3rd February 1881, was that the pay of European Puisne Judges of all the High Courts should be fixed at Rs. 43,200 a year, the pay of Civilian Judges being exempted from the annuity deduction of 4 per cent. If this decision had been maintained, all Puisne Judges would now be receiving the salary paid to Puisne Judges who are members of the Indian Civil Service. In paragraph 12 of his Despatch of August 3rd, 1882, Lord, Hartington explained the reasons which had led to the decision to place the pay of an European Puisne Judge of a High Court at Rs. 43,200 and to require no contribution for pension from Civilian Judges.

29. In consequence of the decision in paragraph 35 of the Public Despatch from Lord Cross, No. 104, dated 12th September 1889, that no distinction should be maintained in the case of Puisne Judges of the High Courts in regard to salary, leave, or pension, the Civilian Judges of the Calcutta High Court made a representation asking that, even if the deduction of 4 per cent. from their salaries should not cease from the date of appointment to the Bench of the High Courts, it should not be continued after they had served long enough to earn the Civilians' annuity of £1,000 a year. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State in the Judicial Despatch of Lord Lansdowne's Government, No. 13, dated 25th March 1891. The Government of India had no recommendation to make in favour of a change in the existing practice, and in his Judicial Despatch No. 20, of 4th June 1891, Lord Cross expressed his concurrence in this view. Your Lordship will notice that, while the Civilian Judges of the High Courts would share in the concessions which we suggest as regards the abolition of the existing restrictions on privilege leave, we propose for Barrister Judges recruited from home more favourable terms as regards pension. Moreover, although the proposal to require Civilian Judges of the High Court to retire after 35 years' service, provided that they have served as substantive Judges of the High Court for 5 years, should be of benefit to the Judicial Service as a whole, we can quite understand that it may be regarded as a hardship by individuals who may succeed to the High Court in the future. We therefore think it desirable that some concession should be made to the Civilian Judges of the High Courts, and we think that it would remove an unpopular condition of the service and one which does create what seems to us an unnecessary difference between the conditions of service of Puisne Judges of the High Courts of different places, if the salaries of such Judges as are members of the Indian Civil Service are in future exempted, like those of Members of Council, from the 4 per cent. deduction for pension. We recommend this proposal for Your Lordship's sanction.

30. Your Lordship will observe that one proposal contained in the memorials of the judicial officers is that the pay of four of the existing District and Sessions Judgeships should be raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,750 a month, and that the pay of the Legal Remembrancer should be raised from Rs. 2,500 rising to Rs. 3,000 by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month. Sir Alexander Mackenzie thought that the best course would be to convert two of the present Judgeships into appointments on Rs. 3,000 a month to be filled by selection for merit, and to raise the Legal Remembrancer's pay to Rs. 3,000. He pointed out that there are two District Judgeships on Rs. 3,000 in the North-Western Provinces, and urged that the creation of these appointments and the increase in the pay of the Legal Remembrancer would only cost Rs. 15,000 a year. We fully concur with the view of the late Lieutenant-Governor that it is a defect in the present scale of judicial appointments in Bengal that there is no purely

judicial appointment between a first grade District Judgeship on Rs 2,500 and a Puisne Judgeship in the High Court on Rs. 3,750. The permanent scale of District and Sessions Judgeships in Bengal is 15 on Rs. 2,500 and 15 on Rs. 2,000, and this is more favourable than it need be to the more junior members of the Judicial Service. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are, including the Legal Remembrancer, who is graded with District and Sessions Judges, two District and Sessions Judgeships on Rs. 3,000, seven on Rs. 2,500, six on Rs. 2,250, ten on Rs. 1,833⅓ and three on Rs. 1,666⅔. The average pay of a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal is Rs. 2,250; and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 2,155. We do not think it necessary to create two appointments in Bengal on Rs. 3,000, and prefer the suggestion of the judicial officers who have memorialized us that four appointments should be created on Rs. 2,750. As we have just observed, the average pay of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal is already higher than that of District and Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and we do not consider it desirable to increase this difference by adding to the four highest appointments without reducing some of the lower ones. We think that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should arrange for the regrading of the District and Sessions Judgeships in the following or a somewhat similar manner:

	Rs.
First grade, 4 on	2,750
Second grade, 11 on	2,500
Third grade, 10 on	2,000
Fourth grade, 5 on	1,800

The sum requisite for creating a first grade on Rs. 2,750 will thus be secured without any increase of expenditure. We do not consider it necessary to alter the pay of the Legal Remembrancer. It appears to us that the Lieutenant-Governor would always be able to get one of his best Judges on Rs. 2,750 to take this appointment on Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. We have not suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor the regrading set out above, but would ask Your Lordship's sanction to effecting this re-arrangement of salaries or any other which approves itself to the Lieutenant-Governor and ourselves and can be carried out without increase of expenditure.

India Office,

London, 27th April, 1899.

Judicial,

No. 18.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Improvement of the position of the Judges of the High Courts, and removal of certain grievances affecting the Judicial Service in Bengal.

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's predecessor, No. 227 (Finance and Commerce), dated the 4th August last, in which your Government bring to my notice certain representations which have been made regarding the necessity for taking measures to improve the position of the Judges of the several High Courts in India, and for removing certain grievances which are alleged to impair the efficiency of the Judicial Service in Bengal. The correspondence on the first of these two subjects relates immediately to the High Court at Calcutta, and among the enclosures of the letter there are no communications from other Governments in whose territories High Courts exist, showing whether similar measures are required there; but it is recognised, in paragraph 7 of the letter, that any proposals for a change in the present rules regulating pay, pensions,

and leave in the case of the Calcutta Court could not be carried out for that Court alone, and that it is therefore necessary to treat the case as affecting all the High Courts in India.

2. Your Government are of opinion that, although it must be admitted that, owing to the depreciation of the rupee and the increase in the cost of living in India, especially in Presidency towns, which have occurred since the present salaries were fixed, the attractions offered by a puisne judgeship in a High Court have been diminished to a serious extent, there is no ground for considering the enhancement of the pay of Puisne Judges who belong to the Indian Civil Service, or of Native Puisne Judges, to be necessary or desirable. You think, however, that in the case of Judges drawn from the Bar in England and India there are strong arguments in favour of raising the salary. But in the case of the Indian Bar, you believe that no change in the rate of pay which you could reasonably contemplate would have the effect of rendering a seat in a High Court attractive to a barrister of eminence, and you do not, therefore, propose any. To increase the pay in the case of appointments made only from home would, you consider, be open to objection because a differentiation of salaries might give rise to the opinion that one class of Puisne Judges was superior or inferior to another. You propose, therefore, to secure that increase of the attractiveness of a seat in a High Court to members of the Bar in the United Kingdom which you hold to be necessary by means of a modification of the pension and leave rules. In the case of the modifications proposed in the pension rules, you think that they should be strictly limited to Judges recruited from the Bar in the United Kingdom, while the changes in the leave rules which you advocate are apparently intended to be of general application. While not proposing any limitation of tenure in the case of Barrister or Native Judges, you think that all Civilian Judges appointed in the future should be made subject to a rule that a Judge, like any other member of the Indian Civil Service except Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council, must retire at the end of 35 years' service, or, if he has not completed five years as a permanent Judge of the High Court by that time, then on the completion of five years from the date of his permanent appointment to the Court; and you recommend that, if it is considered that Parliamentary legislation is required in order to give effect to this reform, such legislation should be undertaken.

3. I have given these recommendations that careful consideration which the importance of the subject demands. There can be no question that the Government in India is vitally interested in securing for the bench of the highest Courts in the country the best possible standard of professional ability, vigour, and intellectual capacity in the Judges; and I agree with Your Excellency's Government that, in consequence of the causes to which you have referred, it has of recent years become increasingly difficult to induce men of the necessary qualifications in this country to accept a seat in the Courts. I also entirely agree that, for the reason stated by Lord Hartington in his Despatch No. 24, of the 3rd August 1882, it is not possible to make a distinction between the Puisne Judges of the different High Courts in India, and that any increased advantages, which it may be thought necessary to grant, should be applicable to all alike.

4. I am not, however, able to accept the proposal that differential treatment should be applied to Judges of the High Courts according as they are recruited from the Bar of the United Kingdom on the one hand, and from the Civil Service, the Indian or Native Bar, or the Provincial Judicial Service on the other. It appears to me that any such difference would lead to a feeling of dissatisfaction among those who are placed in an inferior position, and thus tend to disturb the harmony of the Courts, besides being inconsistent with the decision given, in paragraph 35 of his Despatch No. 104, dated the 12th September 1889, by Lord Cross in announcing the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government upon the Report of the Public Service Commission. With reference to the Indian Bar in particular, in regard to what is said in paragraph 17 of the letter under reply, I must remind Your Excellency that two Chief Justices have recently been drawn from that source, and that any refusal of equal advantages with those offered to their fellow barristers who have practised at home would probably be much resented by barristers in India. Nor does

it seem to me that any distinction should be made in the case of Civilian Judges. All alike perform the same functions and hold office under Her Majesty's Patent; and any difference of treatment would, in my opinion, be likely to prejudice the smooth working of the Courts. For these reasons I consider that one set of rules should be applicable to all Judges of the Courts, whether in respect of pay, pension, age of retirement, or leave privileges.

5. I recognise the force of the arguments used in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter against any general increase in the salaries of Puisne Judges. Except in Calcutta their salary has always been Rs. 45,000 a year, as at present. But the reduction made in Calcutta in 1881 from Rs. 50,000 to the lower figure has undoubtedly created a feeling of dissatisfaction in that, by far the largest, Court; and the salaries as now fixed compare unfavourably with those drawn by Members of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta and Secretaries to the Government of India, which are Rs. 48,000 a year. The raising of the salaries of the Puisne Judges generally from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,000 a month seems therefore to me a desirable measure, as tending to remove inequalities which have an invidious appearance between offices of like importance and dignity in the judicial and in the executive line, respectively, and in some degree compensating for the greater expensiveness of living which is generally admitted to have been a marked feature of recent years in the Presidency towns. I have accordingly decided that, from the commencement of the financial year 1899-1900, the salary of a Puisne Judge of a High Court in India shall be Rs. 4,000 a month.

6. I notice that in his memorandum forwarded with your letter Mr. M. D. Chalmers suggests a substantial increase in the outfit allowance given to Judges appointed in England. The question is not referred to in the letter, and I do not at present see any reason for reconsidering the existing scale of outfit allowances, which applies to many other officers besides Judges, and was the result of much deliberation.

7. In paragraph 29 of the letter it is recommended that in the case of Civilian Judges of the High Court the 4 per cent. deduction for annuity at present levied be in future foregone. I regret that I am unable to accede to this recommendation. The deduction is one of the conditions of an Indian Civilian's covenant, and it is in virtue of his position under the covenant as a member of the Indian Civil Service that he obtains a seat in the Court. I do not consider that liability to this form of insurance creates any such distinction between a Civilian and a non-Civilian Puisne Judge as to call for special orders relieving the former from an obligation to which all other members of his service are subject.

8. I have carefully considered the proposal made in your 20th paragraph that Civilian Judges should be compulsorily retired after 35 years' service, or, if they have not then completed five years' service in the Court, after the completion of that period. It appears to me, for the reasons before stated, that it would create an undesirable inequality between different Judges in the conditions of tenure of appointment if such a rule were made for Civilians alone. I recognise, however, the force of the arguments adduced in favour of the change, and I think that the result desired may be attained in another way. It seemed to me that a rule prescribing retirement at a fixed age, applicable to Civilian and other Judges alike, would be likely to have a good result in promoting the efficiency of the Judicial Bench; and I have ascertained that it will be sufficient if notice is given to a Judge on accepting the appointment that he is expected to resign on attaining the age of 60. I enclose a copy of a Resolution in Council to this effect which has been recorded in this Office, and will be communicated to any person to whom an offer of a judgeship is in future made in this country. It will be for Your Excellency's Government to arrange that a similar communication is made officially to any person in India selected for the High Court Bench before he accepts office, and that an acceptance of the condition stated in it is obtained and duly recorded. As the average age at which Civilians now enter the service is 24,* 35 years' service brings an officer to 59. I do not think it would be expedient, in the case of a high judicial officer, like a Judge of the High Court,

* *Vide* Home Department letter No. 86, dated 10th November 1898, paragraph 9.

to admit the possibility of making an exception to the rule of retirement on attaining the age limit, and it should therefore be understood that no relaxation of the rules is practicable.

9. Turning now to the proposals made as regards pensions, I understand that your Government are of opinion that the extension in 1891 of the time required to be served for full pension from 11½ to 14½ years has not worked satisfactorily, and that the most desirable course would be to revert to the former term and the other conditions as they stood before that date. It is said that "the increase in the term which must be served before the maximum pension can be earned is regarded by the Judges as one of the most serious of their grievances," and that you "have been forced to the conclusion that a modification of the pension rules is very necessary if the position of a High Court Judge is to continue to be attractive to a member of the English Bar." In these circumstances the proposal, put forward in your 16th paragraph, to retain the present term of service for the maximum pension, but to give somewhat better graduated pensions at earlier dates, is, I assume, suggested only in order to avoid the appearance of reversing a decision deliberately arrived at eight years ago. After the fullest consideration of this part of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the system of graduated pensions, advancing by substantial amounts after short additional terms of service, is, upon the whole, open to objection, as likely to afford an inducement to a man whose health and powers are failing to remain at his post longer than is either safe or expedient. I think it best, therefore, to return to the conditions as they stood before the change of 1891, any Judge now on the Bench being allowed the option, if he desires it, of adhering to the rules then introduced. Accordingly, except in cases where this option is exercised, graduation will disappear, the old period of 11½ years' service for maximum pension will be reverted to, and the only pension claimable for a shorter term will be the half pension obtainable on medical certificate after 6¾ years' service.

10. In paragraph 18 of the letter you suggest for my consideration a proposal that, in the case of barristers appointed from England, who may shortly after their arrival desire, either for climatic or other reasons, to resign their appointments, a lump sum should be fixed which would enable them to return to England without loss before they become eligible for a pension on medical certificate. It does not appear to me that such an arrangement would be expedient; it is not desirable that a person who, after due deliberation, has accepted an important post in India should have facilities offered him for reconsidering his decision.

11. The remaining proposals affecting Judges of the High Court relate to privilege leave and the combination of the annual vacation therewith and with furlough. It is urged that as regards privilege leave, the rules advocated by Lord Lytton's Government in 1877, and embodied in Clause 18 of Article 603 of the Civil Service Regulations (which now apply only to one Judge, Sir H. T. Prinsep, of the Calcutta Court), should be substituted for those contained in Clause 16 of the same Article, on the understanding that not more than two months' vacation may be combined with privilege leave. I have carefully considered this proposal, but regret that I am unable to accept it. In the first place, it appears to me that so long as the very necessary condition is maintained that privilege leave can only be granted to a Judge of the High Court "subject to the exigencies of the public service"—that is, if the state of the Court's work permits of its being granted without making necessary the appointment of an officiating Judge, any concession of the kind suggested would be rather illusory than real; for it is evident that such leave could very seldom be obtained. And in the second, I have reason to think that the Judges would regard a condition which compelled them to restrict the present annual vacation to a bare two months with much dissatisfaction. The recess as at present fixed in most of the High Courts admits of a short visit to England every year for all except the Vacation Judge; if it were cut down to two months, this privilege would no longer be available, and the period of relaxation of all the Judges except those who take the vacation duty would be curtailed in order to admit of one or two Judges in a year combining privilege leave with vacation. It seems to me that the present rules, which have now been in force for nearly

twenty years, since which time every Judge now on the Bench except one has been appointed, are sufficiently liberal, and do not call for amendment.

12. Nor am I able to recognise the expediency of the proposal made in the 24th paragraph of the letter, to alter the present rule (No. 24 of Article 600 of the Civil Service Regulations), which debars a Judge whose furlough extends into the vacation from drawing full pay before he returns to India. It appears to me ~~that~~ to apply to the annual vacation, extending for more than two months, the rule applicable to other authorised casual holidays would be such a substantial advantage that, if it were granted, every Judge who proposed to take furlough would, if possible, time his leave so as to include the vacation therein. This would probably lead to more frequent furloughs being taken and thus to increased expenditure, while it might cause considerable difficulty in supplying the place of the absent Judges. The proposal is also combined with the condition that the vacation should be cut down to two months, on which I have commented in the preceding paragraph. It seems to me that there is nothing unreasonable in the present rule, which was determined upon after very careful deliberation, and I trust that further reflection will remove any feeling of dissatisfaction which may be felt by individual members of the Calcutta Court in regard to it.

13. This completes the consideration of the proposals made in the letter under reply so far as they relate to the Judges of the High Courts; and I forward, for Your Excellency's information and for communication to the Courts, a copy of the Statutory Rules made under the Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 6, as revised in accordance with the decisions conveyed in this Despatch.

14. Turning now to the alleged grievances of the Judicial Service in Bengal, I recognise, with Your Excellency's Government, the importance of removing any ground of dissatisfaction which may interfere with the selection of that line of service by competent men. The rule which I have approved for requiring Civilian equally with other Judges of the High Courts to retire on attaining the age of 60 years (which, as above pointed out, is nearly equivalent to compulsory retirement after 35 years' service) will remove one of the grievances on which much stress is laid in the correspondence. The others relate chiefly to leave privileges, and in regard to these I authorize Your Excellency to give effect to the proposals made in the 26th paragraph of the letter, so as to remove, as far as possible, the obstacles at present interposed to the enjoyment by District and Sessions Judges of the usual Civil Court vacation, and to provide that its incidence shall not affect the grant of regular leave. The conditions which you propose—including that which requires that the arrangements made shall involve no additional expenditure—are suitable and have my approval.

15. In the 30th paragraph of your Government's letter, my sanction is asked to a redistribution of the grades and salaries of the District and Sessions Judges in Bengal so as to provide a more suitable gradation for the Judicial Service. You propose to consult the Lieutenant-Governor on the grading which you think desirable, and ask my authority, if it or any other similar scheme approves itself to you and the Bengal Government and can be carried out without increase of expenditure, to bring it into effect. I have no objection to this course; should any increase of expenditure be found necessary, the proposals will doubtless be submitted for my specific approval.

16. In the 27th paragraph of the letter the question is raised whether the concessions in regard to vacation recommended by you for Judges of the High Court and District and Sessions Judges should not be extended to other officers serving in Departments in which regular recesses are recognized. So far as regards the High Courts, you will have learnt from the preceding paragraphs of this Despatch that I have not been able to accept the proposals of the letter; and the grievances of the District and Sessions Judges, for which I have agreed that a remedy is required, appear to me to be of a special character and not such as should be assumed, without further evidence, to exist in the case of the other Departments referred to. It is not indeed stated in the letter what these Departments precisely are; but it is presumed from Article 306 of the Civil Service Regulations that they are the Judges of the subordinate Civil

Courts and Courts of Small Causes, the teaching staff of Government colleges and schools where a vacation is allowed, and the officers of the High Courts. The conditions applicable to these officers are widely diverse, and as at present advised I am unable to admit that it is necessary to grant them the concessions recommended.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Resolution in Council, dated the 25th April 1899.

The Secretary of State for India in Council considers it desirable that every Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court in India hereafter to be appointed should be required to vacate his office on attaining the age of sixty years.

No. 2.

Rules as to Salaries, &c., of Judges of High Courts.

The following Rules are, under Statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 6, made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, consolidating and amending the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (when necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute.

Dated this 25th day of April 1899.

1. In these Rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context

"Acting Chief Justice" means a Judge appointed under section 7 of Statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

"Acting Judge" means a person appointed under the said section 7 to perform the duties of Judge of a High Court.

"Judge" includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

"Actual service" includes,—

(a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other function as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor General of India in Council;

(b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;

(c) Duly authorized vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

SECTION I.

Salaries.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras and at Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum; provided always that every Judge of the High Court at Calcutta appointed before the 18th day of January 1881 shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

5. Every Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, and every Judge, or Acting Judge, shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

SECTION II.

Leave.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years of actual service: Provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years; provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is fifteen months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 10 no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, was entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled; provided that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 10 furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

9. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

10. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave; provided that furlough under this Rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

11. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India except in a case falling under Rule 21.

12. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 11, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

13. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

14. A Judge when on furlough shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of 1,000*l*. a year, if the furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge when on subsidiary leave shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month.

15. Except under medical certificate the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the furlough.

16. Applications for furlough not supported by medical certificate shall be granted usually in the following order :

The Judge who has the greatest amount of furlough to his credit under Rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough, subsidiary, or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or extraordinary leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

17. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in Clause (*a*), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments, or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in Clause (*b*), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(*a*) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave draw his salary for any period, not exceeding one month in the whole, by which his vacation may (by reason of his being on duty) have fallen short of one month.

(*b*) Once in three years, and not oftener, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

18. Rule 17 does not apply to the following Judge:

Prinsep, Sir H. T., Kt., Calcutta,

to whom privilege leave may be granted under the following Rules :

(1) Subject to the exigencies of the public service, privilege leave for one month may be granted to a Judge who has been on duty without interruption for eleven months, including the vacation.

(2) An additional month of privilege leave accrues to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty, including the vacation.

(3) Privilege leave may not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave not taken when due may be added to the next privilege leave which accrues : Provided that the privilege leave taken at one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

(4) Save as provided in the next succeeding Clause (5), a Judge when on privilege leave shall receive half his salary.

(5) A Judge who discharges the duties of Vacation Judge during the whole or any part of a vacation shall be entitled, for each day of such duty, to draw his full salary for one day of any privilege leave which he may subsequently obtain.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office, or to retire from the service, or to take leave, within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if a Judge absent on leave of one of these kinds is allowed to change it for leave of the other kind, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under leave of the latter kind.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

22. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is made in India, and quarterly if in England.

23. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these Rules.*

24. If a Judge overstays any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on leave (other than leave under Rule 17 or 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorized holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

Vacation is not an authorized holiday within the meaning of this Rule; and a Judge whose furlough terminates at the commencement of or during a vacation shall not be entitled to full pay for any part of the period of such vacation (except a part subsequent to his return to duty). If, after the termination of his furlough, he remains absent during the whole or any part of a vacation, he will, for such period of absence, draw the leave allowances admissible under Rule 14, but the time will count as actual service, not as furlough, provided that he returns to duty immediately at the end of the vacation.

25. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension.

26. If the Government shall in its discretion deem it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge leave of absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing Rules, such leave shall be without pay: Provided always, that in no case shall such leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Leave under this Rule is termed "extraordinary" leave.

SECTION III.

Pensions.

27. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive a pension not exceeding 1,800*l*. per annum.

28. A Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding 1,500*l*. per annum.

29. A Judge of a High Court, not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rule 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding 1,200*l*. per annum.

30. A Chief Justice or Judge, who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

31. In the event of a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding Rules, he will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

32. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding Rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the Rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

* Leave allowance is now paid monthly in arrear of payments made in England.

33. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, shall be permitted to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when appointed.

34. No Judge, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these Rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

35. If a Judge be transferred from one High Court to another, the period he shall have served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

36. If a Judge be appointed to be a Chief Justice in the Court in which he has theretofore served, or in another Court, the period of his service as Judge will count for pension according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the period of his service as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the Court to which he may have been appointed.

37. If a Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, at Bombay, or for the North-Western Provinces be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, his period of service in the Court from which he is transferred will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of that Court, and his period of service as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

38. A Judge appointed under Statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, sect. 7, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these Rules as to pension: Provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension at the rate of 1,500*l.* or of 1,800*l.* per annum as the case may be; provided also, that the period during which a Judge performs (under Section 7 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding 1,500*l.* a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

39. These Rules numbered respectively 1 to 26 inclusive and 33 to 38 inclusive shall apply to every Chief Justice and Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed. Rules 27 to 32 inclusive shall not apply to any Chief Justice or Judge now holding office who shall before the 1st day of July 1899 give notice to the Government of India that he elects to remain under the operation of the Rules under which he may be now serving.

SECTION IV.

Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.

40. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed,—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, 300*l.*

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1899.

No. 576-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 1984 (General), dated the 16th instant, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the School Forest Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, while Mr. H. C. Hill officiates as Inspector General of Forests, or until further orders.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1899.

No. 995-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1899.

No. 2882-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1899. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN MAY 1899-1900.	IN MAY 1898-99.	TO END OF MAY 1899-1900.	TO END OF MAY 1898-99.	WHOLE YEAR. Budget, 1899-1900.	WHOLE YEAR. Actuals, Preliminary, 1898-99.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,13	1,90	3,98	3,77	28,68	28,45
Opium	43	35	97	74	6,00	5,71
Salt	1,01	92	1,78	1,72	8,76	9,08
Stamps	35	34	79	78	4,90	4,80
Excise	48	43	92	87	5,78	5,75
Provincial Rates	41	34	66	60	3,95	3,95
Customs	39	38	83	81	4,65	4,79
Assessed Taxes	10	9	17	16	1,81	1,78
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	5	5	54	41
Registration	4	4	7	7	46	44
Tributes from Native States	7	6	15	11	94	90
Other Civil Revenue	37	40	59	63	3,94	3,92
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,81	5,28	10,96	10,31	70,41	69,98
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 48	— 47	— 62	— 60	— 3,78	— 3,81
Opium	— 52	— 51	— 1,53	— 1,31	— 2,65	— 2,37
Famine Relief	...	+ 1	— 2	+ 2	— 61	— 1
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,04	— 2,00	— 4,13	— 4,07	— 27,73	— 26,03
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,04	— 2,97	— 6,29	— 5,96	— 34,77	— 32,22
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 6	— 7	+ 16	— 12	+ 37	— 1
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	...	— 3	— 1	+ 32	+ 53
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 9	+ 79	+ 76
Military Issues	— 1,36	— 1,36	— 2,55	— 2,88	— 16,21	— 16,88
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 12	+ 12	+ 22	+ 23		+ 2,97
State Railways	+ 1,27	+ 1,23	+ 2,43	+ 2,42	+ 24,45	+ 15,20
East Indian Railway	+ 50	+ 54	+ 97	+ 1,05		+ 5,50
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 38	+ 66	+ 71	+ 1,18	+ 3,59	+ 3,88
Telegraph	+ 5	+ 5	+ 10	+ 11	+ 86	+ 73
TOTAL	+ 2,32	+ 2,60	+ 4,43	+ 4,99	+ 28,90	+ 28,28
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 54	— 48	— 1,23	— 1,09		— 7,40
State Railways	— 1,02	— 1,01	— 2,23	— 2,11	— 23,51	— 12,55
East Indian Railway	— 22	— 26	— 41	— 40		— 2,99
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	...	...	— 47	— 37
Telegraph	— 5	— 6	— 10	— 11	— 85	— 71
TOTAL	— 1,83	— 1,81	— 3,97	— 3,71	— 24,83	— 24,02
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 80	— 59	— 1,90	— 1,64	— 10,66	— 11,34
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 19	+ 96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	— 16	— 4	— 16	...	+ 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 59	— 94	— 1,27	— 1,98	— 8,42	— 8,73
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 85	— 2,17	— 2,09	— 4,40	— 17,20	— 18,99
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 39	+ 64	+ 41	+ 67	+ 44	+ 1,01
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,06	— 2,64	— 3,00	— 5,89	— 25,37	— 25,63
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 91	— 92	— 23	— 3,18	— 39	+ 79
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,63	13,72	16,77	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,54	12,80	16,54	12,80	16,68	16,77

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PRESIDENCY BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 2851-*A*.—The following papers, on the subject of the use of the Government balances in aid of banking resources in India, are published for general information:

(1) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 30, dated the 2nd February 1899, and enclosures.

(2) Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 87 (Financial), dated the 4th May 1899.

No. 30, dated Calcutta, 2nd February, 1899.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to submit, for Your Lordship's consideration, the following papers relating to the use of the Government Balances in aid of banking resources in India:

1. Report by the Finance Sub-Committee to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on a proposal to make a representation to Government with the view of altering the present system of managing the Treasuary Balances so as to allow of funds being placed more freely at the disposal of the public during the busy season of each year.
2. Note by the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., on the management of the Government Balances.
3. Proceedings of an interview on the 11th January 1899 between a deputation from the Committee of the Chamber and the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., on the question of the management of Government Cash Balances.

2. The whole question is sufficiently discussed in these papers and in the papers therein referred to as having been published in the *Gazette of India* of February 23, 1889; and the proposal we would make to Your Lordship is that during the months of January to May of each year, when large sums are withdrawn from the public in payment of Government revenue, it may be recognized as part of the ordinary business of management of the Treasury Balances to lend money to the Presidency Banks at one per cent. less than the declared minimum rate of discount of the borrowing Bank. It is not our wish, and it might prove embarrassing in our own business, to give the Banks an open credit upon which they may operate or not as they please; but the kind of transaction admissible would be that the Banks might obtain, on the security of Government paper, loans, not less than ten lakhs of rupees on each occasion, repaybale after a fixed period of one, two or three months, but in no case later than May 31, by which date we should again be in command of our own funds under ordinary conditions. We would not pledge ourselves to be always ready to lend and it must be always remembered that, in the management of the public funds, the requirements of the public administration come before those of trade and commerce; but under ordinary circumstances we consider we could without difficulty spare 1½ crores of rupees during the months in question.

3. These arrangements would come within the meaning of the despatch No. 225, dated 6th May 1875, of Your Lordship's predecessor (see especially paragraph 17), but we consider it desirable to resubmit the case now, as it is mixed up with matters that are at present under the consideration of the Currency Commission.

4. It will be observed that the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at the Conference of January 11, expressed the opinion that advances of the kind would not be required until the Bank rate threatened to exceed 10 per cent. We would not consider it necessary to prescribe a condition of the kind,

but we believe it is the case that it would not pay the Presidency Banks to take loans on the above terms unless the rate for money approached that figure and threatened to remain very high for some time.

5. We cannot say that the proposed facility for borrowing money in India would not in any way interfere with Your Lordship's Council Bill operations. But as the proposed loans would be only temporary, and the money would have to be returned to the Reserve Treasury by an early date, the effect would not be a permanent one. Though it might operate to slightly diminish the demand in January and February, it would, in the same measure, increase it in April and May. On the other hand, it is to the advantage both of trade generally and, through trade, of the demand for Council Bills that the rates of discount should not be so high as they have been during the last two cold weathers : and we believe that, so far as Council Bill operations are concerned, we may count upon obtaining quite as much advantage in this way as there may be disadvantage in meeting, in the manner proposed, part of the demand for money during the active season of foreign trade in India.

Enclosure No. 1.

Management of the Treasury Balances.

I am directed by the Finance Sub-Committee to submit to the Committee of the Chamber their Report on the proposal to make a representation to Government with the view of altering the present system of managing the Treasury balances so as to allow of funds being placed more freely at the disposal of the public during the busy season—February to June of each year.

The Finance Sub-Committee have carefully considered the file of papers sent down, and have also had before them reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of India in various years, from which they have been able to ascertain what action has previously been taken in regard to the matter by the representives in the Council of the mercantile community. They have noted from these proceedings that Sir David Barbour at the meeting of the Council, held on the 27th March 1889, dealt at length with the whole question, and expressed himself in opposition to any changes in the existing system. Mr. Robert Steel and Sir Alexander Wilson, representatives of the Chamber on the Council, have also spoken on different occasions in support of the views expressed by Sir David Barbour.

The Finance Sub-Committee, notwithstanding, have reported in favour of a representation being made to Government, as they consider the position is now somewhat changed, and think it is most advisable that, as the season of the year when the Cash balances are highest, coincides with the exporting season when money is most scarce, Government should, during that period, lend sufficient cash to the Presideney Banks to enable those banks always to be in a position to make advances on Government Securities. They consider that it is damaging to the credit of Government that Government Paper should at any time cease to be a loanable security. They have been strengthened in this view by the fact that several witnesses before the Currency Committee, notably Sir Edgar Vincent and Mr. A. M. Lindsay, were in favour of such a course being pursued by Government.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that Government could without danger advance sufficient cash to relieve the stringency which generally exists from February to June in each year.

CALCUTTA;
17th December 1898.

W. PARSONS,
Secretary.

Enclosure in Enclosure No. 1.

The following is the Report of the Sub-Committee :

The Finance Sub-Committee recognise that in the conditions attaching to both Imperial and Trade Finance in India, the Government cannot place Treasury balances at the disposal of trade with so free a hand as is done in England. The question before the Committee, however, appears to be not the wholesale surrender of treasury funds to the Presidency Banks, but the discretionary disposal of them in periods of stringency. If the action of the Government is such as to unnecessarily cause a money stringency at one season of the year, and a deceptive redundancy at another season, it follows that the manipulation of these funds is a potent disturbing influence in our money market.

It has been the impression for years that the Government have been sparing of their deposits with the Presidency Banks during the seasons of greatest pressure, with the object of stimulating exchange, and lavish with their deposits in the monsoon months when easy money has helped them to issue new loans.

In order to ascertain whether this impression has any justification in fact, the Finance Committee have had the following tabulated statements prepared. The point to be arrived at is this: The collection of revenue, especially the land revenue, withdraws from active circulation considerable sums of money at certain seasons, and it so happens that this withdrawal of money from private hands takes place just when funds are most needed for harvest requirements. By comparing the balances in the Civil Treasuries and Reserve Treasuries with the Treasury balances in the Presidency Banks in March, July and November of several years, a fair estimate may be formed of the relation between revenue funds held apart and those placed at the disposal of trade (see Statement I). These months are selected because, generally, March is the month of acutest trade demand and largest accumulations of revenue, July the month of smallest trade demand, and November the month of smallest Government revenue.

I.

Statement showing Cash Balances in Government Treasuries, Reserve Treasuries and Presidency Banks in the months of March, July and November from 1888 to 1898.

Total Balances in Government Treasuries.				Balances in Reserve Treasuries.				Balances in Presidency Banks.			
Year.	Last day of March.	Last day of July.	Last day of November.	Year.	Last day of March.	Last day of July.	Last day of November.	Year.	Last day of March.	Last day of July.	Last day of November.
1888	13,88,37,000	15,41,25,000	9,34,96,000	1888	71,87,000	3,64,51,000	79,04,000	1888	1,36,72,000	1,95,23,000	1,30,02,000
1889	13,30,51,000	12,70,22,000	9,00,61,000	1889	1,33,87,000	87,55,000	98,76,000	1889	1,42,84,000	1,71,94,000	1,64,04,000
1890	14,74,89,000	13,58,90,000	9,66,89,000	1890	1,31,66,000	2,39,37,000	1,35,86,000	1890	1,75,89,000	1,57,23,000	1,77,76,000
1891	17,87,61,000	14,96,65,000	10,01,07,000	1891	4,31,11,000	3,07,85,000	1,52,44,000	1891	1,44,61,000	1,53,54,000	1,53,94,000
1892	17,82,70,000	14,91,13,000	9,10,00,000	1892	3,60,99,000	3,40,19,000	1,44,20,000	1892	1,38,01,000	1,43,68,000	1,49,97,000
1893	15,27,18,000	14,06,80,000	15,23,81,000	1893	2,43,34,000	3,30,81,000	5,81,95,000	1893	1,68,03,000	1,69,10,000	1,57,28,000
1894	25,56,56,000	23,58,19,000	16,33,54,000	1894	10,12,59,000	8,72,50,000	5,00,85,000	1894	1,33,63,000	1,54,32,000	1,56,42,000
1895	22,52,96,000	19,14,02,000	10,76,68,000	1895	6,83,00,000	5,98,26,000	1,12,98,000	1895	1,58,29,000	1,45,46,000	1,56,99,000
1896	16,50,06,000	15,63,62,000	7,45,38,000	1896	2,17,51,000	3,76,92,000	1,05,37,000	1896	1,58,25,000	2,23,14,000	1,09,18,000
1897	13,87,38,000	9,25,30,000	8,07,64,000	1897	94,98,000	65,21,000	81,67,000	1897	1,68,03,000	1,34,62,000	1,65,72,000
1898	15,98,26,000	14,97,82,000	...	1898	3,15,52,000	2,93,06,000	...	1898	1,49,85,000	1,49,44,000	...

Statement II shows that the proportion of balances in Civil Treasuries to Reserve Treasuries, and to the balances deposited with the Presidency Banks, has been on the average as follows:

II.

Average Balances, 1888—1897 (inclusive).

Months.	Total Balances, Government Treasuries.	Reserve Treasuries.	Presidency Banks.
March	17,13,82,200	3,38,09,200	1,52,43,000
July	15,32,60,800	3,58,31,700	1,64,82,600
November	10,50,05,800	1,99,31,200	1,52,13,200

These figures appear to support the generally received impression that the Government deposit a proportionately smaller amount with the Presidency Banks during the busy season than at other seasons. It will be seen that the proportion works out as under:

	Total Treasuries.	Reserve Treasuries.	Presidency Banks.
March	100	19·44	8·89
July	100	23·38	30·75
November	100	18·98	14·49

The Finance Sub-Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the present method of disposing of Government balances does adversely affect the money market, and think that a representation might reasonably be made to Government to increase, in proportion to their total funds, their deposits with the Presidency Banks during the busy season. They also think it would be fair to the Presidency Banks if the rates at which Government funds were lent against deposits in times of emergency should be one per cent. below the published minimum rate of the banks.

W. PARSONS,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2.

Note by the HONOURABLE SIR JAMES WESTLAND, K.C.S.I., on the management of the Government Balances.

To facilitate discussion as to the extent to which Cash balances of the Government may be made available for commercial uses, I put together in this paper some of the considerations which, from the point of view of the Government, bear upon the question.

2. The great difference between the position in this respect of the Treasury in England and that in India may be seen from the following statement, which sets out first the figures relating to England. (The figures are taken from the "Economist," and though they do not precisely correspond as to date, they are good enough for the present purpose):

(In thousands of £.)	Exchequer Balance in the Bank of England.	Cash Balance in the Bank of England.
End of December 1897	3,785	19,885
" January 1898	5,991	22,774
" February 1898	11,907	23,606
" March 1898	9,918(*a*)	21,662
" April 1898	5,286	22,720
" May 1898	7,230	26,046
" June 1898	4,800(*a*)	27,071

(*a*) The actuals are not available; the figure is taken by deducting from the total Exchequer balance one million assumed to be the balance in the Bank of Ireland.

It will be seen from these figures that the Exchequer could at any time, if necessity arose, realize or spend the whole of the balance at its credit without causing the Bank of England to feel any but a temporary difficulty,—a difficulty which possibly might not be great enough to cause any steps of sufficient magnitude to affect, or even to come to the knowledge of, the public.

3. Now take the figures for India. They are made up in the annexed tables A and B for each week of the quarter, January to March 1898. It has to be remembered that, according to the contracts with the Presidency Banks, the head "Public Deposits" in their weekly returns is practically synonymous with balance at credit of Treasury; the balances of the High Courts and their officers, and of Railway Companies, and some others, which form a not inconsiderable aggregate of public money, lie outside these amounts and are reckoned in the Bank statements as private accounts. The average of the 13 weekly returns is:

(Thousands of Rx.)	Balance at credit of Government.	Cash Balance of the Bank
Head Offices only—		
Bank of Bengal	739	791
Bank of Bombay	527	636
Head Offices and Branches—		
Bank of Bengal	1,576	2,019
Bank of Madras	505	951
Bank of Bombay	873	953

It will be seen that a demand by Government for the use of its balances would leave the Banks with an utterly insufficient amount of cash for their requirements—would in short deplete both the financial centres and the principal towns in the interior of nearly the whole of their current banking balances.

4. In comparing England with India in this respect there are two features in the comparison which greatly aggravate the position as regards India. First, the balance in the Bank of England, large as it is, is after all only a portion of the available cash in London. The number of banks in London is legion, and even though the bulk of their available balances may be represented by a deposit account with the Bank of England, yet a large amount on the whole remains in their own possession; and the diminution of the balance in the Bank of England by the whole amount it holds at the credit of the Exchequer would be a small tax upon the whole banking balance of the place. In India this is not the case, the Cash balance of the Presidency Banks is a much more important factor in Calcutta or Bombay, for the Exchange Banks hold a comparatively small balance in their own coffers, and even that is, it is understood, sometimes an advance from the Presidency Banks. Secondly, the nexus between the Bank of England and the general available cash of the country is infinitely closer than that which exists in the case of the Indian Presidency Banks. The withdrawal of, say, five millions of Exchequer Balance from the Bank of England for the purpose of meeting Government payments due throughout the country might deplete the available cash of the Bank of England for a week or two, but the amount would speedily flow back again through a thousand different channels and the cash position of the Bank would be as strong as ever. In India, on the other hand, payments of the kind do not flow back till after a considerable time, and partly do not come back at all. A war on the frontier, a famine in a province, or heavy expenditure upon

railways will absorb large amounts of cash, part of which dribbles back slowly, and part of which for practical purposes never comes back at all.

5. These considerations introduce great difficulty into the management of the Government balances in India. It is not merely that the Government are obliged to have close regard to the demands that are coming upon them in respect of the payments due on Government account during the next few months, but that they are obliged to have regard to future commercial demand also. Just as the Directors of the Bank of England or of the Bank of Bengal, when they anticipate a strong commercial demand, would create a position of great danger if they were merely to say : "We have so many millions, or so many lakhs, in our Treasure chest, and there is therefore no use of our interfering with the demand ; let us go on giving out money as long as we possess any," so the Government in India is bound to carefully guard its balances against depletion brought about either by the payments which it has in due course to meet, or by too sudden withdrawal and dispersal through the channels of commercial demand. The above-imagined policy on the part of the Bank Directors would inevitably bring about a crisis in a very short time, and carelessness of management of the same kind—a concession to immediate commercial demand, without having any regard to the future—would bring a crisis on the money market in India, much more severe and much more rapid by reason of the smallness, the almost non-existence of any margin to fall back upon.

6. This position of possibility is forced upon the Government in this country, not of its own will, but because it is accepted by the Banking and the Mercantile Community as the monetary system of India. The whole commerce of the country is made to depend upon the Government balances ; and the whole responsibility for the maintenance of an available Cash Reserve in India being thrown upon the Government, it is taken for granted that if there is a monetary stringency, it is due to the deliberate action of the Government. When Bank Directors, to meet the occasion I have been describing, put up the rate of discount, they are said to do what is wise and proper both in their own interests and in those of the commercial public; when the Government being in India in a similar position takes similar measures, it is considered to be deliberately causing an undue stringency of the money market.

7. It is not infrequently alleged in the public press and elsewhere that the Government of India, in their manipulation of Government balances and of Council Bills, systematically pursue this policy of creating for their own purposes a stringency of the kind described. They have more than once had occasion to give this theory explicit denial. Some important papers on the subject were published in the *Gazette of India* of February 23rd, 1889 (page 115, etc.), which were intended to show that the one endeavour of the Government in managing their balances was to make things as smooth for the money market as it was possible for them to be, consistently with a system under which the Banks kept very little available money of their own, and depended for their immediately available resources almost entirely upon the margin of funds which the Government kept against possible administrative demands, and which are necessarily hypothecated to public necessities of the kind. For example, the weekly financial article in the *Pioneer* referring to the transactions of the second-half of September last stated that "Government has been busy reducing its balances with the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay." The real fact, so far as Calcutta is concerned, was that Government during that fortnight paid 50 lakhs of Council Bills out of its balance in the Bank of Bengal (a matter which may be described as being within public knowledge), and the diminution of Government balance which is the natural and inevitable consequence of the transfer of 50 lakhs from the Government balance to that of the Exchange Banks was thus quoted as evidence that the Government was withdrawing its balances from commerical use ! It will thus be seen that the criticism under reference contains exactly the mistake which was pointed out in paragraphs 22 and 23 on page 124 of the above quotation from the *Gazette of India*, and that the so-called artificial reduction of Government balances at the banks is nothing more or less than the issue of the amount to the public in the form of Council Bills. As a matter of fact, not a single rupee was withdrawn from the Bank to the Reserve Treasury during the latter half of the month of September.

8. It may be mentioned as regards the Government balances at the Presidency Banks that for the express purpose of preventing any manipulation of them either in the direction of stringency or of the opposite, they are worked upon a purely mechanical system. A maximum and a minimum limit are fixed, both very much in excess of the minimum stipulated in the contract with the Banks ; and the rule is laid down that when the balance is above the maximum the responsible account officer withdraws a certain amount into the Reserve Treasury ; when it falls to or below the minimum, he passes money into it from the Reserve Treasury. This rule is departed from only (1) when the Government are raising a loan, and, in order to let it fall easily on the market, allow the Presidency Banks to retain a nominally excessive Treasury Balance ; it may be regarded as nominal, because the transaction is the result of a credit to Government on the Bank's books by debit to advances on Government securities, and the Bank for the moment does not really possess any funds available in cash against it ; (2) when the general balance is so severely depleted that for the time the Government cannot spare funds from the District Treasuries to maintain the usual standard of Cash balance in the Presidency towns. There is, therefore, so far as the

bank balance is concerned, no manipulation for the purpose of creating stringency or of affecting the rate of exchange.

9. To proceed now to the question of Council Bills. It seems almost a truism to say it, yet it seems necessary to call it to mind, that the amount of Council Bills that can be issued by the Secretary of State is strictly limited. The belief that the Government of India refuse to place their funds at the disposal of the Banks is certainly founded in some cases on the mere fact that the Secretary of State has not issued bills for the whole amount required for the payment of the balance of trade. The amount which it is possible to draw in a year may, for ordinary times, be reckoned thus:

	Rx.
Surplus of revenue in India over expenditure in India, including expenditure on Capital Account	23,000,000
Money raised by loan in India for Capital Expenditure so far as it is not spent in India, a maximum of	3,000,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE ...	26,000,000

These figures vary of course from year to year, but it must be clear that, whatever the figures are, they limit the amount for which the Secretary of State may draw.

10. Now, as pointed out at length in the papers of 1889 which have been already quoted, the minimum balance with which it is possible to carry on the business of the Government in India is about eight crores; this eight crores including the balances at credit in the Presidency Banks and their Branches. The balances went down to that figure and below it in the end of the year 1896, and again in the end of 1897: that is to say, in both of these years the Secretary of State drew, and the Government of India paid out, even more than was consistent with safety; the Secretary of State could not have drawn more for the simple reason that the Government of India had no funds wherewith to pay. So anxious were the Government to supply the money market with a full amount of Council Bills that in December 1896 special legislative measures were taken to add to the Cash balances two crores of rupees out of Currency Reserve, and this enabled the Secretary of State to enhance his drawings by that amount. And again in January 1898 a special law was passed to enable the Secretary of State, if necessary, to draw Council Bills against the Currency Reserve. In the present year, 1898-99, the Council Bill programme was again based on the calculation that the Government should place at the Secretary of State's disposal, for drawings everything they could spare subject to the condition of about eight crores remaining in the Cash balances at the minimum period. The prospects as regards balances were much improved by better revenue, and this fact was communicated to the Secretary of State in July and again in September for the express purpose of enabling him to enhance his drawings up to the limit of the capacity of the Government to meet them; and he enhanced them accordingly. In this also there is ample evidence that the policy of the Government throughout is the very opposite of seeking to raise exchange by causing stringency. They have consistently done their best to place at the disposal of the market every surplus rupee they can spare.

11. The Government, in truth, cannot undertake to finance not only the administration of the country, but its trade and commerce also. Accordingly, when commerce finds a deficiency of available funds, the cause of the deficiency should be sought for in the scarcity of banking capital and not in some action of the Government, which is expected with resources that are often barely sufficient to meet the financial requirements of its own administration, to supply also all that is wanted for the movements of two hundred crores of imports and exports.

12. One difficulty in the regulation of Council Bill drawings lies in the fact that the revenue of Government does not come in equally during the year. This is, of course, a necessity in a country where so much of the revenue is land revenue and has to be collected at the time when the revenue-payers can most easily afford to pay it—*viz.*, the time of harvesting and disposing of their crops.

The following is a rough estimate of the distribution, through the year, of the 26 crores which, as above mentioned, become available for drawings; the three crores of debt are taken as received half in July and half in August:

	In thousands of Rx.		In thousands of Rx.
April	600	October	300
May	1,900	November	700
June	3,000	December	2,500
July	2,500	January	5,500
August	1,300	February	3,100
September	...	March	4,600
		TOTAL ...	26,000

13. Now if the Secretary of State could distribute his drawings after the above fashion (or rather take the figures a month later so as to allow the excesses of revenue to be brought down to the Presidency towns to meet his bills), the result would no doubt be that our excess Cash balances (that is, the surplus over what is required for treasuries that are not in charge of Banks) would be wholly, or nearly so, at the disposal of commerce. But this is more a theoretical possibility than a real one. As already explained, there are no funds for Government to fall back upon, if it surrenders to commercial uses its own Cash balances and then suddenly finds that it must alter its programme of revenue and expenditure. There have been two crises of that kind within the last two years. The first was in October 1896, when the rains failed and prospects of famine suddenly made their appearance in India. It was realized that the first and necessary step was to make large remissions of revenue at once; this came upon the Government just as the balances were descending to their minimum, and there was no remedy but to call upon the Secretary of State immediately to suspend his drawings, which were being as usual so regulated as to leave no margin in December. The second was in the outbreak of frontier warfare in August and September 1897, when again the Government were obliged to stop the Secretary of State's drawings in order that they might have money to expend on the necessary military operations.

14. It is not possible for the Government therefore, dependent as they are upon their own resources, to carry on the administration with their balance continually hovering about eight crores. They can afford the risk of letting it run down to eight crores in November and December, when it is known that they will be amply in funds again when the revenue comes in in January. But if they had to keep to one figure all the year round, they would not be safe under a minimum of eleven crores (that is to say, a continual margin, against possible sudden claims, of three crores). Thus the proper way of describing the policy under which the margin of money might be placed at the disposal of commerce would be "Reckon Rx. 11,000,000 as your minimum current balance; but inasmuch as you can stand the risk of letting it run down for a month or two, but not longer, to Rx. 8,000,000, give commerce the advantage for that month or two of the Rx. 3,000,000 you can thus spare."

15. This is really not very far different from the course actually followed; at all events, the argument shews that the money withheld from possible utilisation by commerce is only the excess which is held over Rx. 11,000,000; and that it is not possible, from a practical point of view, for the Government to accept as a rule of working: "Eight crores is your necessary minimum, and all that you hold in excess of that should be regarded as available for commercial use." In short, eight crores is not a working minimum; it is a point of danger which can be tolerated if it is to last only for a month or two, but which might at any time land the Government in disaster, if they tried to work with it for a longer period.

For example, I find that from October 1896 to December 1897 there were only two months in which the Cash balance was over Rx. 12,000,000.

16. The distribution of Council Bills over the twelve months remains entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State; the Government in India give him from time to time their recommendations, and especially advise as to the amount they can make available for his drawings; but as the primary object of the Council Bills is to place him in funds for the expenditure which he has to undertake, they leave it to him to consider when drawings may be eased off for want of commerical demand, or increased to meet commercial demand. At the same time the Government are quite aware that the policy of the Secretary of State in the matter is the same as their own, that is, to draw during the twelve months as much as they can meet. The considerations herein set out will shew that the utmost the Secretary of State could do, if he were to neglect in regulating his drawings, every consideration, but that of momentary commercial convenience, would be that he might occasionally be a crore or two ahead of his drawings as he regulates them on the present system, at the risk of having to pull up after a month or two in order to allow the resources available in India to come up to his demands upon them. The Government pronounce no opinion as to whether it is convenient for commerce to have a crore a week placed at its disposal in February to April, and then have it cut down to 12 or 15 lakhs a week in May. Of course nothing that the Secretary of State can do will increase the total of his drawings over the twelve months.

17. Having thus placed in the hands of the Secretary of State the regulation of the drawings of Council Bills, the Government naturally consider themselves precluded from interfering with his operations by advancing money, even on interest, to the Presidency or other Banks in India. Occasionally, but very rarely, short loans of the kind are made, but it is only for the relief of temporary difficulties. The last occasion on which a proposal of the kind was made was as follows: In April last the Bank of Bombay, whose rate at the time was 13 per cent., asked the Government to advance 25 lakhs to it, for a short time, at 6 per cent. This the Government either formally declined, or were on the point of declining, when the proposal was altered into one to borrow at bank rate. Within three or four days, however, the stringency of money was relieved, the bank rate gave way, and it was considered that the necessity for any extraordinary measure has ceased.

January 1899. J. WESTLAND.

A.

Statement showing the amount of Public Deposits and Cash Balances at the Head Offices of the three Presidency Banks during the first 13 weeks of the year 1898.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Weeks.	Public Deposits.				Cash Balances.		
	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Madras.	Bank of Bombay.	Total.	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Madras.	Bank of Bombay.
1st week	92,94	19,03	66,78	1,78,75	68,19	Not separately given.	55,99
2nd "	1,01,12	24,12	50,39	1,75,63	1,01,12		91,16
3rd "	82,21	25,88	53,45	1,61,54	77,40		91,05
4th "	62,00	28,58	51,84	1,42,42	92,99		76,00
5th "	54,39	26,01	48,67	1,29,07	69,41		46,84
6th "	69,52	22,73	49,88	1,42,13	66,31		58,50
7th "	68,87	22,02	52,71	1,43,60	69,79		36,95
8th "	74,18	22,09	42,49	1,38,76	80,77		56,78
9th "	80,83	19,04	44,38	1,44,25	77,77		33,96
10th "	76,17	26,16	51,33	1,53,66	86,30		63,99
11th "	57,62	25,40	55,44	1,38,46	77,50		69,19
12th "	74,35	26,88	66,46	1,67,69	83,79		79,41
13th "	67,15	18,33	51,72	1,37,20	77,63		67,29
Weekly average for the 13 weeks ...	73,95	23,56	52,73	1,50,24	79,15		63,62

B.

Statement showing the amount of Public Deposits and Cash Balances at the three Presidency Banks and their Branches during the first 13 weeks of the year 1898.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Weeks.	Public Deposits.				Cash Balances.			
	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Madras.	Bank of Bombay.	Total.	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Madras.	Bank of Bombay.	Total.
1st week	1,70,93	28,69	82,74	2,82,36	2,37,17	86,87	85,34	4,09,38
2nd "	1,69,31	36,88	65,90	2,72,09	2,43,39	90,12	1,13,07	4,46,58
3rd "	1,48,43	39,91	71,48	2,59,82	2,10,41	93,58	1,18,53	4,22,55
4th "	1,36,13	57,12	79,36	2,72,61	2,17,92	1,08,56	1,16,35	4,42,83
5th "	1,54,45	55,48	73,17	2,83,10	2,16,80	1,02,28	82,60	4,01,68
6th "	1,61,12	49,86	79,87	2,90,85	2,25,42	92,00	87,82	4,05,24
7th "	1,36,68	43,11	75,35	2,55,14	1,71,67	80,78	67,47	3,19,92
8th "	1,49,83	53,55	77,38	2,80,76	1,76,91	93,06	91,42	3,61,39
9th "	1,70,20	50,40	75,10	2,95,70	1,82,80	88,69	69,48	3,40,97
10th "	1,73,42	56,64	88,16	3,18,22	2,05,88	98,12	1,07,06	4,11,06
11th "	1,38,93	61,15	1,04,48	3,04,56	1,71,41	96,08	1,06,94	3,74,43
12th "	1,65,80	66,37	1,37,68	3,69,85	1,83,54	1,01,86	1,04,42	3,89,82
13th "	1,73,68	57,82	1,24,89	3,56,39	1,81,20	1,04,56	88,91	3,74,67
Weekly average for the 13 weeks	1,57,61	50,53	87,35	2,95,49	2,01,89	95,12	95,34	3,92,35

Enclosure No. 3.

A deputation, nominated by the Committee of the Chamber, waited upon the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., the Finance Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council, at the office of the Legislative Department of the Government of India on the 11th January 1899, to confer with him upon the question of the management of the Government Cash Balances.

The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:

The Honourable Mr. M. C. Turner (President of the Chamber).

The Honourable Mr. Allen Arthur.

Mr. Reg. Murray.

Mr. W. Parsons, *Secretary.*

Mr. A. Rawlinson, who had also been nominated as a member, was unable to attend.

The deputation was received by the Honourable Sir James Westland and Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Sir James Westland in opening the discussion said:

"Gentlemen,—Before I ask you to say anything with respect to the memo. I have prepared, I would ask your permission to make one or two remarks with regard to the papers the Committee of the Chamber have sent to me. The object the Sub-Committee of the Chamber have in compiling the figures they give is to show, as they state at the end, that 'the figures appear to support the generally received impression that the Government deposit a proportionately smaller amount with the Presidency Banks during the busy season than at other seasons.'

"That statement is based upon the figures set out in the Report shewing that on the average at the end of March 152 lakhs of rupees have been placed with the Presidency Banks; at the end of July 164 lakhs; and at the end of November 152 lakhs. These figures, of course, are quite correct, but there is one thing to be borne in mind with respect to them. I pointed out in my memo. that when loan money was being raised by the Government it was necessary for certain reasons to leave very large nominal balances with the banks. Such balances are regarded as nominal, because the transaction is the result of a credit to Government on the bank's books by debit to advances on Government securities and not of an actual receipt of cash by the banks. At that time we always make arrangements with the banks that money shall be left with them, and that we shall not call upon them, except gradually, to pay up the money which they showed to be at our credit on the accounts. The figures for July, if you refer to them, include two very large figures—one in 1888—195 lakhs; and the other in 1896—223 lakhs. You will see that these figures are very much in excess of the amounts that were with the banks at any other time. Now I have made enquiry with reference to these figures, and I find that, taking the two banks, the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta and the Bank of Bombay at Bombay, in the month of July 1888, the two banks received between them 268 lakhs. In 1896 the amount they received was 247 lakhs. On these two occasions these very large sums were left to their credit, and they were not normal balances at all. They are the balances which were left in their hands with reference to that special arrangement which it is always necessary to make. I find that if these two large figures are left out of the balances in the Presidency Banks as stated for July, the second statement of the Sub-Committee would show 152 lakhs for March, 138 lakhs for July, and 152 lakhs for November, so that the conclusion would be exactly opposite to that drawn by the Sub-Committee, as the balances in July would be less than is customary in March and November. But I think if you take all the figures, without taking averages, you will see that they bear out what I say in my note that practically the balances which we hold at the Presidency Banks are steady. We aim at maintaining them at a particular figure We are not bound to do so, but it is a sort of understanding between ourselves and the banks. They do not vary greatly."

Mr. Murray.—"All the year round?"

Sir James Westland.—"Yes. I think if our monthly statement which is sent to the Chamber is looked at it will be seen that the balances are a fairly steady amount. It varies somewhat, but is rarely as low as 140 lakhs, or as high as 190 lakhs, but as I say our policy is to maintain a pretty considerable and a fairly steady balance with the banks. One of the figures shown in the statement is the balance of November 1896. It went down as low as 109 lakhs. I do not know if you remember the circumstances of 1896. I do very well. At that time our total Cash balances were down to something like 7½ crores. I know I was very anxious at that time, because I had made arrangements, in coming down from Simla to Calcutta, to go to Bombay and to one or two other places, but I was obliged to come straight down to Calcutta on account of my anxiety connected with the lowness of the balances. But with the exception of that extremely low figure, which was entirely due to the depletion of our General Balances at the time, I think the statement drawn up by the Sub-Committee of the Chamber shows that we maintain a steady balance with the banks. Although we are not obliged to maintain this steady balance, we wish to maintain it in the absence of any special circumstances. There is one other point I wish to

mention. By the last mail I obtained from home a copy of the evidence given by Lord Northbrook before the Committee of Enquiry now sitting in London. It would be rather a long business for me to read out the answer he gave to the Committee when he was asked about this very question of the Government balances, but here is part of what he said:

'In a crisis in India you want rupees, you want the actual money for payments up-country. I can give the Committee an instance of what happened to me in connection with this particular subject. In the year 1874 there was a famine in Bengal, and in order to feed the people we had to buy rice in Burma and send it to Bengal. In order to get the rice we had to pay hard coin, rupees, for it. The banks then had the full use of the Government balances, and the Bank of Bombay had at that time more than a million rupees—a million and-a-half I believe—of the Government balances. In order to pay for the rice, we wanted some of this money. When we asked the bank for it, we had the greatest difficulty in getting it. The Government of Bombay objected, and it was only after considerable correspondence, and by insisting upon getting our money, that we got at last about half a million of the million and-a-half that they had of our balances.'

"This subject was also mentioned in the Budget Debate in 1889. Sir David Barbour then quoted the remonstrance which the Government of Bombay sent in, which was to the effect that if the Government withdrew their balance from the Bank of Bombay the bank would have to call in the sums due from the Exchange Banks, and there would be a general panic and serious danger of stoppages.

"Lord Northbrook quotes from the despatch. He says:

'It was so serious a condition of things for the Government of India not to be able to get their money when they wanted it, that we addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, and the correspondence is given in the evidence published in the first Report of a Commission now sitting on Indian expenditure at Question 8258. We said:—"We have been much impressed with the consideration that the effect of the existing agreements with the Banks which compels us to place all the Cash balances belonging to Government in their hands, leads to consequences which may be very inconvenient, if not worse, both to Government and to trade. The only use of these balances to Government is that they may be made available the moment the public service requires them. We have had no difficulty in regard to the balances in the hands of the Banks of Bengal and Madras, the Bank of Bombay, however, protested against meeting drafts upon it, and on the urgent representations of the Governor of Bombay, we were obliged, on the 29th January, to allow a month's time before drawing. The Bank of Bombay, accustomed to high Government balances, and relying on the maintenance of these balances, had so employed them that they were practically locked up, for had we insisted on withdrawing them more suddenly, we should have done so in the face of a warning that we should produce a commercial crisis, and therefore, for a time, the Government balances at Bombay were useless for the purposes of the Government." The upshot of it all was that an alteration was made, and at our recommendation the Government now hold about two crores in the Reserve Treasury. They are not bound now to keep the whole of their balances in the banks, and they keep two crores actually in their own hands, which they can use on an emergency. I do not think it is safe for the Government of India not to have the absolute command of two crores of rupees.'

"To a subsequent question Lord Northbrook answers:

'8451. At each bank do you mean?—No, two crores altogether. I do not think it is at all an unreasonable amount, and it is not safe to have less. The Government of India are in quite a different position to the Government of England. The Government of India, if they want money, could not get it in India to any considerable extent, and if they tried to get it and failed, it would bring them into great discredit. Therefore, I do not think the Government should be bound to keep the whole of their balances in the banks. It is not, in my opinion, the business of the Government of India to finance Indian trade; it is the business of commerce to finance Indian trade. At the same time I do not see why the Government of India should not to any reasonable extent assist trade by allowing the use of their balances by the Presidency Banks with proper precautions; but I want to point out that it is not safe to put the whole of the balances in the hands of the banks, judging by the experience that I myself have had.'

"Well, Lord Northbrook gives the figures of our requirements at two crores of rupees. My note, which was written before I knew Lord Northbrook's opinion, puts it down at three crores. But it must be remembered that Lord Northbrook's experience is based on 1874, and since then the area of our operations has very much increased. Then there is another thing. Lord Northbrook only had a single contingency in contemplation. In 1897 we had two contingencies. We had a famine, and on the top of that came the Frontier War, so that we had two calamities to meet at the same time, and two heavy demands. Then, I want to point out with reference to this remark of Lord Northbrook, *viz.*:

'The Government of India are bound to see that they have the command of a certain sum of money without putting it in the power of the banks to tie it up even for a limited time. I am speaking about those two crores which are kept in the Reserve Treasury. With regard to the rest of the balances beyond what is required to work the finance of India, I do not see why the greater portion should not be in the hands of the Presidency Banks.'

"The practical difficulty in my mind is this: that as long as we have a considerable balance in the Reserve Treasury, the fluctuations of balances which are caused by very large demands for the Secretary of State's Bills, or for payment to meet famine requirements, or a sudden outbreak of war, will be met from the Reserve Treasury. The banks know perfectly well that, so long as we have got a balance in the Reserve Treasury, we shall not come down on them for the balances we have left with them. But if we make it a rule to hand over to them the balances in excess of a given amount—either two or three crores—it is obvious that any sudden demand will fall upon the banks and not upon the Reserve Treasury."

Mr. Murray said that upon that point the Bengal Chamber had always been in agreement with the views expressed by Sir James Westland. The speeches made by Mr. Robert Steel and Sir Alexander Wilson, in the Imperial Legislative Council, were in favour of those

views, and he did not think the opinion of the Chamber in that respect had changed. It was only in regard to the proportion of the funds that they thought some alteration might possibly be made. The point the Committee of the Chamber laid stress upon was that during the months, December to March, when the Government was taking most money from the public, it so happened that the public required most money for harvest operations. The money was collected by the Government at precisely the time when it was most urgently wanted. The idea was that during that time the amount of the balances with the Presidency Banks should be temporarily increased. It was the collection of the Government revenue during those few months that really caused the stringency.

Mr. Turner said that they only wished to ask Government to come to the assistance of trade at times of great stringency in the money market. It appeared to the Committee of the Chamber that more assistance might be given to trade by the Government at the busy season of the year. He thought the contingency of people being unable to raise money upon Government Paper should be avoided, if possible, as it was damaging to the credit of the Government. It was probable that such assistance would only be required so long as exchange remained in its present position. When exchange became fixed the Exchange Banks would probably bring out money.

Sir James Westland enquired what sum, in the opinion of the deputation, would be required to relieve the stringency.

Mr. Murray replied that it would not be a large sum, probably an extra crore, or one and-a-half or even two crores.

Mr. Arthur said that he understood the fixed maximum and minimum for Government deposits with the Presidency Banks were the same all the year round, and enquired why the same figures should be fixed for the slack business season when Government balances are low as for the busy season when Government balances are large. He thought that Government might so arrange that their balances with the Presidency Banks should be increased during the busy season, seeing that not only do trade demands for accommodation increase at that time, but the supply of money, as pointed out by Mr. Murray, was decreased at that period by large withdrawals of currency from circulation by Government.

Sir James Westland said that, as he understood the suggestion, it was that the Government should, at the beginning of the busy season, lend to the Presidency Banks a certain sum of money which would be re-called at the end of the busy season. The Government could not consent to an open credit on which the banks might operate at their convenience, and any loans of the kind would have to be made under conditions regarding repayment upon fixed dates. He himself doubted whether, if he were to go to the Bank of Bengal in January and offer them, say, 40 lakhs to be returned in April, they would accept the money and pay interest on it for the whole period. He thought the interest demanded in such a case should be at the rate of one per cent. below the minimum published bank rate, as suggested by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Turner thought the Presidency Banks would take the money for fixed periods of, say, three months. Loans were made for one month, or two months, or three months, and he could not see why the Presidency Banks should have any objection to the Government stipulating that the money must be returned within three months. His idea was that the money was not really required until the bank rate had reached 10 per cent.

Mr. Arthur said that by the Government lending, say, 40 lakhs to the Presidency, Banks, the loanable capital of the country would be increased by that amount. The loanable capital of the country was not increased by the sale of Council Bills.

Sir James Westland agreed that the sale of Council Bills did not increase the capital of the country, because merchants only got out the Bills for the purpose of meeting immediate demands upon them. The money obtained was at once distributed all over the mofussil.

Mr. Arthur observed that the treatment of the Treasury balances was, in his opinion, a minor matter as compared with the question of Government coming to the assistance of commerce in a time of crisis. With reference to the statement in Sir James Westland's memorandum, paragraph 14, from which it appeared that eleven crores were necessary as a minimum, *i.e.*, there should be a "continual margin against a possible sudden claim of three crores," the Government of India had declined to advance the Bank of Bombay last April twenty-five lakhs against Government Paper. Mr. Arthur read an extract from Mr. Merwanjee Dalal's evidence before the Currency Committee, describing the extreme stringency in Bombay at that time, and stated that on the 1st of April the Treasury balances amounted to Rs. 15,96,95,000; on 30th April they were Rs. 13,69,73,000, and they did not fall below Rs. 12,80,00,000 until the end of October. He was of opinion that, under the circumstances, the small accommodation asked for, *viz.*, a quarter of a crore, might have been granted.

Sir James Westland replied that the substance of the correspondence with the Bank of Bombay had been set out in his memorandum placed in the hands of Chamber of Commerce. The negotiation had practically dropped, because the bank rate fell and money became

easier, a few days after the proposal was made to borrow the money. He could not undertake to say whether, if this had not been the case, the loan would have been granted or refused by the Government.* He said that, as a matter of fact, he had on one or two occasions made loans to the Presidency Banks—usually on the deposit of Government Paper.

Mr. Arthur observed that at a time of crisis in England it was open to the Government to suspend the Bank Act, but in India there appeared to be no safeguard in a crisis. In India where the currency was inconvertible and therefore inelastic, the necessity of some method of assisting commerce at a time of excessive need was all the greater.

Sir James Westland said that there had never been a crisis sufficiently acute in India to necessitate such a step as the suspension of the Bank Act being taken. The issuing of Notes in the Currency without receiving an equal amount of coin into the Reserve would be equivalent to the suspension of the Bank Act in England.

Mr. Murray observed that the Exchange Banks were short of money at the busy season of the year by reason of all their resources being locked up in produce afloat. They had not withdrawn money from the foreign trade of India. All they had done was to put that money into sterling form. The money was used for exactly the same purposes as before.

Sir James Westland said that formerly the Exchange Banks used to send out considerable quantities of money to India where it was held in the shape of rupees, but that this was not done now, as the Exchange Banks only got out Council Bills, as they actually wanted them to pay for export bills.

Mr. Murray pointed out in reply to this that the foreign trade had increased so considerably that the Exchange Banks had to devote their resources almost exclusively to it, and this was evidenced by the fact that Local Banks were now rising to finance the local business which the Exchange Banks had been forced to abandon.

After some further discussion, chiefly with reference to the course of action followed by the Exchange Banks, Sir James Westland said that the deputation would of course understand that it was impossible for him to give a final answer upon the representations laid before him. They involved a question of policy which had been the subject of instructions by the Home Government, and were at the present moment under consideration by the Currency Commission; and any representations, which had been made on the subject, would require to be laid before the Secretary of State. He had little doubt that the Government of India would be willing to make a representation to the Secretary of State in the sense indicated by Mr. Arthur, and propose for consideration that a definite amount might be considered available for loans to the Presidency Bank during the months of January, February and March, when money was being withdrawn from the market by heavy collections of revenue and the Government Treasuries were full. He would lay the matter before the Government of India with this object in view.

Mr. Murray said that the principle on which the Presidency Banks in India regulated their cash balances was much the same as that observed by the Bank of England. With the exception of the last two or three years when the Bank of England cash has been abnormally large, the proportion of their cash to liabilities has, on the average, been similar to that of the Presidency Banks in India.

Mr. Turner having thanked Sir James Westland for affording the representatives of the Chamber an opportunity of discussing the question with him, the deputation withdrew.

No. 87 (Financial), dated London, 4th May 1899.

From — The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter, dated the 2nd of February, No. 30 on the subject of the use of the Government balances in aid of banking resources in India.

2. The question was raised by the report of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which it was stated to have "been the impression for years that the Government have been sparing of their deposits with the Presidency Banks during the seasons of greatest pressure, with the object of stimulating exchange, and lavish with their deposits in the monsoon months, when easy money has helped them to issue new loans."

3. In the note which Sir James Westland wrote in reply, he observed that the Government had more than once had occasion explicitly to deny that they had systematically pursued a policy to create stringency, and he said that there had been no manipulation of

* I find on reference to the papers that the Government was on the point of sanctioning the loan, when the bank rate in Calcutta was reduced from 12 to 11 per cent. (April 20th), the price of Government Paper rose and exchange fell. The Comptroller-General was, accordingly, instructed that, in view of these indications that the stringency in the money market had been materially relaxed, it was considered that a loan to the Bank of Bombay was not at present necessary.—J. W.

the balances to affect the rate of exchange. In order to test how far there was any ground for such a belief, I have caused the cash balances to be examined from the time when the Reserve Treasury was instituted; and the following is the result:

Average Government Balances with the Presidency Banks or in the District Treasuries, but excluding the Reserve Treasury (in lakhs) on the last day of each month.

Years.	Busy season, January to May.			Slack season, June to December.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
5 years, 1878 82 ...	1,242	1,055	1,144	1,224	874	1,038
" 1883–87 ...	1,220	1,020	1,100	1,128	835	952
" 1888–92 ...	1,316	1,106	1,183	1,245	821	1,017
" 1893–97 ...	1,431	1,194	1,281	1,274	863	1,062
Or						
6 years, 1893–98 ...	1,406	1,171	1,258	1,266	886	1,072

It will be observed that the amount in the hands of the Presidency Banks (including that in the district treasuries which is not shown separately) during the busy season is now usually much larger than formerly; and, although the amount during the slack season has slightly increased, this may be fully explained by the failure to sell bills on India in some of the recent years. In the recently published report by the Comptroller-General on the state of the Cash Balances during 1897-98, it is pointed out that at the time of the greatest pressure the amounts in the hands of the Presidency Banks were kept at a fairly high level, the reduction being as far as possible effected at the Government treasuries. As to the supposed manipulation of the balances to facilitate the raising of loans, the figures are as follows:

——	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Average of 14 years in which Loans were raised	1,276	854	1,069
" 7 years in which Loans were not raised	1,372	859	1,120

4. At the Conference which was held between Sir James Westland and a deputation from the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it was admitted that, as had been pointed out by Mr. Robert Steel in 1889 and Sir Alexander Wilson in 1890, when the subject of the management of the Government balances had been discussed in the Legislative Council, any sudden demand for money to meet the exigencies of the Government would fall more heavily on the Banks, if all the balances beyond a limited amount were placed in their hands; but it was suggested that the proportion of the funds at their disposal and of those retained in the Reserve Treasury might with advantage be altered.

5. In order to meet the wishes of the Committee of the Chamber as far as possible, your Excellency proposes that, during the months of January to May in each year, when large sums are withdrawn from the public in payment of Government revenue, it may be recognised as part of the ordinary business of management of the Treasury balances, to lend money to the Presidency Banks, in sums not less than 10 lakhs of rupees, at one per cent. below the declared minimum rate of discount of the borrowing bank, which would be required to deposit Government paper as security, and to repay the money at a definite date, in no case later than the 31st of May. For such purposes you consider that ordinarily you could spare a crore and-a-half of rupees without difficulty.

6. I am not sure that I understand the reasons why your Government solicit my sanction to such an arrangement. The management of the cash balances in India is entirely within your discretion. When it was proposed to institute a Reserve Treasury in order to guard against the risk of public inconvenience on the occurrence of an emergency, the Marquis of Salisbury, in his Despatch of the 6th of May 1875, No. 225, though not approving precisely of the suggestions laid before him, left the matter in the hands of the Government of India, observing that it would be competent for the Financial Department either to retain the money so reserved in the Treasury, "or to lend it for short terms under suitable conditions as to interest and security."

7. This expression seems so exactly to cover your proposal that I have to look further for the grounds on which it is made; and I presume that these are contained in the last paragraph of your letter, in which you observe, "We cannot say that the proposed facility for borrowing money in India would not in any way interfere with your Lordship's Council Bill operations." You think, however, that the transfer of part of the demand from the busy to the slack season of foreign trade would not operate disadvantageously, while it would tend to prevent the rate of discount in India from rising so high as in 1897 and 1898.

8. From this point of view it appears to me that the suggested course is open to considerable objection. The remittance to England, at a favourable rate of exchange, of the amount necessary for the discharge of your sterling obligations, is one of the principal points to be aimed at in the management of the balances; and it is therefore desirable to take the utmost advantage of the season when there is the greatest demand for bills on India. The postponement of a portion of the Government remittances might stimulate imports on private account; and it might very likely be found that, when the time arrived for calling in the money due to you, the balance of trade had been to some extent adjusted, and that there was no such necessity for remittances from India during the early summer as you had expected.

9. I think, further, that any general understanding of the nature proposed would have the effect of inducing the commercial community to rely even more than at present on the assistance of the Government, instead of taking steps to enlarge the amount of loanable capital in the country, the scarcity of which seems to have been the chief cause of the high rates of discount in the year 1897-98.

10. In these circumstances, I am unable to approve of the proposal that you have laid before me. It is impossible to prescribe any specific amount which must be retained in the Reserve Treasury or be otherwise at the command of the Comptroller-General on short notice, in order to meet, not merely the disbursements of your Government in India, but also the probable amount of remittances to England; and it is essential that an adequate provision should be made for these purposes. Subject to this being maintained, I see no objection to your lending money to the Presidency Banks, on the security of Government paper, at such rate of interest from time to time and for such periods as you think best, I am inclined to think that the rate should, as a rule, be not below the bank rate.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 2874-*A*.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1900 not more than 44,400 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,700 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 2,000 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,700 chests Patna opium; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 2547-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 205 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 1st of July 1899, the undermentioned Notifications in this Department wholly, or in part, as specified against each:

(1) So much of the Notification No. 3191-S.R., dated the 5th July 1895, published on page 603 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th July 1895, as prohibits the payment of drawback on the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to the Portuguese-Indian port of Diu; and Notification No. 5429-S.R., dated the 15th November 1895, published on page 919 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th November 1895, prohibiting the payment of drawback upon the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to the Portuguese-Indian ports of Goa and Daman.

(2) Notification No. 5427-S.R., dated the 15th November 1895, published on page 919 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th November 1895, directing that the aforesaid ports of Goa and Daman shall be added to the list published in the Notification of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 77, dated the 7th May 1879, of foreign ports in

India in respect of which the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods, the transhipment of goods liable to customs duties on importation, and the shipment for exportation of warehoused goods have been prohibited.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 2861-*Gl*.—Mr. T. Smith is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 10th June 1899, *vice* Mr. C. W. Sandford.

Mr. W. J. Bryning, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, officiated as Chief Superintendent in that office from the 1st May to the 9th June 1899, both days inclusive.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 681.—Captain S. Thomson, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. A. Carleton, whose tenure has expired. Dated 9th June 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 682.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Major-General C. J. Burnett, C.B., Commanding Poona District:

Major W. Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 14th April 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 683.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant William Campbell Little. Dated 28th May 1899.

No. 684.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Herbert Augustine Carter, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—21st May 1899.

Gregory Day McCormick, Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—8th June 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 685.—*12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Bichittar Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 421 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 10th May 1897.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 686.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following rules shall come into force in the Kalabagh Cantonment on, and with effect from, the 1st day of July 1899, and shall remain in force therein till the first day of October 1899, but no longer:

1. In these rules—

(*1*) "Executive Engineer" means the Military Works officer having charge of the military works in the cantonment; and

(*2*) "Sanitary Officer" means where no sanitary officer has been specially appointed the senior executive medical officer in military employ present on duty in the cantonment.

2. No person shall, within the limits of the cantonment,—

(*a*) ease himself in any street or public place, or

(*b*) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglect to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof, that may spill or fall on to any public place, or

(*c*) without proper authority remove, destroy, deface, or otherwise obliterate any notice or other document put up or exhibited under these rules, or

(*d*) deposit or permit his servant to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not intended for the purpose on any public place or waste

or unoccupied land in the cantonment.

3. The sanitary officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment and shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, to the commanding officer of the cantonment.

4. No person shall—

(a) bathe in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes, or

(b) wash or cleanse therein any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, or

(c) throw or allow to flow thereinto any offensive matter or rubbish, or

(d) cause or allow the water of any sink, drain or any other filthy or polluted water belonging to him or under his control to flow thereinto, or

(e) do any other act whereby the water thereof is polluted or is likely to be polluted.

5. No person shall—

(a) bathe, or

(b) wash any animal or any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, by the side of any public spring or reservoir or tank in such a manner as to pollute the water thereof.

6. No person shall throw a corpse into any source of public water-supply.

7. No person shall, without the written permission of the cantonment authority,—

(a) place any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or

(b) use for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place,

within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply.

8. Any member of the police force employed in the cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any of these rules:

Provided as follows:

(a) No member of such police force shall arrest any person without a warrant for committing a breach of any rule specified herein unless

(i) the name and address of such person are unknown to him, and

(ii) such person declines to give his name and address or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name or address given by him.

(b) No person arrested without a warrant under this rule shall be detained after his name and address have been correctly ascertained.

(c) No person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a magistrate.

(d) The person so arrested shall be taken to the nearest magistrate or police station, there to be released on bail or personal recognizance pending the trial of the case.

9. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or with both.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 687.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Captains to be Majors.

21st June 1899.

Reginald Williams.

David George Levinge Shaw.

William Stewart.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

23rd March 1899.

William Campbell Little.

20th May 1899.

William Vellacott Richards.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 688.—*9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Fateh Sing Katbait, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Tika Ram Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Hari Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharku Bisht, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 689.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Bhadrabir Thapa to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Randhoz Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Deodas Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

Pay-Havildar Dalbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Hastram Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 690.—*2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Rangasami to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Muhammad Sarwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Aminuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

No. 691.—*3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Duseruth Rao to be Subadar-Major Jemadar Ramasami to be Subadar, and Havildar Govindasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayanasami, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th March 1899.

No. 692.—*21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadars Ramasami and Mathura-Parshad to be Subadars and Havildars Chinnatambi and Munisami Pillai to be Jemadars, *vice* Shaikh Ahmad and Adinarayadu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1899.

No. 693.—*33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dareh Khan, deceased, with effect from the 19th November 1898.

No. 694.—*3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry*—

Dafadar Ranmast Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Miah Lalmiah, resigned, with effect from 5th April 1899.

No. 695.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Subadar Sayyid Ahmad to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Satwa Bhor to be Subadar, and Havildar Narayanarao Jadhu to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Adam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

No. 696.—*Bhopal Battalion*—

Subadar Buta Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Raghubar Parshad Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th May 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 697.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Narbir Burathoki to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Nain Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Marbai Gurung, deceased, with effect from the 2nd March 1899.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 698.—In G. G. O. No. 99, dated 27th January 1899, notifying the admission of a native officer and certain sepoys of the Indian Army, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit for services with the Armed Forces of the British East African Protectorate during the military operations in Uganda, during 1897-98:

Under "*15th Bengal Infantry*."

For, "No. 3464 Sepoy Bishan Singh,"

read "No. 3434 Sepoy Bishan Singh."

SPECIAL.

No. 699.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :

Major W. H. M. Stewart, Political Agent,—18th June 1899.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., officiating Political Agent,—19th June 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 700.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Surgeon James Reiach resigns his commission.

No. 701.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Charles Edward Cecil Ind Langhorne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

No. 702.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

The Hon'ble Major William Benjamin Oldham, C.I.E., I.C.S., Unattached List, Chittagong Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* the Hon'ble L. H. Jenkins, resigned.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel in the Indian Volunteer Force, is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, while commanding the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 703.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Robert Durham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th May 1899.

No. 704.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant James Henry Wapshare to be Captain, *vice* Campbell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant John Frederick Somers-Eve to be Captain, *vice* Lewis, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Evelyn Charles Marsh to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wapshare, promoted.

No. 705.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Underwood Nicholas to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 2nd December 1898, *vice* Petrie, appointed commandant.

No. 706.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Lieutenant Robert George Scott Whitley to be Captain, *vice* Lindsley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1899.

No. 261.—The services of Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, are, on return from privilege leave, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

The 21st June, 1899.

No. 262.—Mr. A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, temporarily appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 263.—Mr. B. Stapleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

The 22nd June, 1899.

No. 264.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, under Clause (1) of that Section, that the East Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Colgong Municipality, in the District of Bhagalpur, a house-tax under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1884, in respect of the railway buildings situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

The liability hereby imposed shall be deemed to have arisen from the date of this Notification.

No. 265.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, until the return of Mr. Rickie, from privilege leave.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 266.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1899 :

Names.	From	To
Cunliffe, F. K.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Dwyer, J. M.	Class III, 3rd Grade	Class III, 2nd Grade.
	Class II, 4th Grade, temporary	Class II, 4th Grade, temporary.

No. 267.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1899 :

Names.	From	To
Hawkes, G.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Bonham-Carter, Captain H., R.E.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
	Class I, 3rd Grade, temporary	Class I, 3rd Grade, temporary.
Rainier, P.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Wood, S. C. G.	Class II, 3rd Grade	Class II, 2nd Grade.
Kiernander, F. D.	Class II, 3rd Grade	Class II, 2nd Grade.
Bean, L. C. D.	Class II, 3rd Grade	Class II, 2nd Grade.
	Class I, officiating	Class I, officiating.
Murray, Captain V., R.E.	Class II, 3rd Grade	Class II, 2nd Grade.

Names.	From	To
McElhinny, Captain W. J., R.E.	Class II, 3rd Grade	Class II, 2nd Grade
Kincaid, Captain W. A. S., R.E.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Bashashar Nath	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
McGregor, W. E. S.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Price, H. W.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Holmes, H. B.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Adams, Lieutenant A., R.E.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Acres, T. G.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Murray, J. H.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Williams, R. C.	Class II, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Class II, 4th Grade.
Rice, G. S. E.	Class III, 1st Grade Class II, officiating	Class II, 4th Grade.
Jacobson, A. R.	Class III, 1st Grade Class II, officiating	Class II, 4th Grade.
Littlewood, W.	Class III, 2nd Grade Class II, officiating	Class III, 1st Grade. Class II, officiating.
Gilmore, H. St. G.	Class III, 3rd Grade	Class III, 2nd Grade.
O'Connor, M. S. S.	Class III, 3rd Grade Class II, officiating	Class III, 2nd Grade. Class II, officiating.
Sage, H. C. V.	Class III, 4th Grade	Class III, 3rd Grade.

No. 269.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Names.	From	To
Dudgeon, P. J.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Johnson, W. P.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Reynolds, W. B.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Woollcombe, R.	Class II, 2nd Grade	Class II, 1st Grade.
Hindmarsh, T. A.	Class II, 3rd Grade Class I, officiating	Class II, 2nd Grade. Class I, officiating.
Biernacki, R. K.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Peyton, A.	Class II, 4th Grade	Class II, 3rd Grade.
Williams, J. P.	Class III, 2nd Grade	Class III, 1st Grade.
Gregson, T.	Class III, 2nd Grade Class II, officiating	Class III, 1st Grade. Class II, officiating.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th June, 1899.

No. 260.—Mr. J. H. A. Ivens, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1899, during the absence of Mr. G. E. Coles on privilege leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 23rd June, 1899.

No. 268.—The following is published for general information:

No. 623 T. E., dated Simla, the 22nd June, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Compulsory test in the vernacular to be passed by an Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, before he can be promoted to the next higher grade.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 649 G., dated 28th February 1899.

Read also—

Paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 of Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Public Works Code rules read in the preamble Assistant Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd grades are obliged to pass certain tests in Hindustani or in the language of the district in which they are employed; and, in the case of officers employed in Burma, in Burmese, before they are promoted to the 1st and 2nd grades, respectively.

In the Telegraph Department no compulsory language test has hitherto been prescribed as a preliminary to promotion, and the desirability of extending that principle to the Telegraph Department has been suggested to the Government of India.

2. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that an Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department in Class VII, 2nd grade, shall be required to pass an examination by the Lower Standard in Hindustani before he can be promoted to the next higher grade. It is left to the discretion of the Director General of Telegraphs to allow an officer of the grade named to pass in any other vernacular for the same purpose, if he has been or is employed in a district where Hindustani is not spoken.

Natives of India will be exempted from the necessity of passing the necessary test under the same conditions that apply to officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department (*vide* paragraphs 29 and 30, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code).

3. Officers who have been promoted from the Subordinate grades under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 156 T. E., dated 25th August 1892, are, as in the corresponding case of certain officers of the Engineer Establishment (Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 15), exempted from the effect of this decision.

4. Those officers who are already in Class VII, 1st grade, will not be compelled to pass the Lower Standard test in Hindustani as a condition of further promotion; but want of proficiency in the language will be taken into account in comparing the claims to future promotion of officers who have not passed.

5. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to rule that officers of the Telegraph Department shall be allowed language leave under the same conditions as apply to Engineer officers of the Public Works Department, *vide* paragraphs 45 and 46 of Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 4 OF 1899.

A Bill further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864.

VI of 1864. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Whipping Act, 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Whipping Act, 1899.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santal Parganas; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 2, Act VI, 1864.

VI of 1864. 2. To section 2 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by section 5 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be added, namely: III of 1895.

'*Group E.*

'(11) rioting armed with a deadly weapon, as defined in section 148 of the said Code.'

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act VI, 1864.

3. For section 5 of the Whipping Act, 1864, as amended by section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, the following shall be substituted, namely: VI of 1864. III of 1895.

Juvenile offenders when punishable with whipping.

'5. Any juvenile offender who commits or attempts to commit—

(a) any offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code otherwise than with death, or XLV of 1860.

(b) any offence which is punishable under any special or local law with imprisonment,

may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may for such offence or attempt be liable:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted in respect of such offences falling under clause (b) as he may think fit to specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "juvenile offender" means an offender who is, in the opinion of the Court (which shall be final and conclusive on the point), under sixteen years of age.'

Repeal.

4. The words 'under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code' in the preamble to the Whipping Act, 1864, and section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895, are hereby repealed. VI of 1864. III of 1895.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to extend the punishment of whipping in two directions.

2. Clause 2 proposes to make an addition to section 2 of the Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864), which will have the effect of rendering the offence of rioting armed with a deadly weapon punishable with whipping in lieu of any other punishment already provided therefor by section 148 of the Indian Penal Code. The offence is one for which the infliction of corporal punishment seems to be very suitable.

3. Under section 5 of the Act of 1864, as it now stands, a juvenile offender cannot, the Government of India are advised, be whipped except on conviction for an offence under the Indian Penal Code; nor can he be so punished for an attempt to commit an offence. There are undoubtedly many offences against special or local laws which are punishable with imprisonment and for which a youthful offender might, with advantage, be whipped rather than sent to jail; and it is thought that, if the attempt to commit an offence punishable with whipping is not similarly punishable, it ought to be made so. Clause 3 is, therefore, intended to amend the law on the subject by substituting a revised section for section 5 of the present Act.

4. The repeals proposed by clause 4 of the Bill are purely consequential.

The 28th April, 1899. C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 5 OF 1899.

A Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized in the Native States of Pudukkottai and Travancore in India.

WHEREAS the Reverend Carl Manthey-Zorn, an ordained Minister of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, was, in or about the month of April, 1872, licensed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, under the provisions of sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories subject to the said Governor in Council, and the said Carl Manthey-Zorn did, in the years 1874 and 1875, solemnize certain marriages and grant certain certificates of marriage between Native Christians in Pudukkottai, which is a Native State beyond the said territories;

And whereas the late Reverend Ludvig Traugott Paesler, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, was, in the month of August, 1876, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians "within the territories subject to the Government of Madras," and the said Ludvig Traugott Paesler did, both before and after he was licensed as aforesaid, solemnize certain marriages and grant certain certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the said Native State of Pudukkottai;

And whereas Catechist Visuvasam Solomon, of the London Missionary Society, Nagercoil, Travancore, was, in the month of June, 1877, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians "within the territories subject to the Government of Madras," and the said Visuvasam Solomon did, in the years 1877 to 1894, grant certain certificates in respect of marriages between Native Christians in Travancore, which is a Native State beyond the said territories; XV of 1872.

And whereas the Reverend Friedrich Karl Alwin Gehring, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Kambakonam, Tanjore District, was, in the month of May, 1879, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, and the said Friedrich Karl Alwin Gehring did, in the years 1884 and 1885, grant certain certificates in respect of marriages between Native Christians in the said Native State of Pudukkottai; XV of 1872.

And whereas the Reverend Ernst Leberecht Dachselt was, in the month of November, 1886, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, and the said Ernst Leberecht Dachselt did, both before and after he was licensed as aforesaid, grant certain certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the said Native State of Pudukkottai; XV of 1872.

And whereas the Reverend Karl Traugott Rueger, a Missionary of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madras, was, in the month of March, 1888, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, and the said Karl Traugott Rueger did, in the year 1895, grant a certificate in respect of a marriage between Native Christians in the said Native State of Pudukkottai; XV of 1872.

And whereas the Reverend Theodor Meyner, a Missionary of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Trichinopoly, was, in the month of March, 1888, licensed by the said Governor in Council, under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, and the said Theodor Meyner did, in the years 1889 to 1891, grant certain certificates in respect of marriages between Native Christians in the said Native State of Pudukkottai;

XV of 1872.

And whereas there is no reason to doubt that the said Carl Manthey-Zorn, Ludvig Traugott Paesler, Visuvasam Solomon, Friedrich Karl Alwin Gehring, Ernst Leberecht Dachselt, Karl Traugott Rueger and Theodor Meyner acted as aforesaid in good faith in the belief that they were authorized to solemnize marriages or to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, as the case may be, in the Native State of Pudukkottai or Travancore, as the case may be;

And whereas there is no reason to doubt that the parties to the said marriages all in good faith believed that their marriages were being duly solemnized or certified, as the case may be, and that their marriages were valid in law;

And whereas it is doubtful whether the said marriages, or any of them, were duly solemnized or certified, as the case may be, so as to be valid in law, and it is expedient that they should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Marriages Validation (Pudukkottai and Travancore) Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

[Cf. XX of 1895, s. 1(2).]

(3) It extends to all persons and places for whom and for which the Governor General in Council has power to make laws.

Construction.

2. In this Act all expressions used shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

XV of 1872.

Validation of certain irregular marriages.

3. All marriages which have been solemnized, or in respect of which certificates have been granted, in the Native State of Pudukkottai or Travancore, as the case may be, by the said Carl Manthey-Zorn, or the said Ludvig Traugott Paesler, or the said Visuvasam Solomon, or the said Friedrich Karl Alwin Gehring, or the said Ernst Leberecht Dachselt, or the said Karl Traugott Rueger, or the said Theodor Meyner, shall be, and shall be deemed to have been on and with effect from the date of the solemnization of each respectively, or the date of the certificate granted in respect of each respectively, as good and valid in law as if they had been solemnized, or the certificates in respect of them had been granted, by persons duly authorized under section 6 or section 9, as the case may be, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriage or grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native State of Pudukkottai or Travancore, as the case may be.

XV of 1872.

Validation of records of the said irregular marriages.

4. Certificates of marriages which are declared by section 3 to be good and valid in law, and register-books and certified copies of true and duly authenticated extracts therefrom deposited in compliance with the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, in so far as the register-books and extracts relate to such marriages as aforesaid, shall be received as evidence of such marriages as if such marriages had been duly solemnized under Part I or Part VI, as the case may be, of the said Act.

XV of 1872.

Short title conferred on Act XVII, 1895.

5. Act XVII of 1895 (*an Act to validate certain marriages solemnized in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore*) may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited for all purposes as the Marriages' Validation (Bangalore) Act, 1895.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AS is usual in validating legislation of this kind, the facts leading up to it and the grounds for it are fully set forth in the preamble to the Bill. To the statement there given it seems unnecessary to add anything.

The 25th April, 1899.

T. RALEIGH.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 6 OF 1899.

A Bill further to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; It is hereby enacted as follows: VIII of 1873.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 36, Act VIII, 1873.

2. To section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, the following paragraph shall be added, namely: VIII of 1873.

"The rules hereinbefore referred to may prescribe and determine what persons or classes of persons are to be deemed to be occupiers for the purposes of this section, and may also determine the several liabilities, in respect of the payment of the occupier's rate, of tenants and of persons to whom tenants may have sublet their lands, or of proprietors and of persons to whom proprietors may have let the lands held by them in cultivating occupancy."

Amendment of section 47, Act VIII, 1873.

3. In section 47 of the said Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, for the words "or tenants" the words "tenants or sub-tenants" shall be substituted. VIII of 1873.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A QUESTION has arisen as to whether any one but the tenant whose name is entered in the rent-roll as responsible to the landlord for the rent of the land concerned, is liable, under section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), for the "occupier's rate" leviable in respect thereof, and the Law Officers, who have been consulted on the point, have offered divergent opinions. It appears expedient, therefore, to remove all doubt on the subject, and, in view of the difference in practice reported from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, respectively, it has been thought best to provide expressly—see clause 2 of the Bill—for the amendment of the section so as to leave the liability to be settled by rule.

2. Again, under section 47 of the Act, the lambardar or person under an engagement to pay the land-revenue of an estate is empowered to collect water-rates and dues generally in the same manner as rent or land-revenue from the "subordinate zamindars, raiyats or tenants." The Government of India are advised that this provision gives no authority to collect from sub-tenants, and that any rule to the contrary purporting to be made in exercise of the power conferred by section 75 would be inconsistent with the Act and, therefore, *ultra vires*. The Government of India are of opinion that collection from sub-tenants should be permitted, and a simple amendment of section 47 of the Act is, therefore, proposed by clause 3 of the Bill.

The 27th April, 1899.

C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 7 OF 1899.

A Bill to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize certain Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, to keep branch registers of their members in the United Kingdom; It is hereby enacted as follows: VI of 1882.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1 (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1899.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions. [46 & 47 Vict., c. 30, s. 2.]

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which complies with the following conditions: VI of 1882.

(*i*) that its capital is divided into shares;

(*ii*) that its paid-up capital in money is not less than twenty lakhs of rupees; and

(*iii*) that it has *bonâ fide* carried on business for not less than three years: and

(*b*) the expression "shares" includes stock.

Power to keep branch registers in the United Kingdom.

3. (*1*) Any Company may, if authorized so to do by its regulations as originally framed or as altered by special resolution, cause to be kept in the United Kingdom a branch register or registers of members [resident in the United Kingdom]. [Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 30, s. 3.]

(*2*) The Company shall give to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies notice of the situation of the office where any such branch register (hereinafter called a "British register") is kept, and any change therein, and of the discontinuance of any such office in the event of the same being discontinued.

(*3*) A British register shall, as regards the particulars entered therein, be deemed to be a part of the Company's register of members kept under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of all particulars entered therein. Every such branch register shall be kept in the manner provided by section 47 of the said Act, with this qualification, that, if such register is ordered to be rectified by any competent Court in the United Kingdom, such rectification shall be made and shall be binding on the Company in India. VI of 1882.

(*4*) The Company shall transmit to its registered office in India a copy of every entry in its British register or registers as soon as may be after such entry is made, and shall cause to be kept at such office, duly entered up from time to time, a duplicate or duplicates of its British register or registers. The provisions of section 55 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to every such duplicate, and every such duplicate shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be part of the register of members of the Company. VI of 1882.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the duplicate register, the shares registered in a British register shall be distinguished from the shares registered in the Indian register, and no transaction with respect to any shares registered in a British register shall,

during the continuance of the registration of such shares in such British register, be registered in any other register.

(6) The Company may discontinue any British register, and thereupon all entries in that register shall be transferred to some other British register kept by the Company in the United Kingdom or to the register of members kept at the registered office of the Company in India.

Power to make rules and prescribe forms.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules and prescribe forms for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Construction with Act VI, 1882.

5. This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, be construed as one with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. VI of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to encourage, if possible, the investment of English capital in rupee-companies having an Indian domicile. When in 1897 the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the matter, it was represented that it would be a great convenience to investors in companies formed with rupee capital in this country if they were permitted by law to open registers of shares in Great Britain as well as in India, and also that investors in England would more readily subscribe to rupee capital for the construction of, for example, Indian railways, if quotations could be had on the London Stock Exchange.

2. The Bill has been drawn on the model of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., c. 30), which authorizes any company registered in the United Kingdom for purposes comprising the transaction of business in a colony to open and maintain a branch register of share-holders in that colony Owing to the limited powers of the Indian legislature, the legislation here proposed falls far short of what is compassed by the English Statute. But the Government of India have consulted the various Chambers of Commerce, with the result that the opinion of the mercantile community in India appears to be in favour of the measure, and its introduction has, therefore, been decided upon. The Bill, if it is passed into law, will not relieve the holders of shares registered in branch registers opened in England from the burdens imposed by the English revenue laws; and, while the Government of India will be prepared to notify such exemption from liability to Indian stamp-duties as may be necessary, the measure will not secure for share-holders the same benefits as they would have if the scheme had the sanction of an Act of Parliament. The enactment will, however, be of a purely permissive character, and it will be for the investing public to avail themselves of its provisions if they find that it will afford them any advantage to do so.

The 17th June, 1899. C. E. DAWKINS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 8 OF 1899.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

III of 1877. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Registration Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of section 22, Act III, 1877, and substitution of new section.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely: III of 1877.

Description of houses and land by reference to Government maps or surveys.

"22. (1) Where it is, in the opinion of the Local Government, practicable to describe houses, not being houses in towns, and lands by reference to a Government map or survey, the Local Government may, by rule, require that such houses and lands as aforesaid shall, for the purposes of section 21, be so described.

"(2) Save as otherwise provided by any rule made under sub-section (1), failure to comply with the provisions of section 21, clause (b), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property, to which it relates, is sufficient to identify that property."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 21, clause (b), of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), houses outside towns and lands must, for the purposes of registration, be, whenever it is practicable, described in documents by reference to a Government map or survey; but section 22 provides that failure to comply with this requirement shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the actual description given is sufficient to identify the property.

2. It seems to the Government of India that the parties concerned may without objection be required to make use of an easy and certain method of identification where it exists, and that a change in the law obliging them to do so will not only tend to secure the best means of identification, but will be a step towards the substitution of a single for a double system of registration.

3. The object of this Bill is to amend section 22 of the Act of 1877 so as to give effect to this view.

The 20th May, 1899.

C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1899:

NO. 9 OF 1899.

A Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

XIX of 1883. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Improvement Loans Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment, with retrospective effect, of section 6, Act XIX, 1883.

2. In section 6, sub-section (1), of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, for the words "from the date of the actual advance of the last instalment", the words "from the date of the advance of the last instalment actually paid" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the commencement of the said Act. XIX of 1883.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 6 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), provides that a loan granted thereunder shall be repayable within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan, or, when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the actual advance of the last instalment, as may, from time to time, be fixed by rule. The law officers in Bengal have advised that the effect of this section is to make no part of a loan, where the agreement is to advance it by instalments, repayable till after the last instalment has been advanced, the consequence being that, in the event of such last instalment not being accepted, the right of the Government to recover the amount of the earlier instalments actually advanced does not accrue. The object of this Bill is to remove this defect in the language of the section with retrospective effect from the commencement of the Act.

The 17th June, 1899.

C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESERVATION OF A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CIVIL SURGEONCIES FOR CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Nos. 1084—93.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Simla, the 22nd June, 1899.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 1141—50, dated the 22nd August 1898, regarding the improvement of the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 8 of the Resolution cited in the preamble, the Government of India sanctioned the reservation of 19 Civil Surgeoncies for Civil Assistant Surgeons, and stated that they were in correspondence with Local Governments with the object of increasing the number to 28. Arrangements have now been made to reserve 28 Civil Surgeoncies for Civil Assistant Surgeons, distributed amongst the provinces as follows:

Madras	5
Bombay	3
Bengal	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4
Punjab	3
Burma	4
Central Provinces	2
TOTAL ...	28

The complete arrangement cannot be made at once; as occasion offers, the districts will be placed in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons until the maximum number (28) is reached.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Coorg and Hyderabad) for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 17th, 1899.

Monsoon rainfall has continued steadily during the week in Burma, Bengal, Assam and on the west coast. On the 12th rainfall was more general and widely distributed than it had been at the commencement of the week and continued to be fairly general on the 13th and 14th. The Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat have received only a few showers.

With the exception of the disturbed area in the Arabian Sea near the Bombay Coast and at the head of the Bay, winds have been fairly normal in direction, but have nearly everywhere been lighter than is usual at this time of the year.

The variations in temperature have been generally dependent on the distribution of rainfall. Temperature has been below the normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam and on the west coast, and the mean temperature of the whole country was lowest on the 13th and 14th, days of general and extended rainfall. In Sind and Rajputana temperature was above the normal on almost every day of the week. The greatest changes in temperature occurred in the Punjab where it was largely in excess at the commencement of the week, the mean temperature of the whole province being 6·5° above the normal. The temperatures reported on Thursday, the 15th, were on an average 6·3° below the normal, there having thus been in four days a change in the variation from the normal of + 6·5° to — 6·3° or nearly 13°.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 11th.*—Pressure had risen over North-Eastern India, was steady along the west coast and had fallen elsewhere. A shallow depression lay over parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and there was an area of relatively low pressure over the Arabian Sea near the Bombay Coast. Easterly winds were extending in Northern India, but the wind force was lighter than usual in most parts of the country. Temperature was lower than usual in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Berar and normal or above the normal elsewhere. General rain had fallen over Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal and the west of the Peninsula.

Monday, June 12th—By a brisk rise in pressure along the foot of the North-West Himalayas the area of lowest pressure had been transferred southwards from the West Punjab to Upper Sind. The low pressure area over the Arabian Sea continued. Easterly winds had continued to extend in the north and were reported as far west as Rawalpindi. Temperature was about normal over Burma and Lower Bengal, above the normal in the Punjab and over the southern half of the Peninsula, and below the normal elsewhere. Rainfall had been general over Burma, Assam and the west coast.

Tuesday, June 13th.—The barometer had fallen everywhere, and the low pressure area in the Arabian Sea showed signs of intensifying. The direction of the winds was fairly normal, except on the Bombay Coast, where south-easterly winds were reported. Temperature was higher than usual in the West Punjab,

Rajputana, Gujarat and part of Madras and below the normal elsewhere. Rainfall had been more general and widely extended, and some moderately heavy falls were reported from Western India.

Wednesday, June 14th.—The barometric changes had been irregular. The low pressure area off the Bombay Coast was apparently growing deeper, and at the head of the Bay cyclonic conditions were developing, winds having cyclonic directions at the north of the Bay and in Deltaic Bengal where a small shallow depression was shown. Temperature was above the normal in the West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, part of Madras and Lower Burma, and lower than usual in other parts of the country. With the exception of the Punjab, Rajputana, North Bombay and the central parts of India, where little or no rain had fallen, rainfall had been more or less general, and moderately heavy showers were reported from Burma, Bengal and the west coast.

Thursday, June 15th.—The low pressure area off the Bombay Coast had almost disappeared, but the depression at the head of the Bay continued, though it had hardly developed at all during the previous twenty-four hours. Very high winds were reported from the Bombay Deccan, but the winds on the west coast had veered to their normal monsoon directions. Higher temperatures than usual had been registered in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast, but elsewhere temperature was below the normal. In Bengal, Burma and the West Peninsula rainfall had been general and in some places heavy, but there had been practically no rain over the central parts of the country, Sind, Gujarat and South Madras.

Friday, June 16th.—The distribution of pressure was somewhat irregular and unusual, a large area of low pressure occupying nearly the whole of Central and Northern India. Off the Bombay Coast pressure was again unsteady and conditions unsettled. The small depression at the head of the Bay had moved inland over Orissa. From Ratnagiri northwards light winds were reported, but in other parts of the west coast and in the Deccan winds were very strong. Temperature had fallen fast in Orissa and Gujarat and was below the normal in Orissa, Upper India and at Bombay. General rain had been received in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the west of the Peninsula, and some heavy showers were reported from the west coast and Bengal.

Saturday, June 17th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over the Punjab and risen generally over the Peninsula and Lower Burma, a tendency being thus shown to the re-establishment of the normal distribution of pressure. Small areas of squally unsettled weather existed over the head of the Bay and over the north-east of the Arabian Sea. At False Point and Veraval unsteady local north-east winds were blowing, but a fairly general south-easterly and easterly current prevailed over Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain as far as the Punjab. The mean temperature had risen fast in the Punjab and fallen fast in Chota Nagpur and the Bombay Deccan. There had been little or no rain in Upper and Central India and the centre and east of the Peninsula, but in the other parts of the country rainfall had been general and seasonable.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week has been lower than usual over the greater part of India. The deficiency has been considerable to large in Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the mean temperature for the whole of the North-West Provinces and Oudh being 8·9° below the normal on the 13th, and 9·8° below the normal on the 14th. Temperature has been generally in excess in Sind and Rajputana and, during the first part of the week, in the Punjab. The changes in temperature have been large in the Punjab, the variations from the normal changing from + 6·5° on the 11th to —6·3° on the 15th. In Burma temperature throughout the week approximated closely to the normal, as the largest variation was only —1·3° on the 11th.

The following table gives the mean temperature variation data for the week:

Province.	June 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·3	−0·2	−0·2	−0·4	−0·6	−0·8	−0·2	−0·5
Assam	−7·0	−3·7	−3·6	−1·4	−0·4	−0·7	−2·1	−2·7
Bengal	−5·1	−0·9	−1·2	−1·9	−1·5	−2·3	−2·8	−2·2
Orissa	0	−3·1	−1·7	−2·0	−1·4	−5·6	−5·5	−2·8
Bihar	−3·3	−3·2	−2·1	−3·6	−2·0	−0·2	−3·3	−2·5
Chota Nagpur	+2·1	−2·6	−4·8	−6·1	−3·7	−1·8	−5·0	−3·1
N.-W. P. and Oudh	−0·2	−6·2	−8·9	−9·8	−7·3	−3·7	−3·7	−5·7
Punjab	+6·5	+4·6	−1·2	−2·8	−6·3	−5·4	−0·5	−0·7
Sind	+0·3	−0·4	−0·3	+0·2	+2·5	+0·6	+0·1	+0·4
Rajputana	+2·4	+1·8	+3·6	+3·8	+0·4	+0·9	+0·5	+1·9
Gujarat	−0·2	−0·1	+0·5	+1·9	+3·2	−0·3	−1·8	+0·5
Central India	−0·2	−3·4	−5·0	−2·7	−2·3	+0·7	+0·9	−1·7
Central Provinces	−0·8	−4·1	−2·7	−0·8	+1·6	+2·8	+3·1	−0·1
Berar	−1·2	−2·6	−3·3	−2·5	−0·8	+1·8	+1·4	−1·0
West Coast	−0·7	−1·3	−1·6	−1·7	−1·4	−1·1	−1·5	−1·3
Bombay Deccan	+1·2	−0·7	−3·7	−1·6	−0·5	−1·7	−1·8	−1·3
Mysore	+0·9	+0·5	−0·7	−0·6	+0·1	+1·7	−1·8	0
Madras Coast	+3·7	+1·2	−0·8	+0·8	+0·7	−0·2	+0·4	+0·8
Madras Deccan	+0·9	+1·8	−0·4	+0·3	−0·3	+1·4	+1·2	+0·7
South India	+1·7	+2·0	+0·5	+0·1	−0·4	−0·5	−0·8	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	0	−1·0	−1·9	−1·5	−1·0	−0·7	−1·2	−1·0

The mean temperature for the whole country was normal on the 11th, but for the whole of the remainder of the week it was in defect, the deficiency being largest on the 13th when it amounted to 1·9°. For the whole week the mean variation was —1·0°.

The following gives the highest maximum reported on each day:

June 11th	117·1°	at	Jacobabad.
„ 12th	116·1°	„	Do.
„ 13th	114·2°	„	Do.
„ 14th	113·2°	„	Do.
„ 15th	112·2°	„	Do.
„ 16th	107·7°	„	Jodhpur.
„ 17th	111·3°	„	Jacobabad.

Rain.—There has been a gradual extension of easterly winds and of monsoon rainfall in Northern India during the past week. On Sunday general rainfall was confined to Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal and the West Peninsula; on Monday to only Burma, Assam and the west coast, but showers were more numerous in Central India and the North-Western Provinces. Rainfall was much more widely extended on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the only provinces where it was insignificant or altogether wanting being Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, the central districts and the greater part of Madras. On Friday and Saturday the rain reported was chiefly from Burma, Bengal, Assam and the west of the Peninsula.

Rain has fallen every day in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and the west coast, but it has been lighter than usual in Burma, Assam and Deltaic and North Bengal. It has been heavier than usual in the remaining districts of Bengal and on the west coast. Rainfall in excess of the normal has, during the past

week, also fallen in the North-Western Provinces, the south-eastern, southern, submontane and hill districts of the Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the East Coast (North). The largest absolute variations from the normal rainfall of the week occurred in the west coast districts, and were : Coorg + 11·52 inches, Malabar + 6·32 inches and the Konkan + 5·29 inches.

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period 4th to 17th June was normal or in slight defect in Burma, normal in Deltaic Bengal and Bihar, in slight defect in North and East Bengal, and in excess in Assam and the remaining divisions of Bengal. Rainfall was slightly to considerably in excess in the North-Western Provinces and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and normal or in slight excess in the west coast districts. Less rain than usual has been received in the central, northern, western and hill districts of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Madras.

The following were the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:

Burma	Maungolaw (Akyab)	16·55 inches.
Assam	Cheera Poonjee (Khasia Hills)	16·99 „
West Peninsula	Kayetri (Malabar)	25·95 „
	Karkul (South Kanara)	27·85 „
	Virajpet (Coorg)	18·01 „
	Bhatkol (North Kanara)	28·62 „
	Rajapur (Ratnagiri)	24·52 „
	Chandgore (Belgaum)	18·33 „
	Bavda (Kolhapur)	20·04 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JUNE 17TH, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 4th to June 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	6·16	10·66	— 4·50	13·98	20·08	— 30
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3·68	4·23	— 0·55	6·90	8·72	— 21
	3. Central do.	2·43	2·83	— 0·40	4·59	5·93	— 23
	4. Upper do.	1·64	2·62	— 0·98	4·95	5·15	— 4
	5. Arakan	11·18	14·35	— 3·17	17·44	26·65	— 35
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3·98	5·71	— 1·73	7·34	10·14	— 28
	7. Assam Surma	6·31	6·62	— 0·31	21·34	11·85	+ 80
	8. Do. Hills	6·48	8·48	— 2·00	23·13	14·72	+ 57
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	3·89	4·00	— 0·11	10·16	7·52	+ 35
	10. Deltaic Bengal	4·34	2·66	+ 1·68	4·96	5·04	— 1
	11. Central do.	4·54	2·59	+ 1·95	5·78	4·55	+ 27
	12. North do.	3·93	6·33	— 2·40	13·70	10·96	+ 25
	13. Bengal Hills	11·07	7·30	+ 3·77	14·72	11·53	+ 28
	14. Orissa	4·37	1·66	+ 2·71	4·60	2·82	+ 63
	15. Chota Nagpur	4·22	1·85	+ 2·37	4·58	2·86	+ 60
	16. South Bihar	1·98	1·46	+ 0·52	2·01	1·85	+ 9
	17. North do.	2·75	2·26	+ 0·49	2·95	3·13	— 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	1·56	0·97	+ 0·59	1·56	1·18	+ 32
	19. South Oudh	0·85	0·80	+ 0·05	0·89	1·03	— 14
	20. North do.	1·88	0·94	+ 0·94	1·88	1·30	+ 45
	21. N.-W. P. Central	1·15	0·74	+ 0·41	1·15	0·92	+ 25
	22. Do. West	1·56	0·37	+ 1·19	1·56	0·56	+ 179
	23. Do. East Submontane	2·25	1·17	+ 1·08	2·25	1·54	+ 46
	24. Do. West do.	1·46	0·91	+ 0·55	1·46	1·28	+ 14
	25. Do. Hills	3·10	1·25	+ 1·85	3·16	2·09	+ 51
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	1·01	0·26	+ 0·75	1·01	0·49	+ 106
	27. South do.	0·46	0·20	+ 0·26	0·46	0·40	+ 15
	28. Central do.	0·15	0·29	— 0·14	0·15	0·45	— 67
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·61	0·37	+ 0·24	0·71	0·64	+ 11
	30. Do. Hills	0·85	0·77	+ 0·08	0·91	1·58	— 42
	31. North Punjab	0·17	0·20	— 0·03	0·17	0·35	— 51
	32. West do.	0·10	0·12	— 0·02	0·10	0·20	— 50
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	15·50	9·18	+ 6·32	20·40	19·21	+ 6
	34. Madras South-Central	1·42	1·56	— 0·14	2·25	2·76	— 18
	35. Coorg	17·75	6·23	+ 11·52	18·92	12·46	+ 51
	36. Mysore	1·78	1·22	+ 0·56	2·58	2·38	+ 8
	37. Konkan	12·24	6·95	+ 5·29	14·20	12·57	+ 13
	38. Bombay Deccan	2·85	1·28	+ 1·57	3·99	2·95	+ 35
	39. Hyderabad North	1·78	...	...	1·80	...	...
	40. Khandesh	2·86	1·19	+ 1·67	3·73	2·65	+ 41
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	1·39	1·62	— 0·23	2·62	2·75	— 5
	42. Central Provinces West	0·50	1·72	— 1·22	0·77	2·73	— 72
	43. Do. do. Central	0·95	1·73	— 0·78	1·03	2·33	— 56
	44. Do. do. East	1·94	1·97	— 0·03	2·04	2·88	— 29
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	1·92	0·87	+ 1·05	2·13	1·36	+ 57
	46. Kathiawar	0·88	0·49	+ 0·39	1·48	0·70	+ 111
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·04	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·91	1·76	— 0·85	1·74	3·02	— 42
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·39	0·72	— 0·33	0·39	1·37	— 72
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·62	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1·27	1·12	+ 0·15	1·60	1·84	— 13
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	3·23	— 3·23	0·70	6·67	— 90
	53. Hyderabad South	0·37	...	...	2·66	...	...
	54. Madras Central	0·17	0·74	— 0·57	0·62	1·41	— 56
	55. East Coast Central	0·34	0·64	— 0·30	0·42	1·33	— 68
	56. Do. South	0·10	0·43	— 0·33	0·32	1·02	— 69
	57. Madras South	0·13	0·27	— 0·14	0·13	0·64	— 80

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *22nd June, 1899.*

M. FINUCANE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th June.*—The rainfall was heavy on the West Coast and on the Nilgiris; good in the Northern districts and light in the southern part of the Circars, but there was little or none elsewhere. The water-supply is normal. Ploughing is very general and sowing is proceeding under the larger irrigation works and on the West Coast, but rain is now wanted for general sowing. The standing crop is generally in good condition. Such harvest as there is, is yielding fairly. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are slightly dearer in the Deccan; elsewhere they are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—There was rain throughout the Presidency Proper during the week; the fall was heavy in the Konkan and good or moderate elsewhere, except in Bijapur and in the greater part of Sholapur, where the fall was light and insufficient for general sowing. Ploughing and sowing operations are progressing generally and transplantation in Kanara and Hyderabad. Sowings are retarded by excessive rain in parts of Dharwar and Kanara. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. A deficiency of water exists in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in seven and fallen in two districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Cloudy and unsettled weather prevailed during the week, and good general rain fell in every district. The agricultural prospects of the Province are so far very favourable. The sowing of early rice and jute is nearly finished and the young plants are doing well. Lands are being ploughed and the sowing of the autumn crops and winter rice is going on. The condition of young sugarcane is generally good. A large flight of locusts passed through a portion of the Patna district, but no damage is reported. Locusts are still reported from Dacca. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient, except in one thana in Manbhum. No important change in the price of common rice is reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain has been general in the Province. Preparations for the autumn crop sowings are in active progress everywhere, and early crops are being sown in some districts. Indigo and sugarcane are doing well. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have risen in places, otherwise they are almost stationary or falling slightly.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Amritsar, Shahpur, and Peshawar. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. Extra spring crops, as well as the standing autumn crops, are being watered. Rice and maize are being sown in Peshawar. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops continue. More rain is urgently wanted. The outturn of the spring crops is reported average or below average and that of the extra spring crops is expected to be fair to average; but is below average in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan. Recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops and will help ploughings, but more is required for sowing purposes. Hail fell in parts of Lahore and damaged the crops. Cattle are said to be in fair condition, except in Hissar, Delhi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, where they are getting lean. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Hissar, Lahore, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Prices—especially of wheat—are rising in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Rawalpindi and Peshawar; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{3}$,

barley 29 to 32, gram from 20 to 29, maize 26 to 32, great millet 19, bulrush-millet 18 to 23¾, and rice 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th June.*—There has been general rain over the Provinces. Saugor received 3·09 inches; Seoni 3·44; and Sambalpur 4·09. In the remaining districts the falls have been lighter. Ploughing operations are almost completed and sowing is in progress in some parts of the Provinces. In Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad 4,678, 2,383, and 589 persons, respectively, are in receipt of village relief; and in the last district 68 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. The demand for relief is apparently diminishing. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in parts of the Provinces. Prices are generally rising steadily; the price of wheat, gram, rice, and *juar* has risen in some districts, and has fallen in others. The cheapest prices are—wheat 21, gram 36, rice 21, and *juar* 27 seers per rupee; the dearest prices are—wheat 12¼, gram 18, rice 10, and *juar* 19¾ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing is progressing in all districts. Sowing has also commenced in six districts and young plantain are being transplanted in parts of Henzada. Sowing on hill sides in the Tavoy district is nearly completed. In Upper Burma reaping of the dry weather crop has been completed in parts of Katha and Pakôkku. The crop has suffered from excessive rain as reported last week. Early paddy is being reaped in Mandalay. Sowing on the hill sides in the Northern districts continues in Kyaukse. Transplanting of the early wet weather crop is completed. Ploughing for and sowing of the wet weather paddy crop and the early upland crops such as cotton, sesamum, and maize continue in most districts. The condition of the standing crops is fair, except in the Pagan sub-division of the Myingyan district, where more rain is wanted; and in three townships of Mandalay where the floods have done damage. The price of paddy has been stationary during the week, except for a slight fall in Rangoon, Amherst, Bassein, and Thongwa.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th June.*—The weather is wet and unfavourable for tea, but prospects are improving in Sibsagar. Sowing of early rice is finished in the Assam Valley. Ploughing for late rice, planting of sugarcane, and sowing of late rice seedlings are in progress. Prospects of early rice are fair on low lands, but the crop has been somewhat damaged by floods in the Surma Valley and partly in Nowgong. Tea blight is prevalent in Kamrup and Cachar. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dhubri 17; Sylhet 19; Gauhati 17; Tezpur, Sibsagar, and Dibrugarh 12; and Nowgong 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall—16 cents in the Civil and Military station and rain general and good in parts of Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore and Mysore. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been sown in parts of Tumkur and Mysore.

COORG:—Rainfall—18 inches 84 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st June.*—BERAR: The weather is warm with seasonable rainfall. Preparation of land for the monsoon crop is well advanced. Sowing of cotton has commenced. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of the Province. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week—76 cents. Autumn sowings have commenced in parts. Prices of grain are stationary. Prices—wheat 10, coarse rice 10½, and *jowari* 24½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Good rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Good rain fell during the week—Abu received 3·04 inches; Serohi 1·80; Meywar 1·97; Shahpura 1·5; Bickanir 1·15; Merwara over 1·00 inch; Pertabgarh ·72; Bhurtpore ·60; and Ajmere ·38; the fall was slight elsewhere, but there was no rain in Marwar and Jeysulmere. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Ploughing and sowing are progressing in parts. The condition of cattle and fodder is unchanged. Prices are rising in Kotah and Haraoti; slightly in Ajmere; and are steady elsewhere. Four persons emigrated from Ajmere during the week. The total emigration from Merwara to date numbers—4,431. The numbers employed on relief works were—Ajmere 568, Merwara 7,926, and Marwar 996. There are also 311 on ordinary works and 267 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices have risen slightly in Ajmere, Beawar, and Marwar.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th June.*—The weather is fine. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue below normal. Rice—27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are falling slightly. Prices—wheat 16 to 22 and maize 23 to 31 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall—2·26 inches. The weather is stormy and showery. Indian-corn and upland rice are doing well. Rice—8½ seers per rupee.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY 11TH JUNE 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH JUNE 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1898.	Week ending 11th June 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th June 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th June 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th June 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th June 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th June 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th June 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 10th June 1899.	Increase.	Decr
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*
East Indian	694	1,740	11,11,210	639	1,747	11,52,000	659	2,90,27,112	2,88,13,000	...	2,14,
Bengal Central	162	125	16,559	132	125	16,800	134	4,79,769	4,68,000	...	11,
Bengal-Nágpur	181	962	1,24,490	129	1,108	1,34,000	121	38,14,338	42,26,000	4,11,662	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	171	800	1,65,513	207	868	1,28,000	147	32,53,743	34,15,000	1,61,257	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	2,814	134	21	2,700	129	99,207	73,200	...	26,
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	119	9	836	93	9	2,800	311	28,829	38,600	14,771	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	5,87,160	324	1,815	4,44,000	245	1,10,42,779	1,11,63,000	1,20,221	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,124	66	17	900	53	15,076	16,900	1,824	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,74,270	167	1,023	1,62,000	158	37,57,381	36,49,000	...	1,08,
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,280	98	54	5,400	100	1,07,736	1,04,000	...	3,
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,33,222	114	1,165	1,32,000	113	27,74,236	26,85,000	...	89,
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	34,067	115	296	22,300	75	7,30,065	4,46,000	...	2,93,
Bengal and N.-W. incldg. Tirhoot sec.	162	873	1,35,019	155	1,082	2,02,000	187	32,51,761	37,68,000	5,16,239	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	200	22,728	114	210	21,700	103	5,54,080	5,82,000	27,920	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	26,218	92	433	26,800	62	5,89,729	7,39,000	1,49,271	...
Burma	223	936	1,26,726	135	936	1,63,000	174	47,09,359	42,91,000	...	4,18,
TOTAL	266	10,341	26,67,236	258	10,909	26,16,400	240	6,42,39,200	6,44,77,700	2,38,500	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	287	2,886	9,45,641	328	2,962	8,90,000	300	1,91,48,505	1,58,71,000	...	32,77,
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	217	1,013	2,25,829	223	1,013	2,47,000	244	47,13,443	51,54,000	4,40,557	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	2,02,865	248	834	2,08,000	249	61,39,908	54,85,000	...	6,54,
East Coast (b)	116	537	45,599	85	794	72,000	91	14,38,357	19,27,000	4,88,643	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	25	1,010	40	25	2,300	92	41,221	39,600	...	1,
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(d) 424	(e) 6,400	5,976	...
TOTAL	261	5,279	14,20.944	269	5,628	14,19,300	252	3,14,81,858	2,84,83,000	...	29,98,
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	7.65,144	513	1,491	6,26.000	420	1,83.25,951	1,85,48,000	2,22,049	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	4,73,268	1,027	461	3,85,000	835	81,77,791	80,50,000	...	1,27,
Madras	258	840	2,20.291	262	843	1,95,000	231	49,77.657	42,29,000	...	7,48,
TOTAL	480	2,792	14,58,703	522	2,795	12,06,000	431	3,14.81,399	3,08,27,000	...	6,54,
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,412	55,46,883	301	19,332	52,41,700	271	12,72,02,457	12,37,87,700	...	34,14,
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	31.505	194	162	24,600	152	8,26,798	6,25,000	...	2,01,7
Tarkessur	320	22	5,072	231	22	5,200	236	1,71,218	1,55,000	...	16,2
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	51,589	129	423	33,500	79	6,47,383	6,18,000	...	29,3
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	71	1,900	27	...	48,300	48,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,000	40	...	(f) 8,200	8,200	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	27,200	27,200	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	8,811	134	66	9,600	145	2,03,556	2,09,000	5,444	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	...	18	700	39	...	(g) 8,100	8,100	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3.790	105	36	5,400	150	77,193	72,000	...	5,1
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	14,171	182	78	17,700	227	3,65,175	4,04,000	38,825	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	59	55	4,023	73	55	5,700	104	73,812	88,000	14,188	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	14,762	289	51	15,000	294	3,16,775	3,03,000	...	13,7
Bársi	156	21	3.208	153	21	3,500	167	80,839	87,900	7,061	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,36,931	154	1,061	1,24,700	118	27,62,748	26,53,700	...	1,09,
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,076	28	148	9.900	67	49,326	1,24,000	74,674	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8 745	77	114	12,400	109	1,98,339	2,40,000	41,661	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	3,059	87	34	3,600	106	66,357	57,900	...	8,4
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	78.850	236	334	66,700	200	17,96,493	17,14,000	...	82,4
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	1,803	139	13	1,300	100	18,351	24,400	6,049	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	21.533	199	108	19,000	176	3,50.542	2,89,000	...	61,5
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,931	393	10	1,900	190	91,980	64,200	...	27,7
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	5,536	84	66	3,700	56	1,07,169	73,000	...	34,16
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	81	93	8,136	88	93	8,800	95	1,61,738	1,66,000	4,262	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,714	59	29	2,700	93	36,841	49,900	13,059	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	6,768	86	79	6,100	77	1,02,717	1,09,000	6,283	...
Rajpipla	13	19	146	8	32	600	18	4,909	17,700	12,791	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,527	69	34	1,600	47	33,967	32,500	...	1,4
TOTAL	133	996	1,43.824	144	1,094	1,38,300	126	30,18,729	29,61,600	...	57,1
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	51,319	154	334	35,100	105	9,88,982	9,27,000	...	61,9
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,972	86	46	3,700	80	85.311	93,400	8,089	...
Jámnagar	38	54	2,278	42	54	2,600	48	46,779	54,200	7,421	...
Dhrángadrá	...	21	651	31	21	1,500	71	(h)651	34,500	33,849	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	405	28,915	71	467	43,600	93	5,62,246	8,72,000	3,09,754	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,630	61	61	3,500	57	57,822	77,400	19,578	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	13,999	149	94	9,000	96	1,74,312	1,96,000	21,688	...
TOTAL	86	1,014	1,04,764	103	1.077	99,000	92	19,16.103	22,54,500	3,38,397	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	21,313	59,32,402	278	22,564	56,03,700	248	13,49,00,037	13,16,57,500	...	32,42,5

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Including Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 9th to 31st March 1898.
(e) From 1st January to 31st March 1899.
(f) From 1st April to 10th June 1899.
(g) From 1st March to 10th June 1899.
(h) From 1st to 11th June 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

SIMLA, the 22nd June, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X of 1899-1900.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 11th June 1898.			Week ending 10th June 1899.			Earnings from 1st April to 11th June 1898.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th June 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian	654	1,740	11,11,210	639	1,747	11,52,000	659	1,31,55,947	1,26,37,000	...	5,18,947
Bengal Central	183	125	16,559	132	125	16,800	134	1,97,455	1,89,000	...	8,455
Bengal-Nágpur	139	962	1,24,490	129	1,108	1.34,000	121	18,26,843	16,98,000	...	1,28,843
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	155	800	1,65,513	207	868	1,28,000	147	15,92,093	15,81,000	...	11,093
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	2,814	134	21	2,700	129	45,603	34,000	...	11,603
Washermenpet-Ennúr sec. (Bez.-Mad.)	135	9	836	93	9	2,800	311	10,332	20,500	10,168	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	5,87,160	324	1,815	4,44,000	245	56,67,743	47,48,000	...	9,19,743
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,124	66	17	900	53	7,848	7,600	...	248
South Indian	166	1,042	1,74,270	167	1,023	1,62,000	158	17,69,606	16,84,000	...	85,606
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	5,280	98	54	5,400	100	53,177	49,500	...	3,677
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,33,222	114	1,165	1,32,000	113	13,90,745	13,02,000	...	88,745
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	34,067	115	296	22,300	75	3,30,415	2,20,000	...	1,10,415
Bengal and N.-W. incldg. Tirhoot sec.	147	873	1,35,019	155	1,082	2,02,000	187	15,22,919	19,53,000	4,30,081	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	200	22,728	114	210	21,700	103	2,73.828	2,73,000	...	828
Assam-Bengal	73	286	26,218	92	433	26,800	62	2.55,609	2,91,000	35,391	...
Burma	186	936	1,26.726	135	936	1,63,000	174	17.77,429	16,88,000	...	89,429
TOTAL	243	10,341	26,67,236	258	10,909	26,16,400	240	2,98,77,592	2,83,75,600	...	15,01,992
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	9,45,641	328	2,962	8,90,000	300	89,58,760	73,28,000	...	16,30,760
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g. link)	195	1,013	2,25,829	223	1,013	2,47,000	244	23,17,794	25,48,000	2,30,206	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	362	818	2,02,865	248	834	2,08,000	249	23,63,404	23,04,900	...	59,404
East Coast (b)	106	537	45,599	85	794	72,000	91	6,19,262	8,84,000	2,64,738	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	25	1,010	40	25	2,300	92	15,737	16,700	963	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
TOTAL	235	5,279	14,20,944	269	5,628	14,19,300	252	1,42,74,957	1,30,80,700	...	11,94,257
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	7,65,144	513	1,491	6,26,000	420	89,49,866	71,83,000	...	17,66,866
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	4,73,268	1,027	461	3,85,000	835	48,05,173	39,01,000	...	9,04,173
Madras	261	840	2.20,291	262	843	1.95.000	231	22,66,711	19,19,000	...	3,47,711
TOTAL	379	2,792	14,58,703	522	2,795	12,06,000	431	1,60,21,750	1,30,03,000	...	30,18,750
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,412	55,46,883	301	19,332	52,41,700	271	6,01,74,299	5,44,59,300	...	57,14,999
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	31,505	194	162	24,600	152	3,25,375	2,82,000	...	43,375
Tarkessur	278	22	5,072	231	22	5.200	236	77,854	69,200	...	8,654
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	51,589	129	423	33,500	79	4,17,766	3,18,000	...	99,766
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	71	1,900	27	...	26,000	26,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	25	1,000	40	...	8,200	8,200	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	10,600	10,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	8,811	134	66	9,600	145	1,10,533	94,200	...	16,333
Segowlie-Raxaul	...	...	...	..	18	700	39	...	6,000	6,000	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,790	105	36	5,400	150	31,927	33,700	1,773	...
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	14,171	182	78	17,700	227	1,65,316	1,73,000	7,684	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	4,023	73	55	5,700	104	44,064	44,300	236	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	14,762	289	51	15,000	294	1,75,006	1,58,000	...	17,006
Bársi	125	21	3,208	153	21	3,500	167	37.207	35,000	...	2,207
TOTAL	147	891	1,36,931	154	1,061	1,24,700	118	13,85,048	12.58,200	...	1,26,848
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,076	28	148	9,900	67	24,383	61,000	36,617	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,745	77	114	12,400	109	92,512	1,09,000	16,488	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,059	87	34	3,600	106	34.878	28,400	...	6,478
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	211	334	78,850	236	331	66,700	200	8,38,910	7,21,000	...	1,17,910
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	1,803	139	13	1,300	100	12,450	12,900	450	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	21,533	199	108	19,000	176	1,65,816	1,51,000	...	14,816
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,931	393	10	1,900	190	39,960	23,100	...	16,860
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	5,536	84	66	3,700	56	51,225	37,600	...	13,625
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	8,136	88	93	8,800	95	82,582	78,600	...	3,982
Kolhápur	57	29	1,714	59	29	2,700	93	18,941	22,100	3,159	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	6,768	86	79	6,100	77	58,219	58,700	481	...
Rajpipla	11	19	146	8	32	600	18	2,670	8,600	5,930	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,527	69	34	1.600	47	14,227	16,600	2,373	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,43,824	144	1,094	1,38,300	126	14,36,773	13,28,600	...	1,08,173
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	51,319	154	334	35,100	105	5,78,237	4,08,000	...	1,70,237
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,972	86	46	3,700	80	42,783	42,200	...	583
Jámnagar	38	54	2,278	42	54	2,600	48	25,508	26,400	892	...
Dhrángadrá	...	21	651	31	21	1,500	71	(d) 651	16,400	15,749	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	405	28,915	71	467	43,600	93	2,63,764	3,81,000	1,17,236	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	3,630	61	61	3,500	57	31,547	35,700	4,153	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	13,999	149	94	9.000	96	1,01,475	92,800	...	8,675
TOTAL	75	1,014	1,04,764	103	1,077	99,000	92	10,43.965	10.02.500	...	41,465
GRAND TOTAL	243	21,313	59,32,402	278	22,564	56,03,700	248	6,40,40,085	5,80,48,600	...	59,91,485

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 1st to 11th June 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA, *the 22nd June, 1899.*

No. 161 A. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
RAILWAY.

To

THE SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS, BOMBAY (RAILWAY), BENGAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, BURMA, AND THE PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARIES TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND ASSAM, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARIES TO THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, AND BALUCHISTAN, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, LUCKNOW, ASSAM AND BURMA.

Simla, 15th June, 1899.

The undersigned is directed to forward, for information, a tabulated statement of the Financial statistics of the Indian State Railways for, and to end of the year 1898, excluding the East Indian Railway, for which a separate synopsis is prepared.

A. R. BECHER,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 537.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first month of the year 1899-1900 as compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April.					Whole year.		April.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,449,300	28,685,000	1,866,500	1,853,100	..	13,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,709,300	6,003,700	391,000	543,700	152,700	
...	...	..	...	...	...	Salt	9,078,300	8,757,200	794,400	772,900	...	21,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,797,700	4,897,100	437,500	435,200	...	2,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,750,000	5,778,200	443,300	442,400	...	930
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,795,000	4,648,700	425,200	434,900	9,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,029,200	9,090,400	522,100	516,300	...	5,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	67,609,800	67,860,300	4,880,000	4,998,500	118,500	...
29,900	10,000	2,000	3,400	1,400	...	Interest	1,004,600	913,600	42,100	46,900	4,800	...
7,500	4,200	...	1,900	1,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,009,400	3,058,800	260,200	242,900	...	17,300
2,000	1,800	200	100	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,658,000	1,772,800	98,700	103,600	4,900	...
115,100	92,900	8,400	3,900	...	4,500	Miscellaneous	634,400	712,900	42,700	39,000	...	3,700
500	1,200	...	...	...	...	Railways	23,144,000	23,459,100	2,334,000	2,124,300	...	209,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,441,400	2,408,000	82,300	58,200	...	24,100
30,500	29,600	7,400	8,000	600	...	Buildings and Roads	637,100	643,800	41,500	33,700	...	7,800
57,000	67,400	200	900	700	...	Receipts by Military Department	818,000	816,600	55,000	48,500	...	6,500
242,500	207,100	18,200	16,200	...	...	TOTAL REVENUE	101,017,300	101,645,900	7,836,500	7,695,600	...	140,900
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,913,700	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	959,100	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	521,900	11,800	75,700	63,900	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	620,300	...	...	39,000	39,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	228,800	116,100	102,700	35,200	...	67,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	812,000	624,700	89,100	75,200	...	13,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	1,288,900	958,100	...	...	...	...
18,692,400	17,000,000	2,054,000	1,318,100	...	735,900	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,606,200	17,000,000	2,054,000	1,318,100	...	735,900	TOTAL	3,909,100	2,220,800	203,600	225,100	21,500	...
20,848,700	17,207,100	2,072,200	1,336,300	...	735,900	TOTAL RECEIPTS	104,926,400	103,866,700	8,040,100	7,920,700	...	119,400
2,534,200	4,304,400	2,534,100	3,145,000	610,900	...	Opening Balance	15,982,400	17,072,000	15,982,600	16,766,500	783,900	...
23,382,900	21,511,500	4,606,300	4,481,300	...	125,000	GRAND TOTAL	120,908,800	120,938,700	24,022,700	24,687,200	664,500	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1898-99	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,800	50,400	4,800	3,800	...	1,000	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,509,800	11,276,800	1,473,500	1,695,600	222,100	...
2,806,000	2,844,200	700,400	738,600	38,200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,907,500	4,480,600	137,700	148,000	10,300	...
277,000	277,000	6,800	12,500	5,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,353,700	2,560,900	171,200	181,400	10,200	...
517,700	543,600	17,400	18,900	1,500	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,796,100	15,554,700	1,156,300	1,146,000	...	10,300
2,286,200	2,282,900	302,900	311,400	8,500	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,457,600	2,364,800	180,000	202,500	16,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	724,700	1,129,600	—4,800	16,300	21,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,700	3,600	200	—200	...	400
5,874,200	5,936,500	820,100	815,100	...	5,000	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	10,595,500	10,840,900	750,300	806,500	56,200	...
1,800	600	...	...	...	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,854,400	1,988,000	115,200	123,400	8,200	...
151,600	102,400	9,100	6,300	...	2,800	Buildings and Roads	5,542,800	6,650,400	278,800	315,400	36,600	...
4,342,700	4,493,100	224,200	223,900	...	300	Army Services	17,352,900	16,912,300	1,498,600	1,320,400	...	178,200
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Special Defence Works	100	...	...	...	...	...
16,304,000	16,531,600	2,085,700	2,130,500	44,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	70,098,800	73,762,600	5,763,000	5,955,300	192,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	924 700	...	...	...	...
16,304,000	16,531,600	2,085,700	2,130,500	44,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	70,098,800	72,837,900	5,763,000	5,955,300	192,300	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
770,200	682,100	54,400	29,700	...	24,700	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,810,100	3,275,600	282,800	336,000	53,200	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	190,000	10,500	2,200	...	8,300
1,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	110,200	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	80,200	258,700	...	...	258,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	187,900	127,900	400	700	300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	365,300	861,700	5,100	6,800	1,700	...
533,800	475,700	116,000	172,100	56,100	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,193,200	781,300	162,500	179,600	17,100	...
1,129,900	1,004,800	79,400	97,000	17,600	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	550,100	679,800	129,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,883,900	17,152,100	2,165,700	1,204,500	...	901,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	9,491,700	6,952,600	1,099,000	631,800	...	468,000
3,163,700	1,480,500	195,400	269,100	73,700	...	TOTAL	30,232,200	28,145,800	4,252,800	2,765,400	...	1,487,400
20,237,900	18,694,200	2,335,500	2,429,300	93,800	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	104,141,100	104,259,300	10,298,000	9,056,700	...	1,241,900
3,145,000	2,817,300	2,270,800	2,052,000	...	218,800	Closing Balance	16,767,700	16,679,400	13,724,100	15,630,500	1,906,400	...
23,382,900	21,511,500	4,606,300	4,481,300	...	125,000	GRAND TOTAL	120,908,800	120,938,700	24,022,700	24,687,200	664,500	...

The 22nd June 1899.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1911 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 17th June 1899:—

No. 218 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth, machinist, of Lynwood, Urmston, in the county of Lancaster, Joseph Shaw Gaunt, yarn merchant, of Cromford court, and George Andrew Robinson, accountant, of 10 St. James' square, both of Manchester, in the said county. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.*

No. 219 of 1899.—Johann Stadel, estate owner, of Györ (Raab), and Emerich Torkos, farmer, of Liczko, both in the kingdom of Hungary. *A wheel-barrow for measuring fields and the like.*

No. 220 of 1899.—George Barnes, inventor, of 230 Kerferd road, Albert park, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, and Arthur Stoughton Bloomfield, incorporated accountant and a member of the firm of Fosbery and Bloomfield, of 47 Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *Improved contrivances for counterbalancing window sashes, shutters, and the like, and for securing them in any desired position.*

No. 221 of 1899.—Louis Etienne Roze, gentleman, of Colombes (Seine Department) in the Republic of France. *Improvements in aërial machines and anchoring devices therefor.*

No. 222 of 1899.—Carl Jost, engineer, of 13 Hornby row, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in punkah driving mechanism.*

No. 223 of 1899.—Rustom Hormasjee Printer, mechanical engineer, and Narayen Balcrustnajee Pathare, foreman mechanic, both of the Empress mills, Nagpur, Central India. *Improvements in continuous lubricators.*

No. 224 of 1899.—William Martin, retired indigo planter, residing at Agra, N.-W. P. *A double roller cotton gin suited for ryots in India.*

No. 225 of 1899.—Alexander James Smith, merchant, 11 Gladstone Place, and Alexander George Smith, optician, 9 Forest road, both of Aberdeen. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

No. 226 of 1899.—Oscar Patric Ostergren, mechanical engineer, of 220 Broadway, New York city, U. S. A. *Improvements in receptacles for holding and storing liquids, more particularly liquid air, or other liquefied gases.*

No. 227 of 1899.—William Samuel Laycock, manufacturer, of Victoria street works, city of Sheffield, England. *Improvements in and relating to the central couplings of railway vehicles.*

No. 1912 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a

fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 382 of 1898.—Thomas Oswald Mein, engineer, of 22 Manbey grove, Stratford, Essex, England. *Improvements in mechanism for controlling the action of railway wagon and other fall-down doors and flaps.* (Specification filed 9 June 1899.)

No. 388 of 1898.—William Emmet Anderson, electrician, of Waco, in the county of McLennan, in the state of Texas, and Frank Lewis Dyer, lawyer, of Montclair, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, both in U. S. A. *An improved cotton bale, and method of and machine for making the same.* (Specification filed 9 June 1899.)

No. 390 of 1898.—Theophilus Davies Farrall, electrician, of 2 Ossulston street, Euston road, in the county of London. *An improvement in incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 9 June 1899.)

No. 392 of 1898.—Charles Edward Scarse, librarian, of the Birmingham library, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *An improvement or improvements in covering, casing or binding books.* (Specification filed 9 June 1899.)

No. 394 of 1898.—Lewis Abraham Tallerman, gentleman, of the Langham hotel, Portland place, London. *An improved apparatus for the internal and external local application of heated atmospheric air, gases and the like to human subjects or to animals.* (Specification filed 9 June 1899.)

No. 174 of 1899.—Max Jasper, trading as Chemische Fabrik von Max Jasper, of Jaspersweg 1—10, Bernau, near Berlin, in the Empire of Germany. *The improved manufacture of incandescence bodies for illuminating purposes.* (Specification filed 14 June 1899.)

No. 1913 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 147 of 1889.—George Westinghouse and Frank Moore. *Improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains.* (From 7 August 1899 to 7 August 1900.)

No. 334 of 1891.—Charles Arthur Marchant. *An improved style of dredger.* (From 15 June 1899 to 15 June 1900.)

No. 288 of 1893.—William Alfred Lambert. *An improved hydraulic automatic punkah working apparatus.* (From 26 July 1899 to 26 July 1900.)

No. 271 of 1895.—Theodore Guilleaume. *Improved means for insulating electric conductors.* (From 23 November 1899 to 23 November 1900.)

No. 1914 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 375 of 1893.—John Hancock. *Facilitating the deposit of indigo fecula by mode of propulsion.* (Specification filed 12 March 1895.)

No. 149 of 1894.—Henry O'Hara and John Alston Wallace. *Improvements in apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks and collecting the unconsumed carbon and the volatilized portion of the fumes issuing from the funnels of locomotive and other engines, and from the chimneys of factories and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 12 March 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 17 of 1894.—Elisha Gray. *Improvements in telautographs or writing telegraphs.* (Specification filed 15 March 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Roorkee, 31st May, 1899.

At the annual examination of the students of this College, which will be held in July, 1899, it is anticipated that about 15* Upper and 50 Lower Subordinates will qualify for the appointments of 2nd and 3rd grade Overseer and 3rd grade Sub-Overseer respectively. Officers requiring men are requested, with reference to Public Works Department Code, Chapter I, para. 51, and Director General, Military Works, Circular No. 35 A., dated 12th October, 1893, to inform the Principal of the extent of their requirements in these grades.

Early intimation will enable the Principal to select men suitable for service in particular localities and on special works. Many of the men now being trained promise to turn out good subordinates, and it is proposed, as far as possible, to appoint the best men in the order in which applications are received.

2. When candidates are taken, it is particularly requested that they may be placed for training during their period of probation under judicious and competent officers. It is certain that the future of a subordinate depends quite as much on the nature of his early training on works as on his previous theoretical education.

3. The selection of suitable men will be greatly facilitated if the following particulars are supplied :—

No. of candidates required.	Grade or class.	For what locality.	Nature of employment, survey or works.	Temporary employment or probation for permanent.	If temporary, probable duration.	Rate of pay and travelling allowance.

* In excess of the guaranteed appointments.

N.B.—Men can be supplied qualified as:—

2nd grade Overseer . . . . . Draftsman and Computor.
3rd „ „ . . . . . Mechanical Foreman.
3rd „ Sub-Overseer . . . . Press Manager.
Photo Mechanical Operator.

4. In all cases travelling allowance at the rate of two annas per mile by road and double third class fair by rail, for the distance from Roorkee to their respective destinations, will be advanced by the Principal of the College to passed Lower Subordinate students on their first appointment to the Public Works Department and travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations to Overseers, to be refunded to him by the Executive Engineer under whom they are appointed to serve.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th June, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th June, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,95,40,000	9,78,69,840	11,74,09,840	4,73,10,892	78,85,479	5,51,96,371
Allahabad	...	1,37,89,640	1,37,89,640	40,35,077	...	40,35,077
Lahore	...	2,16,87,295	2,16,87,295	1,69,82,290	...	1,69,82,290
Bombay	1,49,45,460	6,53,87,440	8,03,32,900	2,87,82,751	2,65,59,350	5,53,42,101
Karachi	...	66,43,645	66,43,645	26,22,090	...	26,22,090
Madras	31,93,560	2,88,89,870	3,20,83,430	1,99,03,865	...	1,99,03,865
Calicut	...	12,01,920	12,01,920	4,60,415	...	4,60,415
Rangoon	...	84,67,875	84,67,875	2,74,02,875	135	2,74,03,010
	3,76,79,020	24,39,37,525	28,16,16,545			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			71,380			
Total			28,15,45,165	14,75,00,255	3,44,44,964	18,19,45,219
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						4,00,000
Net Total						18,15,45,219
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						28,15,45,165

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st May, 1899	1,85,54,100	1,87,61,300	13,56,40,500	2,67,09,800	1,37,30,500	2,600	...	19,48,44,700	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,36,52,534
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1899	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1899	500	19,400	6,02,000	4,100	3,000	...	...	6,28,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,29,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1899	...	...	4,61,000	8,000	...	...	...	4,69,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,69,000
	1,85,54,600	1,87,80,700	13,57,53,500	2,67,21,900	1,37,33,500	2,600	...	19,59,92,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,48,00,534
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	3,00,000	1,15,200	11,85,000	1,90,100	1,31,600	...	...	16,21,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,21,900
Balance on 15th June, 1899	1,82,54,600	1,86,65,500	13,45,68,500	2,65,31,800	1,36,01,900	2,600	...	19,43,70,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,28,78,634

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th April, 1899, enfaced from India 10,153 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,364 lakhs.
" 16th April, 1899, " 30th " " ditto 18 " ditto 20 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May " ditto 31 " ditto 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 6 " ditto 21 "
" 1st June, " " 15th June " ditto 11 " ditto 19 "

10,219 lakhs. 9,441 lakhs.
9,441 "

Balance against India 778 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th June, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists.
(Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
320	Coins (dirhams) of the Pathan Sultan Muhammad Ibu Sam of Delhi 1193—1205 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	18	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
326	Aurangzib 1659—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 4 0	1	
327	Muhammad Shah 1719—1748 A.D.	"	1 4 0	25	
	FOUND IN THE HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
329	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	7	
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
330	Aurangzib 1658—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	44	
331	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	"	1 8 0	19	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
335	Ala-ud-din Husain Shah 1493—1518 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	26	
336	Nasir-ud-din Nasarat Shah 1518—1532 A.D.	"	1 8 0	32	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Magadha C.910 A.D. (Godhiya Paise)	Silver	0 4 0	424	
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah	Silver	1 4 0	23	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D.	"	1 4 0	491	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd June, 1899.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Morgan, Mrs. Nora (widow of the late Edward Morgan, who died at Naini Tal on 18th September, 1880).	Naini Tal . . .	26th April, 1899 .	Commissioner and District Judge, Kumaun Division, Naini Tal, on 31st May, 1899.	Deceased left a Will, which is in the possession of the Commissioner and District Judge, Kumaun Division, Naini Tal. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Powlson, Mr. Frederick Samuel (of 6, Watis Bagan Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	22nd May, 1899 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 29th May, 1899.	No Will found. No one applied for Letters of Administration.
Silva, Miss Henrietta (of the Free School).	Ditto .	26th May, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 30th May, 1899.	Ditto.
Cowper, Mr. William George (of 308, Upper Circular Road).	Ditto .	Ditto .	The same Judge, on 31st May, 1899.	Ditto.
White, Mr. Thomas (of 8, Bakery Lane, Hastings).	Ditto .	Ditto .	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
Saunders, Mr. William A. (of S.S. *Bucentaur*).	Ditto .	27th May, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 1st June, 1899.	Ditto.
Roch, Mr. Timothy (of the Police Force, Calcutta).	Ditto .	Ditto .	The same Judge, on the same date.	Ditto.
Pollzien, Mr. Otto Andres (of S.S. *Barenfels*).	Ditto .	28th May, 1899 .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Cumming, Mr. Robert (of Ship *Loch Rausa*).	Ditto .	30th May, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 2nd June, 1899.	Ditto.
Gray, Mr. Jermiah Joseph (of 28-1, Waterloo Street).	Ditto .	1st June, 1899 .	The same Judge, on 6th June, 1899.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 23rd June, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th June, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	90,92,679	1	7	2,21,70,302	15	3
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,30,77,623	13	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,43,75,140	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				7,59,311	7	2
Sundries				28,30,442	13	9
RUPEES				10,92,35,198	1	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				1,01,24,912	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				76,41,240	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,85,78,854	1	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				2,02,56,312	14	1
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,97,48,345	5	11
Balances with other Banks . .				7,50,634	5	2
Bullion				6,573	3	7
Dead Stock				13,20,346	8	5
Stamps				9,949	3	6
Sundries				16,13,085	12	0
				8,00,50,253	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,08,86,769	3	9	2,91,84,944	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,82,98,174	15	9			
RUPEES				10,92,35,198	1	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd June, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36·4.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, the 1st, till Saturday, the 15th, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1899.

No. 391.—Lieutenant H. H. Turner, R.E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, are granted special leave for six weeks, under paragraph 20, Chapter V of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, with effect from the 26th instant.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 56.—Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th June, 1899.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th June, 1899.

No. 2601.—This office Notification No. 2256, dated the 23rd May, 1899, granting privilege leave for thirty-four days, with effect from the 29th idem, to Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Resident, Jaipur, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

H. JOWERS,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1899.

No. 14.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 26th April, 1899, and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. C. D. de V. Babington.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 17th June, 1899.

No. 15.—Offices reported opened and closed during May, 1899:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Badani	Sind	16th May	Opened.*
Baragali	Punjab	13th "	Ditto.*
Calcutta Hastings	Bengal	20th "	Ditto.
Chakki Bridge (Pathankot).	Punjab	31st "	Closed.
Chiniot Road	Ditto	15th "	Opened.
Ghoradhaka	Ditto	11th "	Ditto.*
Ditto	Ditto	31st "	Closed.
Gulmarg	Ditto	25th "	Opened.*
Jhalrapatan City	Rajputana	20th "	Ditto.
Kalabagh	Punjab	3rd "	Ditto.*
Kaljani	Bengal	20th "	Ditto.
Khairagali	Punjab	1st "	Ditto.*
Manamalkudi	Madras	10th "	Ditto.
Namkhan	Burma	15th "	Closed.
Panabasti	Bengal	20th "	Opened.
Sheikh Budin	Punjab	3rd "	Ditto.*
Sumanangalam	Madras	3rd "	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Akbarnagore	East Indian Railway.	1st May	Opened.
Alipur Duar Junction.	Cooch Behar Railway.	1st "	Ditto.
Atru	Goona-Bara Railway.	26th "	Ditto.
Bhulon	Ditto	26th "	Ditto.
Bihara	Assam-Bengal Railway.	11th "	Ditto.
Chajawa	Goona-Bara Railway.	26th "	Ditto.
Chand-deara Ghat	Bengal North-Western Rail way.	6th "	Ditto.
Damchara	Assam-Bengal Railway.	11th "	Ditto.
Dharnaoda	Goona-Bara Railway.	26th "	Ditto.
Kowai	Ditto	26th "	Ditto.
Maltipatpur	East Coast Railway.	15th "	Ditto.
Pipri	North-Western Railway.	1st "	Ditto.
Ran Pethani	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Rothiai	Goona-Bara Railway.	26th "	Ditto.
Thull	North-Western Railway.	1st "	Ditto.

* For the season.

Note.—The Telegraph office at "Coonoor" on the Madras Railway situated about 6 miles from Madras, is now called "Villivakka."

On His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway the Telegraph office at "Bahadarpur" is now called "Sankheda Bahadarpur."

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1899.

No. 32.—The services of the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

W. C. M. Charters.
L. A. H. Clerke.

The 19th June, 1899.

No. 33.—The privilege leave granted to first class Civil Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo, Port Blair, by this office Notification No. 26, dated 17th May, 1899, is extended by one month.

D. W. SPENCER, *M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,*
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM.

Quetta, the 13th June, 1899.

No. 4555.—In this office Notification No. 4216, dated the 30th May, 1899, for the words "Lower Zhob," read "Upper Zhob."

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th June 1899.

No. 508-J.—Under the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896, the Judicial Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan:—

I. When counterfeit coin is produced before a Court under sections 517, 523 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court should, with the consent of the person, if any, who may be legally entitled to it, forward it to the nearest Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer to be remitted by him to the mint.

II. If the person legally entitled to the coin does not consent to its being sent to the

mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin should be sent to the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-division, to be broken and returned. The Extra Assistant Commissioner should thereupon either break the coin and return the pieces to the Court or may, as provided in the Rules prescribed by Resolution of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 217-A., dated the 27th January, 1899, purchase the coin and remit the price to the Court for payment to the person entitled to receive it.

No. 509-J.—Under the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896, the Judicial Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules, with the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan :—

I. When counterfeit coin is produced before a Court under sections 517, 523 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court should, with the consent of the person, if any, who may be legally entitled to it, forward it to the nearest Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer to be remitted by him to the mint.

II. If the person legally entitled to the coin does not consent to its being sent to the mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin if in the Quetta tahsil should be sent to the Treasury Officer, if elsewhere to the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-division, to be broken and returned. The Treasury Officer or Extra Assistant Commissioner should thereupon either break the coin and return the pieces to the Court or may, as provided in the Rules prescribed by Resolution of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 217-A., dated the 27th January, 1899, purchase the coin and remit the price to the Court for payment to the person entitled to receive it.

E. G. COLVIN,

Judicial Commissioner.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1899.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant E. H. Payne, I. S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, (m. c.) for four months.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*

Accountant-General, Military Department,

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Agra, the 12th June, 1899.

No. 59.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 1st to the 7th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

LEAVE.

The 14th June, 1899.

No. 62.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, Sultanpur Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for four days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that sanctioned by Notification No. 19, dated 2nd May, 1899.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th June, 1899.

No. 15.—Mr. W. H. Gelling, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Article 344-B. of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for one month and fifteen days in extension of that for one month and fifteen days previously granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 12, dated 17th May, 1899.

S. FINNEY,

Offg. Manager, North Western Railway.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER, EAST COAST RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, Waltair, the 15th June, 1899.

No. 1.—Mr. Patrick Duncan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough, under Article 340 of Civil Service Regulations, from 16th June, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved, the furlough now granted terminating on the afternoon of the 7th October, 1900, the date from which he has been permitted by the Government of India to retire in terms of Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 715-G., dated the 19th May, 1899.

J. LIGHTFOOT,

Officiating Manager.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1899.

No. 36.—Mr. A. R. Hill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. F. T. Millard on privilege leave, or until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W. 17 of 1899-1900.	Y-23—19063	500	Babu Amrita Lall Chatterjee, Batboona Hatkhola, Post Office Chalna, District Khulna.

RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
CALCUTTA ;
The 20th June, 1899.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 2nd May, 1899, the treasure described below was discovered by Kanakamna Lingamma, and Ramaswami of Mangalagiri, Guntur Taluq, of the Kistna district in a broken pot in hill poromboke No. 232 of the said village while they were grazing their sheep :—

Description of Articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.		
		R	a.	p.
21 Hali Sicca Rupees . .	. 20·69 tolas	14	7	0
4 Ancient Gold Coins .	. 1·14 „	18	0	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office, on the 11th November, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

———————,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM ;
The 6th June, 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1899.

No. 964-C.—Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th June, 1899.

No. 990-C.—Lala Har Kishen Das, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 25th May, 1899, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. A. Lane Ryan is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Har Kishen Das, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th June, 1899.

Andrew & Co., J. A.
Apcar, E. A.
Bradlaw & Co.
Holmes, C.
Kasiney, T. C.
Lautwar & Co., R. W.
Leslie & Co., J. Thomson.
Manager, Indian Gold and Silver Mg. Co.
Manager of the Scottish Widows' Fund.
Managing Agents, Caracolo Sugar Manufacturing Co.
Margarett & Co.
Melvia & Co.
Newham & Co., J.
Noble, M. J.
Roberts, T. C.
Smeal & Co.
Smith, C. G.
Summers, Fred. H.
Theodor & Rawlins.
Wills, W. H. O.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adair, T.
Allix, Maurice.
Alton, F. D.
Bapty, J. H.
Bedford, F.
Beval & Co.
Bodmer, J. J.
Bolton, A. A.
Boudalle, R.
Bowack, G.
Bradgate, G. H.
Brisco, Mrs.
Brown, F.
Brown, W. H.
Browne, Mrs. R. D.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Burgess, Mrs. K. J.
Burnett, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Burton.
Cairis, D. Theophile.
Carpenter, W. F.
Chester, D.
Christie, D.
Claridge, G.
Clarkson, F. W.
Collings, Miss.
Conder, Dr.
Crape, E.
Currie, J.
David, Francis.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Drew, H.
Ehrhardt, Capt. W. H.
Falle, Mrs.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Foster, L.
Ferreira, F.
Franklyn, H.
Fudge, R. H.
Gentile, L.
Goold, A. S.
Gordon, J. A. Bert.
Gordon, M. T. B.
Green, Mrs. R.
Grocer, Miss J.
Grueber, E.
Guide, C. B. M.
Halford, Miss C. A.
Hall, Dr. William Fletcher (Diagnostician).
Hancock, A. C.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Harrison, J. B.
Hay & Co., John.
Hemingway, F. H.
Hewak, A. (of Leith).
Howe, J. W.
Hunt, W.
Hutson, R.
Isbister, John D.
Johnson, L. P.
Joseph, Mrs.
Kearney, J. Joseph.
Keymer, Miss.
King, Mrs.
Kinsman, Rev. V. W.
Kotesa, S N.
Kueke, F.
Lacon, H. P.
Lamb, J. L.
Leeson, F. H.
Leonard, E.
Logg, Mrs. N. L.
Longmore, J.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macdonald, James.
MacFarlane, Major D. A.
Mackrodt, Mrs. M.
Manuel, P.
Marnie, John F.
McLeod, C. F.
McLeod, C. F.
McMaster, Thomas.
Menezes, A. B.
Mojaysky, Nicolus.
Morrison, James.
Murphy, Mrs. M.
Naylor, T.
Neder, Mrs. de.
O'Brien, W. W. B.
Ottley, Mrs. M. A.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Pescio, J.
Philip, Charles.
Potiff, G.
Rappel, A.
Rennison, Mrs.
Roberts, Owen.
Russell, D. C. (late Manager of Dickajulie Tea Estate).
Russell, J. W.
Sabatier, Henri.
Sampson, Carl N.
Scrivenor, H.
Self, Thos.
Sharp, W. H.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Mrs. M. P.
Sommer, Paul.
Staines, J. A.
Stephens, A.
Sullivan, Mrs. J. H.
Sziraky, Dr. F.
Talbowdier, R. H.
Teikeltoba, Lewis.
Thompson, Mrs.
Treacher, W. G.
Vegnean, A. Wm.
Warner, Dr. A. L.
Watson, Major J.
West, A.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilkinson, W.
Williamson, S. G.
Woods, W. C.

Registered Letters.

Jacquet Fanny-maden.
Johnstone, R.
O'Brion, W. W. B.
Schaap, H.
Staines, J. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th June, 1899.

Pillay, W. J.
Smith, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexeondrovitcke, Fitsco.
Armstrong, F. C.
Ambrosini, Henry.
Ardesar Khoosro Irani.
Allix, Maurice.
Branson, M.
Barrows, W.
Birachin, H. J.
Brandani, T.
Blackwell, B. W.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Chappier, E.
Conder, Dr.
Coode, R. C.
Darshani Khakrul Sawhar.
Draggo, Adela, Miss.
Dale, C., Mrs.
Emilionoff, Vincent.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fisher, Miss.
Foster, W.
Glaeser, Curt Wilh.
Ganchrane.
Gulpey, B. L.
Gay, A., Mrs.
Goldspink, Charles, Mrs.
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain.
Hopkinson, Ellsworth S.
Hamilton, Miss.
James, L.
Jones, V., Miss.
Keil, Maurice L.
Kydd, Thomas Roe.
Lambert, J.
Miller, Walter.
Misrahi, Armond.
Middleton, J. S.
Mukerji, K. K.
Moscowitsch, M.
Nice, J. W.
Puddephott, A. C.
Paoli, G. T.
Prentice, H.
Pereira, Percy.
Phirozshaw Dadabhoy Elavia.
Rose, L.
Redslop, M., Miss.
Raymond, A., Mrs.
Robson, John.
Rustomjee Bomanji Vazifdor.
Robb, C.
Steele, I. M.
Strack, Freedrick.
Thomas, W. T.
Taylor, T. E.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwarm, Moriz.
White, D., Mrs.
Williams, W. J.
Wright, J.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 24th June, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	29th June	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay.
Parcels, Insured letters and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	28th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	24th "	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
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*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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